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25X1

Attached is a 511- page timetable in Bulgarian and French giving train, ship, bus, air, and urban traffic schedules valid as of 3 June 1956 throughout Bulgaria.

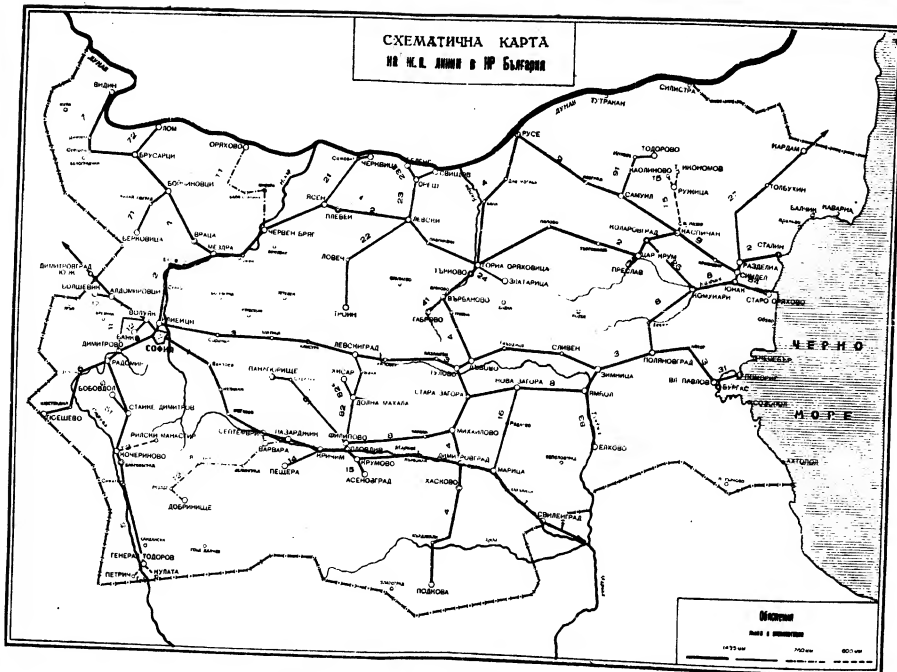
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S-E-C-R-E-T

STATE	X	ARMY	X	NAVY	X	AIR	X	FBI		AEC				
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НР БЪЛГАРИЯ
МИНИСТЕРСТВО НА ТРАНСПОРТА



ОФИЦИАЛЕН ПЪТЕВОДИТЕЛ

ЗА ЖЕЛЕЗОПЪТНИТЕ, ВОДНИТЕ, АВТОМО-
БИЛНИТЕ, ВЪЗДУШНИТЕ И ДРУГИ
ПЪТНИШКИ СЪБЩЕНИЯ

ОФИЦИАЛНЫЙ УКАЗАТЕЛЬ
INDICATEUR OFFICIEL

AMTLICHES KURSBUCH

В СИЛА ОТ 3 ЮНИ 1956
ДЕЙСТВИТЕЛЕН С ЮНИ
VALABLE DU JUIN
GÜLTIG VOM JUNI

МИНИСТЕРСТВО НА ТРАНСПОРТА
ДЪРЖАВНО ИЗДАТЕЛСТВО „НАУКА И ИЗКУСТВО“

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РАЗДЕЛ I
ОБЩИ СВЕДЕНИЯ

ПЪТНИЦИ,

пригответе своевременно точната сума на билета. С това улеснявате и ускорявате продажбата на билетите и спестявате времето на останалите пътници.

Бюро „Справки“ при гара София —
телефон № 3-11-12

УПЪТВАНЕ ЗА ПОЛЗУВАНЕ ОТ ПЪТЕВОДИТЕЛЯ

1. Преди започване на пътуването, прочетете условията и реда за пътуване, след което установете цената на билета и разписанието на влака.

2. Условията за превоз на пътници и багажни пратки по железниците в НРБ и тарифните таблици са дадени на стр. 22-48.

3. Тарифните разстояния, въз основа на които се изчислява цената на билетите и таксуват багажните пратки са дадени към всяка таблица за разписанието на влаковете в графата „Тарифни километри“, надписани „Т. км“. Пътникът може чрез събиране или изваждане да намери тарифните разстояния между гарите.

4. За установяване разписанието на влаковете от началната до крайната гара на пътуването, послужете си с прегледната карта, отпечатана на вътрешната страна на външните корици на Пътеводителя, както и с Азбучника на железопътните гари и спирки, отпечатан на стр. 12-21.

5. Прегледната карта съдържа всички железопътни линии, номерирани в съответствие с отделните таблици за разписанията на влаковете. В картата, по протежение на линиите, са означени всички възлеви и други по-големи гари.

6. Цифрите в прегледната карта, както и цифрите, отпечатани след наименованието на гарите и спирките в Азбучника, означават номерата на съответните железопътни линии, респ. номерата на отделните таблици разписания, в които се намира дадена гара или спирка.

Гарите и спирките в Азбучника са отпечатани на кирилица и латиница по официалния правопис.

Спирките са отпечатани с курсив.

7. Цифрите след наименованието на някоя възелна гара в таблиците за отделните разписания означават номера на разписанието на влаковете, които са в непосредствена връзка в тази гара.

8. Номерата на отделните разписания са отпечатани с черни букви на горните външни ъгли на страниците, както и в заглавието на всяко разписание.

9. В таблиците за всяка линия в отворни колони са отпечатани разписанията на всички влакове. Разписанията на бързите влакове са отпечатани с получерни цифри.

10. В анетката на всяка колона са отпечатани категорията и номера на влака, както и видовете вагони по класове, които са включени в състава му.

	Б	С
Например: 22	8215	
2,3	3	

11. За правилно, бързо и точно ползване от Пътеводителя, необходимо е да се проучат най-внимателно знаците и съкращенията на стр. 8.

12. Министерството на транспорта може да изменя условията за превоза и разписанията за движение на влаковете, автомобилите, корабите и самолетите. Измененията на тарифите се разгласяват чрез публикации в „Тарифни известия“, а разписанията на влаковете — чрез обяви пред билетните гишета или чрез публикации във всекидневните вестници.

За тарифните текстове и такси във всички случаи са меродавни тарифите.



Как най-точно да се намери расписание поездов

1. Установите на картата станция отправление и станция назначения, прибегнуv в случае надобности к указателю станций на стр. 12.

2. Последните линии связывающие оба установленные пункта: номера, найденные на этих линиях укажут Вам таблицы с расписанием нужных поездов от стр. 82 и дальше.

Comment trouver l'horaire d'un train ?

1. Fixez sur la carte la station de départ et celle d'arrivée, en vous servant au besoin de l'index des stations, page 12.

2. Suivez ensuite les lignes, qui joignent les deux points fixés; les numéros trouvés sur ces lignes vous montreront les tableaux avec les horaires des trains respectifs, page 82 et suivantes.

Обяснение на знаците и съкращенията

- Пр. = Пристига
 Тр. = Тръгва
 Кл. = Клас
 Т. км. = Тарифни километри
 Б. = Бърз влак
 П. = Пътнишки влак
 С. = Смесен влак
 Мот. = Пътнишки влак обслужван от моториса
 [2] = Спален вагон, респ. хотел около гарата
 [1, 2] = Директен вагон 1 и 2 кл.
 [2] = Директен вагон 2 клас
 + = Посока на движение на влака.
 || = Черните квадратчета показват от коя страна на железопътната линия се намират гарите
 | = Поставена в средата на колоната за разписанието на един влак означава, че влакът не спира в гарата
 { = Поставена в ляво от часовете показва, че влакът се движи само в определени дни (в такива случаи да се четат забележките към съответното разписание, напр.: а), б) и пр.)
 ■ = Митница
 ■ = Автомобилно съобщение
 ■ = Параходно съобщение
 ■ = Въздушно съобщение

Explication des signes et des abreviations



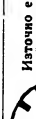
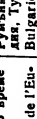
- Пр. = Arrivée
 Тр. = Départ
 Кл. = Classe
 Т. км. = Kilomètres tarifaires
 Б. = Train rapide
 П. = Train voyageur
 С. = Train mixte
 Мот. = Train voyageur desservi par motrice
 [2] = Wagon-lits ou hôtel autour de la gare
 [1, 2] = Wagon-direct 1 et 2 cl.
 [2] = Wagon-direct 2 kl.
 + = Indique la direction du mouvement du train.
 || = Les carrés noirs indiquent de quel côté de la voie ferrée se trouvent les gares
 | = Placé au centre de la colonne sous les chiffres des heures, la ligne indique que le train ne s'arrête pas à la gare en question
 { = Placé à gauche de l'heure indique que le train ne circule qu'en certains jours. (Dans ces cas consultez les remarques dans l'horaire, p. ex. a) b) etc.)
 ■ = Douane
 ■ = Ligne d'autocars
 ■ = Ligne de navigation
 ■ = Ligne aérienne

- X = При наименованието на някоя гара означава, че в гарата има ресторант
 X = В колоната на разписанието на някой влак означава, че в състава на влака има ресторантен вагон
 ∇ = При наименованието на някоя гара означава, че в гарата има бюфет само за напитки и студени закуски
 ☆ = Поставена в ляво при номера на влака показва, че влакът се движи само в празнични дни.
 X = Поставен в ляво при номера на влака показва, че влакът се движи само в присъствени дни.
 БРП = Българско речно плаване
 БМФ = Български морски флот
 Ва = След наименованието на някоя спигка в Азбучника означава, че спигката е не-обслужвана и билети се издават в влака от превозния персонал.
 X = Placé près du nom d'une gare indique que la gare dispose d'un restaurant
 X = Placé dans la colonne de l'horaire indique que la composition du train comporte un wagon-restaurant
 ∇ = Placé près du nom d'une gare indique que la gare dispose d'un buffet fourni seulement de boissons et mets froids
 ☆ = Placé à gauche près du numéro du train, indique que le train ne circule que les jours fériés.
 X = Placé à gauche près du numéro du train indique que le train ne circule que les jours ouvrables.
 БРП = Navigation Fluviale Bulgare
 БМФ = Cabotage Maritime Bulgare
 Ва = Après le nom d'une halte dans le tableau alphabétique des gares indique que le service est assuré par le personnel du train (points non gérés)

1956		Юли	Август	Сентября	Октября	Ноября
Повседневн . . .	4 11 18 25	2 9 16 23 30	6 13 20 27	3 10 17 24	1 8 15 22 29	5 12 19 26
Празднич . . .	—	3 11 18 25	7 14 21 28	4 11 18 25	2 9 16 23 30	6 13 20 27
Средн . . .	6 13 20 27	1 8 15 22 29	5 12 19 26	3 10 17 24	1 8 15 22 29	5 12 19 26
Суббота . . .	7 14 21 28	5 12 19 26	2 9 16 23 30	6 13 20 27	3 10 17 24	1 8 15 22 29
Понед . . .	8 15 22 29	6 13 20 27	3 10 17 24 31	7 14 21 28	4 11 18 25	2 9 16 23 30
Воскр . . .	9 16 23 30	7 14 21 28	4 11 18 25 31	8 15 22 29	5 12 19 26	3 10 17 24
Понед . . .	3 10 17 24	1 8 15 22 29	5 12 19 26	2 9 16 23 30	6 13 20 27	4 11 18 25

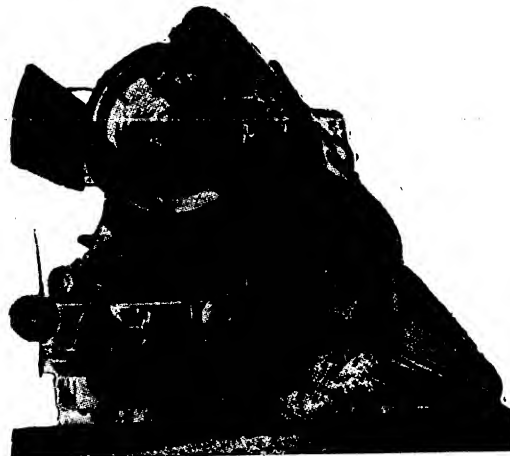
1956/57		Декабря	Января	Февруази	Март	Апреля	Мад
Повседневн . . .	3 10 17 24 31	7 14 21 28	4 11 18 25	5 12 19 26	2 9 16 23 30	1 8 15 22 29	6 13 20 27
Празднич . . .	—	4 11 18 25	5 12 19 26	6 13 20 27	3 10 17 24	2 9 16 23 30	7 14 21 28
Средн . . .	5 12 19 26	2 9 16 23 30	6 13 20 27	4 11 18 25	3 10 17 24	1 8 15 22 29	5 12 19 26
Суббота . . .	6 13 20 27	3 10 17 24 31	7 14 21 28	5 12 19 26	4 11 18 25	2 9 16 23 30	6 13 20 27
Понед . . .	7 14 21 28	4 11 18 25	1 8 15 22 29	1 8 15 22 29	5 12 19 26	3 10 17 24	2 9 16 23 30
Воскр . . .	8 15 22 29	5 12 19 26	2 9 16 23 30	2 9 16 23 30	6 13 20 27	4 11 18 25	3 10 17 24
Понед . . .	9 16 23 30	6 13 20 27	3 10 17 24	3 10 17 24 31	7 14 21 28	5 12 19 26	4 11 18 25
Воскр . . .	2 9 16 23 30	1 8 15 22 29	6 13 20 27	4 11 18 25	3 10 17 24	2 9 16 23 30	7 14 21 28

СПРАВЛЕНИЕ НА ЧАСОВЕТЕ — COMPARAISON DES HEURES

Часове — Heures		За хърваните Pour les pays	
 <p>Източно евро- пейско време Heure de l'Euro- pe orientale</p>	<p>България, Гърция, Румелия, Франция, Турция (зиме) България, Гърция, Помание, Финланде, Турция (en hiver)</p>	 <p>Средно евро- пейско време Heure de l'Euro- pe centrale</p>	<p>Англия (лето), Австрия, Босния, Германия, Да- ния, Норвегия, Полша, Пор- тугалия, Унгария, Швеция, Швейцария, Югославия, Чехия, Финланде, Хър- ватия, Люксембург, Австрия, Ал- бания, Денар (en été), Autriche, Belgique, Alle- magne, Espagne, Italie, Norvège- marne, Portugal, Hongrie, France, Pays-Bas, Tchécoslovaquie, Suède, Suisse, Yougoslavie</p>
 <p>Московско време Heure de Moscou</p>	<p>СССР, Сирия, Турция (лето) URSS, Syrie, Tur- quie (en été)</p>	 <p>Западно евро- пейско време Heure de l'Euro- pe occidentale</p>	<p>Англия (зиме), Алжир, Мароко Angleterre (en hiver) Algerie Maroc</p>

РАЗДЕЛ II

ЖЕЛЕЗОПЪТЕН ТРАНСПОРТ



АЗБУЧНИК

на железопътните гарни и спирки

Цифрите отдясно на наименованието означават номера на таблицата-разписане, в която е включена съответната гара или спирка

LISTE ALPHABETIQUE

des gares et des points d'arrêt des chemins de fer

Chaque nom de gare est suivi d'un numéro indiquant le tableau ou figure cette gare (Orthographe officielle des noms de gares)

А. **А.**
Абланица — Ablanitz 22
Аврамови колиби — Avramovi kolibi T2
Айтос — Ajtos 3, 8 X, 12
Алдомировци — Aldomirovtzi 1, 17
Александрово — Aleksandrovo 22
Ал. Войков — Al. Voikov 2, 22a
Ал. Димитров — Al. Dimitrov 6
Ал. Стамболийски — Al. Stambolijski 1
Алтимир — Altimir T1
Антон — Anton 3
Арковна — Arkovna 8
Асеновград — Asenovgrad 15, 18 X
Асеново — Asenovo 2
Асеновци — Asenovtzi 22
Аспарухово — Asparuhovo 8A
Атолово — Atolovo 3, 8
Б. **В.**
Бабяк — Babjak T2
Байково — Bajkovo 9
Банкя — Bankja 12 X, 18
Банско — Bansko T2 X, 18, 19
Баня — Banja 82
Бараково — Barakovo T3
Батишница — Batišnitza 4
Бачо Киро — Bačo Kiro 4
Безмер — Bezmer 8
Беланица — Belanitz 6
Бела Слатина — Bela Slatina T1
Бела Слатина спирка — Bela Slatina spirka T1
Белене — Belene 23A
Бели извор — Beli izvor 7
Белица — Belitza T2
Белово — Belovo 1
Белозем — Belozem 8
Бело поле — Belo pole 5
Белослав — Beloslav 2, 8A, 27, 84
Белотици — Belotintzi 71
Белица — Belitza 7
Бенковски — Benkovski 81
Берковица — Berkovitz 71, X, 18
Бисер — Biser 1
Благоевград — Blagoevgrad 5X
Бобов дол — Bobov dol 51
Бобошево — Boboševo 5
Бов — Bov 2, 2a
Богданово — Bogdanovo 27
Богданово — Bogdanovo 16
Богданци — Bogdantzi 91
Бодрово — Bodrovo 1
Божичен — Božičen 4
Божковци — Božkovtzi 4
Божурица — Božuritz 21
Божурище — Božurište 12
Бойка — — Bojka 1

Бойчиновци — Bojčinovtzi 7, 71, X, 18, 19
Бокиловци — Bokilovtzi 71
Болшевик — Bolševik 17
Борово — Borovo 8
Боровци — Borovtzi 71
Борушица — Borušitza 4
Боряна — Borjana 8A
Ботев — Botev 3
Ботево — Botevo 27
Бояново — Bojanovo 83
Ботунец — Botunetz 3
Брацигово — Bratzigovo 14
Бреница — Brenitza T1
Бригадир — Brigadir 11
Бричебор — Bricebor T3
Брусарци — Brusartzi 7, 72X
Бряст — Brjast 4
Букьовци — Bukjovtzi T1
Буново — Bunovo 3
Бургас — Burgas 3, 8, 31, X, 18, 19, 20
Бутово — Butovo 2
Бъзовец — Băzovetz 4
Българово — Bălgarovo 3
Бърд. геран — Bărdarski geran T1
Бърдоква — Bărdokva 91
Бързица — Bărzitza 8A
Бяга — Bjaga 14
Бяла — Bjala 4
Бял бряг — Bjal brjag 8

В. **В.**
Вазовград — Vazovgrad 3
Вакрел — Vakarel 1
Варвара — Varvara T2, T2a
Васил Коларов — Vasil Kolarov 2
Василевци — Vasilovtzi 72
Велинград — Vellingrad T2
Велинград-юг — Vellingrad-jug T2
Велино — Velino 9
Величково — Veličkovovo 8A
Венчан — Venčan 2
Веринско — Verinsko 1, 16

Ветово — Vetovo 9.
Ветрен — Vetren 3
Видбол — Vidbol 7
Видин — Vidin 7, X, 18, 19
Виница — Vinitza 1
Висока поляна — Visoka poljana 9
Вл. Павлов — Vl. Pavlov 3
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2. ЖЕЛЕЗОПЪТНИ ТАРИФИ

а) ИЗВЛЕЧЕНИЕ ОТ ТАРИФНО РЪКОВОДСТВО № 3 ЗА ПРЕВОЗ НА ПЪТНИЦИ, БАГАЖНИ И КОЛЕТНИ ПРАТКИ ПО ЖЕЛЕЗНИЦИТЕ В НРБ

1. ПРЕВОЗ НА ПЪТНИЦИ

Издаване на билети

1. (§ 8). Билетните каси в гарите и спирките се отварят достатъчно време преди заминаване на влаковете, с оглед всички пътници да бъдат снабдени с билети и се затварят 5 минути преди заминаване на влака.

2. (§ 12) Билети се издават от гарите, спирките и градските жп. бюра за всички влакове, превозващи пътници, но само за онези гари и спирки, в които влакът спира по разписание.

Когато през време на пътуването трябва да се сменява влака в една или няколко възелни гари, билети се издават без оглед на непосредствените връзки във възелните гари.

3. (§ 13). В градските жп. бюра се извършва предварителна продажба на билети за всички влакове в деня на отпътуването, както и за влакове, заминаващи до полунощ на следния ден.

Предварителна продажба на билети може да се извършва и в по-големите гари, ако това е необходимо.

Забележка. Понастоящем предварителна продажба на билети се извършва в гара Бургас.

4. (§ 14) При купуване на билети пътниците са длъжни да съобщават ясно гарата или спирката, както и класа и категорията на влака, за който искат билет, като заплащат цената му.

Рекламации за погрешно издадени билети или за погрешно върнати пари се уважават докато пътникът не е напуснал билетната каса.

При купуване на билети с намалени цени, пътниците трябва да заявяват това на билетния касиер, като му представят и съответните документи.

5. (§ 16) След като пътуването е започнато, билета става личен и не може да се отстъпва другиму.

Загубени билети не се заменят с нови и платените за тях суми не се връщат.

6. (§ 32) Пътниците от необслужвани спирки се снабдяват с билети във влаковете от превозния персонал. Тези пътници се качват само във вагона, посочен от кондуктора на влака. Качилите се пътници в други вагони се считат, че се укриват и се таксуват като пътници без билети.

Валиден срок на билетите

7. (§ 34) Валидният срок на билетите, издадени за пътуване само на отиване, започва да тече от датата и часа на тръгване на влака, за който са издадени и свършва с пристигането му в гарата на местоназначението.

Когато пътуването се извършва чрез смяна на влаковете, валидният срок на билета свършва с пристигането в гарата на местоназначението на влака, който е имал непосредствена връзка във възелната гара.

8. (§ 36) Пътуването с билети с определен валиден срок трябва да завърши най-късно до полунощ на последния ден от валидният срок на билета.

По изключение, с билети важещи за еднократни отивания и връщания, с излетните билети и с билетите с намаление, издавани по случай изложби, панаири и събори, пътуването трябва да започне най-късно с влака, който по разписание тръгва от отправната гара до полунощ на последния ден от валидният срок на билета.

Предварително запазване места във влаковете

9. (§ 38) Министърът на транспорта може да въвежда карти за предварително запазване места за сядане (плацкарти) от и за определени гари в цялия състав на някои влакове и отделни вагони или отделения от тях.

10. (§ 39) Плацкарти се издават при поискване и преди започване на пътуването на пътниците, които притежават документ, даващ право на пътуване над 100 тарифни км. с влака, за който се издават плацкарти. Плацкарти може да се издават и на деца до 5 навършени години, пътуващи безплатно.

Забележка: Плацкарти понастоящем се издават, както следва:

№ на влака	Плацкарти се издават в гара и градско жп. бюро	За пътуване до гарите
2	София	От Червенбрег до Русе
2/24	"	" Червенбрег до Сталин
108/802	"	" Белово до Бургас
12	"	"
34	"	" от Коприщица до Сталин
206	"	" Струпец до Сталин
706	"	" Враца до Видин
108/411	"	" Белово до Момчилград
416/3	Момчилград, Кърджали и Хасково	" Ябълково до София
13	Бургас	" Ямбол до София
23/1	Сталин	" Коларовград до София
33	"	" Завет да София

11. (§ 44) Пътник, снабден с плащкарта, може да заеме само означеното в нея номерирано място. Заемане на едно място от двама пътници с една плащкарта не се допуска.

По изключение, едно дете до 10 навършени години може да заеме едно място заедно с придружаващия го. Две деца до 10 навършени години могат да заемат едно място с една плащкарта.

12. (§ 47) Пътник, който пропусне влака, за който има плащкарта или прекъсне пътуването в посредна гара, както и при смяна на влака във възелна гара, губи право на запазено място за понататъшно пътуване и на рекламация за връщане цената на плащкартата.

Загубена плащкарта не се заменя с друга и платената за нея сума не се връща.

13. (§ 48) Когато запазеното с плащкарта място не се предостави на пътника, за случая се съставя акт в два екземпляри и железниците заплащат на пътника глоба в следните размери:

а) 2 лева — ако на пътника се предостави друго място от същия вагонен клас;

б) 8 лева — ако на пътника въобще не се предложи друго място. Акт се съставя от кондуктора на влака или от началника на отправната гара. В последния случай акта се съставя въз основа на заверена от кондуктора плащкарта.

Заемане места във влака

14. (§ 49) Пътниците заемат местата си само след като влака се установи на мястото, от където ще тръгне. В началната на влака гара те са длъжни да заемат местата си най-късно 5 минути пред тръгването му.

15. (§ 52) В директни вагони, носещи съответни маршрутни табели могат да се настаняват само пътници по направление към определеното местоназначение на вагона, считано от гарата на отклонението от състава на влака. При липса на място в друг вагон, кондукторът може да допусне в същия вагон и други пътници.

16. (§ 53) Изпращачи могат да се качват във влаковете само ако пренасят ръчен багаж на свои близки или ако помагат за настаняване на жени и деца, както и на нуждаещи се от помощ пътници.

Строго е забранено да се заемат места от лица, които няма да пътуват. За неспазване това от лицата се събира 4 лева глоба (§ 257).

17. (§ 55) Всеки билет дава право на едно място за сядане, в съответния вагонен клас на влака, за който е издаден. Когато в съответния на билета клас още в началната или във възелната гара

където пътникът сменява влака, няма свободни места за сядане, пътникът има право:

а) да се откаже от пътуването и да иска да му се върне цената на напълно или частично неизползуван билет;

б) да премине в по-долен клас, ако има свободни места и да иска да му се върне разликата в цената на билета.

В такива случаи началникът на влака прави заверка върху билета.

Пътувания в отделения за майки с деца

18 (§ 56) В един от третокласните вагони на всички категории пътнишки влакове, съобразно нуждите, се запазва едно или няколко отделения за майки, пътуващи с деца до 5 навършени години и за жени с напреднала бременост.

В запазените отделения могат временно да се настаняват жени без деца, при условие, че същите ще освободят заетите от тях места веднага щом се явят майки с деца до 5 навършени години и жени с напреднала бременост.

За бележка. Мъже в никой случай не могат да пътуват в отделенията за майки с деца.

Пътуване във вагони за непущачи

19. (§ 60) Във всеки влак трябва да има най-малко един третокласен вагон и едно второкласно отделение за непущачи.

В отделенията за непущачи е забранено да се пуши, даже и със съгласието на всички пътници.

Третокласните вагони, в които има запазени отделения за майки с деца, се обявяват като вагони за непущачи.

За неспазване на горното, пушачите се глобяват с 8 лева и ако след глобяването продължават да пушат се отстраняват от вагона (§ 262).

Пътуване в спални вагони

20. (§ 63) При пътуване в спален вагон, освен с железопътен билет, пътникът трябва да е снабден и с допълнителен билет за спално място.

Допълнителният билет за спално място трябва да съответствува на класа на железопътния билет. Допуска се настаняване на пътници с билети от втори клас в третокласни спални места.

21. (§ 64) Деца до 10 навършени години, ако не заемат отделно легло, не се снабдяват с допълнителен билет за спално място.

За две деца до 10 навършени години, ако заемат едно легло, се купува един допълнителен билет за спално място. Когато тези деца са над 5 години, се снабдяват с железопътни билети.

Не се допуска деца до 5 навършени години да заемат отделни спални места.

22. (§ 66) Допълнителни билети за спални места се издават в градските жп. бюра или в гари, определени за продажба на такива билети, а във влаковете — от кондуктора на спалиния вагон.

Продажбата на допълнителни билети за спални места се извършва по начина и реда за предварителна продажба на железопътни билети.

Забележка. Понастоящем допълнителни билети за спални места се издават в градските жп. бюра в София, Сталин и Русе, както и в гара Бургас.

23. (§ 71) Допълнителните билети за спални места губят валидността си за непропътуваното разстояние, ако пътникът прекъсне пътуването доброволно или по своя вина. В такъв случай пътникът няма право на рекламация.

Ред при пътуването

24. (§ 77) Пътниците трябва да слизат и се качват само когато влака е напълно спрял и то от онази страна, на която се намира приемното здание или от определения за целта перон.

От пътниците, които се качват във влака през време на движение, се събира 8 лева глоба (§ 262).

Качването във вагоните става през задните врати, а слизането през предните врати по направление движението на влака.

25. (§ 78) Забранено е:

а) пътуване по платформите, буферите, стъпалата и покривите на вагоните, както и преминаване от един вагон в друг, когато влака е в движение, освен ако вагоните на влака имат мостове;

б) отваряне страничните врати на вагоните във време на движение;

в) поставяне на вещи и предмети по коридорите и платформите на вагоните от пътниците, които имат места за сядане и въобще там, где то не е позволено поставяне на вещи и предмети;

г) внасяне във вагоните избухливи, леснозапалителни, зловоонни и отровни предмети, пакети с ценности, оръжия и въобще предмети, които са изключени от превоз като стоки или се превозват при известни условия;

Забележка. Относно носене на оръжия и муниции виж § 284 (точка 117).

д) внасяне на животни в пътничките вагони, с изключение на случаите, упоменати в § 292 (виж т. 123);

е) замърсяване и повреждане на вагоните;

ж) използване на клозета на вагона в района на гарите и спирките;

з) хвърляне на вещи, предмети и остатъци от влака в района на гарите и спирките;

и) хвърляне от вагоните неугасени цигари и други предмети, които биха причинили пожар или биха наранили граждани и т. н.;

к) извършване на действия във влака, с които се нарушава обществения ред;

л) поставяне на реклами, надписи и други подобни във влака, без разрешение на М-вото на транспорта;

м) просене, както и свирене и пеене във влака за събиране на пари;

н) подражаване на жп. сигнали, освен в случаите, когато се касае за избягване на злополука;

о) задействане без иужда внезапната спирачка;

п) разиграване на хазартни игри, томбола и извършване на амбулантна търговия;

р) пътуване във влакове или вагони, непредназначени за превоз на пътници, както и в локомотивите, с изключение на лицата, които имат специално разрешение.

с) пътуване в явно нетрезвено състояние, което нарушава спокойствието на другите пътници;

т) повреждане на съединителните шнурове между вагоните на влаковете.

За неспазване на горните забрани се събират глоби.

26. (§ 79) Прозорците на пътничките вагони могат да се отварят само със съгласието на всички пътници от отделението.

Когато във вагона няма отделения, прозорците могат да се отварят само от една страна.

Закъсняли и изостанали пътници

27. (§ 84) Пътник, който по своя вина е закъснял и поради това в отправната гара е пропуснал влака, за който важи билета му, няма право да иска да му се върне цената на билета.

Закъснял пътник може да отпътува с първия влак от същата категория или с по-рано тръгващ влак от друга категория, ако най-късно 1 час след заминаване на изпуснатия влак представи билета си за заверка от началника на гарата или градското жп. бюро.

28. (§ 86) В случаите на § 84, когато пътуването започне с влак от по-горна категория или през друг по-дълъг път, пътникът трябва да заплати следващата се разлика в цените.

Когато пътуването започне с влак от по-долна категория или през друг по-къс път, пътникът няма право на рекламация за връщане разликата в цените.

29. (§ 87) Когато пътникът пропусне влака и остане в някоя посредна гара, постъпва се по следния начин:

а) когато билета е в изостаналия пътник и той се яви при началника на гарата най-късно 10 минути след заминаване на влака, постъпва се съгласно §§ 84—86 (виж точки 27 и 28):

б) когато билета е останал в влака (в съпътник или в ръчния багаж) началникът на гарата е длъжен веднага с служебна телеграма до началника на влака да поиска последния да потвърди билета, като му се даде указание в коя гара да го предаде. След получаване на утвърдителен отговор, началникът на гарата издава на пътника безплатен бланков билет, за съответния на билета му клас и категория влак до гарата, до която е наредено да се предаде билета.

Когат ръчния багаж на изостанал пътник е останал във влака, гарата нарежда със служебна телеграма до началника на влака да го предаде на посочената от пътника гара. След получаване на телеграмата, началникът на влака трябва веднага да вземе мерки да издири ръчния багаж и да го предаде срещу подпис в предавателния списък в посочената гара, уведомявайки същевременно с телеграма гарата, в която пътника е изостанал.

За размените телеграми от пътника не се събират такси.

За уреждане пътуването на пътници, чийто билет е в изостанал пътника виж § 232 (т. 100).

Изменените условията на превоза

30. (§ 89) Пътнишки билет без упътване, важи за пътуване през най-късия път съгласно Указателя на тарифните разстояния.

31. (§ 90) Билет, издаден за пътуване през по-дълъг път, важи за пътуване и през по-къс път с първия отходящ влак, срещу съответна заверка. В такъв случай пътникът няма право на рекламация за връщане разликата в цената на билетите.

32. (§ 91) Пътник, който желае да започне или продължи пътуването през по-дълъг път от този, за който е издаден билета му заплаща в гарата или във влака разликата в цената на билета за двата пътя, установена по отделно за тарифното разстояние от началната до крайната гара на пътуването.

33. (§ 92) Пътник, снабден с второкласен билет, може да премине във първи клас, след като се снабди в гарата или във влака с билет за разликата в цените на билетите по съответната тарифа за разстоянието, което действително ще се пропътува във първи клас.

Когато билета се издава в гарата, събира се само разликата в цените на билетите за първи и втори клас.

При издаване билети във влака, събират се зонните такси, предвидени в § 255 (виж т. 97).

34. (§ 93) Когато пътник, снабден с първокласен билет, поради липса на място във първи клас пътува във втори клас, той има право на рекламация за разликата в цената на билетите. За тази

цел, по искане на пътника, началникът на влака прави върху билета заверка за пропътуваното разстояние в втори клас.

35. (§ 95) Пътник, снабден с билет по цените за пътнички влак може да пътува в бърз влак срещу заплащане във гарата или във влака добавка за бърз влак за разстоянието, което ще пропътува с такъв влак, без глоба.

36. (§ 103) Закъснение на влаковете в отправните гари, по пътя или в крайните гари, както и отменяване на влака или преустановяване движението на влаковете, не дава право на пътниците да предявяват искане за парично обезщетение, за вреди и загуби.

Прекъсване на пътуването

37. (§ 96) Пътник, снабден с билет само за отиване, има право на прекъсване пътуването в две гари, но не и спирки. Времетраенето на прекъсването може да бъде до полунощ на втория ден след този на прекъсването, като деня на прекъсването не се брои. В такъв случай пътникът е длъжен най-късно 1 час след слизане от влака да представи билета си за заверка на началника на гарата или неговия заместник.

Билетът може да се презавери за по-рано или по-късно заминаващ влак, но не повече от един път и то в определения срок за престояване.

38. (§ 97) Когато пътуването продължи с влак от по-горна категория, пътникът трябва предварително да се снабди от гарата с добавка за разликата в цените на билетите.

Когато пътуването продължи с влак от по-долна категория или клас, пътникът няма право на рекламация.

39. (§ 99) Когато при прекъсването билета не е заверен съгласно § 96 или ако пътникът продължи пътуването си от гарата на прекъсването с влак, за който не е заверен билета му, се счита като пътник без билет от гарата на прекъсването.

Групови билети, незаверени при прекъсване на пътуването, се заверяват от началника на влака за понататъшно пътуване, а водача на групата се глобява с 8 лева.

40. (§ 101) Прекъсване на пътуването не се допуска:

а) с бланкови билети за безплатно пътуване и с билети за отиване и връщане, с изключение на случаите, за които в съответната разпоредба за издаването им е разрешено прекъсване;

б) с влакови билети.

41. (§ 100) Времето за дочакване на връзки на влаковете във възелните гари по разписание, не се счита за прекъсване.

42. (§ 102) Пътниците, на които е разрешено да сменят влаковете в гарите Плевен, Пловдив и София, трябва да продължат пътуването си от тези гари с първия отходящ влак за гарата на местопътуването. Прекъсване на пътуването в Плевен, Пловдив и София се допуска само на пътниците, снабдени с билети за пъту-

ване на разстояние повече от 50 тарифни километра, като се спазват постановленията на §§ 96 и 97 (виж т. 37 и 38).

Чакални и бюфети

43. (§ 108) Чакалните и бюфетите се отварят за пътниците най-късно 2 часа преди заминаване на влака и затварят най-рано половин час след заминаването му.

Във възелните гари, где се сменяване на влаковете, чакалните и бюфетите са отворени през цялото време до тръгване на влака, с който пътниците трябва да заминат.

44. (§ 109) Забранено е в чакалните да се внасят предмети и живи животни, превоза на които не се допуска в пътнишките вагони, както и да се пуши, лежи и спи по скамейките и да се обезпокояват пътниците в чакалните.

45. (§ 110) Пътниците не са длъжни да консумират в бюфетите — чакални.

Излизане на пероните

46. (§ 112) В гарите, където е въведена продажба на перонни билети, излизането на перона на изпращачите и посрещачите се допуска само с перонни билети.

Забележка. Понастоящем са въведени перонни билети в гарите: Бургас, Видин, Коларовград, Пловдив, Плуен, София, Сталин и Стара Загора.

Деца до 10 навършени години се допускат да излизат на перона без перонен билет, ако техният придружител е снабден с такъв.

Пътуване в ресторантни вагони

47. (§ 114) В ресторантните вагони могат да престояват всички пътници, независимо от класа на билета, с който са снабдени, но само през времето, през което консумират. След свършване на консумацията, но най-много след едночасов престой в ресторантния вагон, пътникът е длъжен да го напусне без покана и заеме място в съответния на билета клас.

48. (§ 115) Пътниците, които след като бъдат поканени от служителите на ресторантните вагони да ги напуснат не сторят това, се глобяват и отстраняват принудително от ресторантния вагон.

49. (§ 116) Забранява се внасяне в ресторантните вагони на ръчен багаж.

Билети за еднодневно отиване и връщане

50. (§ 126) За пътуване на разстояние до 100 тарифни километра, при поискване от пътниците, всички гари и спирки издават билети за еднодневно отиване и връщане по съответните удвоени билетни цени.

Билети за отиване и връщане до и от спирки се издават ако в Указателя на тарифните разстояния е указано разстояние между тях.

51. (§ 128) Билетите, издадени за отиване и връщане, важат за връщане без формалности. Връщането може да започне и от по-близка гара.

Пътуване на деца

52. (§ 129) Деца до 5 навършени години се превозват безплатно. Деца до 5 навършени години при групови пътувания, устройвани от държавни и обществени учреждения, пътуват с билети по половина от цените на намалената тарифа.

53. (§ 130) Деца на възраст от 5 до 10 навършени години пътуват по половина от цените на намалената тарифа.

54. (§ 131) Пътуване на деца до 10 навършени години без съпроводител не се допуска, с изключение на тези, снабдени с ученически карти за пътуване във връзка с посещение на училище.

55. (§ 132) За деца от 5 до 10 навършени години, които пътуват с билет за отиване и връщане, е меродавна възрастта, която са имали при започване на пътуването на отиване.

Пътуване с излетни билети

56. (§ 133) За пътуване в неделни и празнични дни от и до определени гари и спирки през времето и с влаковете, оповестявани всяка година от М-вото на транспорта, се издават излетни (И*) билети по цените на редовната тарифа, важащи за пътуване на отиване и връщане.

57. (§ 134) Излетни билети се издават за първи и втори клас и то винаги по цените за пътнишки влак, независимо от това с какъв влак се извършва пътуването.

58. (§ 135) Излетните билети се издават и важат за пътуване без формалности.

Билетите важат за еднодневно отиване и връщане само с определените влакове. Когато има два или повече празнични дни, излетните билети важат за връщане до последния празничен ден включително с определените влакове.

Пътуването на връщане може да започне и от някоя по-близка гара или спирка от тази, за която е издаден билета.

Обиколни билети

59. (§ 138) Обиколни билети се издават с маршрут по желание. Повтаряне на отделни маршрути се допуска само ако няма друг път. Пътуването с обиколен билет трябва да завърши в началната на пътуването гара.

60. (§ 139) Обиколни билети се издават от всички гари и градски железопътни бюра за първи и втори клас, през цялата година без формалности.

Не се допуска издаване на един обиколен билет за пътуване в различни класове.

61. (§ 140) Цената на обиколните билети се изчислява по цените на редовната тарифа за бърз влак, за общото разстояние, което ще се пропътува с железница.

Най-малката цена на един обиколен билет за възрастен пътник е 180 лева за втори клас и 270 лева за първи клас.

За деца от 5 до 10 навършени години, цената на билета се изчислява по половината от цените на намалената тарифа за бърз влак, за действително пропътуваното разстояние.

Обиколен билет за дете от 5 до 10 навършени години се издава при условие, че съпроводителя му пътува с такъв билет.

62. (§ 141) Обиколните билети са именни и не могат да се престъпват на други лица.

63. (§ 142) Обиколни билети се издават от гарите през времето, когато не се издават билети за заминаващите влакове.

Обиколни билети се издават от градските железопътни бюра по писмено искане, отправено най-късно 1 ден преди датата на започване пътуването. Валидностният срок на билета започва да тече от деня, следващ този на издаването.

64. (§ 143) Сменяване на обиколни билети, с цел да се намали, допълни или измени маршрута, не се допуска.

65. (§ 144) Срокът за пътуване с обиколни билети е 30 дни. Пътуването на връщане трябва да свърши най-късно до полунощ на последния ден от валидностния срок на билета.

Пътуването може да започне на която и да е дата през валидностния срок на билета, като се подпечати в гарата с датния гаров печат.

66. (§ 145) С обиколните билети могат да се правят неограничен брой прекъсвания в посредните гарии.

Прекъсването е неограничено по време във валидностния срок на билета.

При прекъсване, билета се представя в гарата за заверка най-късно 1 час след заминаване на влака, от който пътникът е съзъл, както и при продължаване на пътуването.

Пътуване на многочленни семейства

67. (§ 153) Многодетни родители, когато пътуват заедно с най-малко две от децата си, се ползват с 30% намаление от цените на редовната тарифа. От това намаление многодетните се ползват ако децата, които пътуват с тях са на възраст от 5 до 18 навършени години. Пътуванията могат да се извършват едновременно от двама родители или поединично, но винаги с децата.

Децата могат да бъдат законни, осиновени, доведени или заварени.

68. (§ 154) На семействата се издава общ бланков билет, като за родителите и децата от 10 до 18 навършени години се събират

таксите по намалената тарифа, а за децата от 5 до 10 навършени години се събират превозни такси по половина от цените на намалената тарифа.

69. (§ 155) Билетите се издават само за пътуване в едно направление, срещу личния паспорт на родителя, в който са вписани годините и имената на децата до 16 навършени години или срещу акт за раждане или друг официален документ, удостоверяващ, че децата са на пътуващите. Когато заедно с родителя пътуват и други деца от 16 до 18 навършени години, които имат свой личен паспорт, същият се представя заедно с този на родителя.

Групови пътувания на организации

70. (§ 162) На групи от най-малко 20 души, организирани от професионални, физкултурни, културни, просветни, политически и други организации с редовно утвърден устав от съответните държавни власти, се издават през цялата година билети за пътуване по цените на намалената тарифа.

71. (§ 163) Допуска се пътуване с намаление и на групи по-малки от 20 души, срещу заплащане такси най-малко за 20 души.

Децата от 5 до 10 навършени години могат да се включват в изискуемия най-малък брой пътници само ако за тях се заплатят превозни такси като за възрастни пътници.

72. (§ 164) Билетите се издават срещу представяне:

а) писмо от съответната организация, което трябва да съдържа броя на пътуващите, име и презиме на водача на групата, маршрут, дата и влак, с който ще пътува групата;

б) именен списък на пътуващите в един екземпляр, заверен от водача на групата и подпечатан с печата на организацията.

Списъкът се връща на водача на групата, като му се издават и съответния брой контролни карти.

73. (§ 165) При групови пътувания се издава общ бланков билет само за втори клас по цените за съответната категория влак с маршрут по желание.

Билетите се издават за отиване и връщане или само за отиване. При издаване билети за отиване и връщане като крайна гара на пътуването на връщане може да бъде вписана гарата, която е издала билета или друга гара. Билети се издават и за маршрути с прекъсване на пътуването, когато част от пътя ще се пропътува с друго превозно средство (Например София—Габрово и Казанлък—София).

74. (§ 166) Цената на билета за пътуване само в една посока се изчислява по намалената тарифа за разстоянието, на което групата ще пътува. Когато билета се издава за отиване и връщане, цената му се изчислява по удвоените цени на намалената тарифа за полусбора на километрите за цялото разстояние.

75. (§ 167) Билетите важат 20 дни от датата на издаването, включително тази дата.

76. (§ 168) Групите могат да правят неограничен брой прекъсвания. При прекъсване на пътуването билета се представя в гарата за заверка.

Прекъсването на пътуването е неограничено по време във валидността срок на билета.

Абонаментни карти

77. (§ 196) За многократни пътувания се издават именни абонаментни карти.

Абонаментната карта дава право на лицето, на чието име е издадена, да извършване ограничен брой пътувания във валидността срок, а класа и по маршрута, за който е издадена, с всички редовни според разписанието влакове, превозващи пътници. Абонаментните карти не важат за пътуване в експресните влакове, както и в наети влакове и вагони.

78. (§ 197) Абонаментните карти се поръчват във всяка гара и градско жп. бюро не по-рано от 15 дни и не по-късно от 3 дни преди датата, от която се иска да започне валидността им, като не се броят неделните и празнични дни. В поръчката се посочва гарата, чрез която картата трябва да се връчи на абоната.

79. (§ 108) Абонаментните карти се поръчват с нарочен образец „Поръчка за абонаментна карта“, попълнена с мастило и подписана от заявителя.

Едновременно с подаване на поръчката заявителят внася цената на картата, изчислена по съответните таблици за цените на абонаментните карти и такса 2 лв. за издаване на картата. Към образеца-поръчка се прилага чист портрет, формат 3/4 см.

80. (§ 200) Когато по вина на железниците картата не бъде връчена своевременно на абоната, последният има право на рекламация за връщане стойността на абонаментната карта за неизползуваното време.

Непотърсените абонаментни карти се държат на разположение на абонатите до изтичане на валидността им срок.

81. (§ 204) Абонаментни карти се издават през цялата година само на едно лице, за един, три и шест месеци. Те биват: обикновени, работнически и ученически.

82. (§ 205) Изгубена абонаментна карта не се подновява и не се дава право на притежателя ѝ да иска обезщетение.

83. (§ 206) Сменяване на връчена вече абонаментна карта, със цел да се измени, допълни или намали маршрута или класа, не се допуска.

Не се допуска и заменяване на абонаментна карта за използването ѝ от друго лице, вместо от лицето, на името на което е издадена.

84. (§ 207) Когато по някоя линия или с някакъв влакове не се движат вагони от класа, означен в абонаментната карта, абонатът

пътува в по-долен клас, без да му се връща разликата между цената за класа, в който е пътувано и класа, за който важи картата.

85. (§ 208) Обикновени абонаментни карти се издават на всички граждани само срещу попълване на образец-поръчка, без представяне на друг документ.

86. (§ 210) Работнически абонаментни карти се издават на служители, работници и стажанти, които живеят в едно населено място, а работят на друго място.

Тези абонаментни карти се издават за пътуване на разстояние до 100 тарифни километри във първи и втори клас.

87. (§ 211) Абонаментни карти се издават за пътуване само до едно местоработене.

88. (§ 212) Работнически абонаментни карти се издават срещу уверение обр. № 5 от съответното учреждение или предприятие. Уверението важи един месец от датата на издаването.

89. (§ 213) Ученически абонаментни карти се издават на ученици, които посещават учебно заведение във от местоживееното им. Ученически абонаментни карти се издават за пътуване на разстояние до 100 тарифни километри, само за втори клас.

90. (§ 215) Ученически абонаментни карти се издават срещу уверение обр. № 4, което важи един месец от датата на издаването.

Проверка на билетите

91. (§ 220) При пътуване всеки пътник е длъжен да има документ, даващ право на пътуване. Тези документи трябва да се съхраняват до края на пътуването и представят за проверка от влаковия и контролен персонал.

92. (§ 226 и 254) Намерените във влака пътници без билети, независимо от това дали се ползват с някакво намаляние, заплащат следните зонни превозни такси:

Следните зони превозни такси:

з о н и	за възрастни		за деца от 5 до 10 нав. години	
	к л а с			
	1	2	1	2
	л е в а			
I зона — от 1 до 50 тар. км.	20.80	15.20	7.30	5.30
II зона — от 51 до 100 тар. км.	36.00	25.20	12.60	8.80
III зона — от 101 до 200 тар. км.	59.20	40.80	20.70	14.30
IV зона — от 201 до 350 тар. км.	88.00	60.00	30.80	21.00
Над 350 тар. км.	двойните превозни такси за действително пропъ- туваното разстояние.			

93. (§ 227) Намерените във влака пътници с чужди билети или с подправени билети, се считат на общо основание като пътници без билети.

Освен това, за случая се съставя акт за наказателно преследване на пътника.

94. (§ 229) Пътници, които пътуват с единични или групови билети с изтекъл валидостен срок, се таксуват като пътници без билети от гарата, в която изтича валидостния срок на билета, до гарата на местопътването.

95. (§ 230) Пътник, който пътува с абонаментна карта, непълнена, неподписана и неподпечатена от гарата или бюрото, което я е издало, без сухия печат или без портрет, се счита за пътник без билет, а абонаментната карта се отнема и изпраща с рапорт в съответното жп. управление за разследване.

Когато картата не е подписана от абоната, той се поканва да я подпише, а при отказ, картата се отнема.

96. (§ 231) Пътник, снабден с „И“ билет, ако на отиване или на връщане пътува с друг влак, а не с определения, се счита като пътник без билет.

97. (§ 255) За преминаване на пътник с второкласен билет във първи клас, без предварително снабдяване от гарата с билет за разликата в цените на билетите, пътникът плаща във влака:

з о н и	За пътници, пътуващи с билети	
	по редовната или намалената тарифа	с 50% или 65% намаление
	л е в а	
I зона — от 1 до 50 тар. км.	5.60	2.80
II зона — от 51 до 100 " "	11.20	5.60
III зона — от 101 до 200 " "	18.40	9.20
IV зона — от 201 до 350 " "	28.00	14.00

над 350 тарифни километри

При пътуване с билети по редовната и намалена тарифи — разликата по редовната тарифа и 8 лв., а при пътуване с по-голямо намаление — разликата по половината от редовната тарифа и 8 лв.

98. (§ 232) Пътник, който при проверката на влака бъде намерен без билет, но заяви, че билета му е останал в изпращача или в изостанал пътник и това се потвърди с телеграма от гарата на тръгването, се счита редовен. На основание телеграмата, кондукторът издава влаков билет за класа и маршрута, вписани в телеграмата.

99. (§ 233) Влаковият персонал издава влакови билети срещу заплащане само цената на билета, без глоба, в следните случаи:

а) когато пътникът поиска да продължи пътуването си от татък гарата или спирката, до която има билет и поиска от кондуктора билет за продължение на пътуването преди влака да е стигнал до гарата или спирката, до която важи билета му;

б) когато във възелната гара, поради краткия престой за прехвърляне в непосредствено следващия влак, пътникът няма възможност да се снабди с билет за понататъшно пътуване и веднага заяви това на кондуктора, като му представи и билета, с който е пътувал до възелната гара;

в) когато пътуването е започнато без билет от необслужвана спирка и пътника заеме място в посочения от кондуктора вагон. При неспазване предвидените в горните точки условия, пътниците се третираят като пътници без билети.

100. (§ 240) При пътуване на деца над 10 навършени години с билет по половината от намалената тарифа, се събира разликата до билет по цените на редовната тарифа и глоба 4 лева.

101. (§ 246) На пътник без билет, който откаже или не може да заплати във влака исканите му зонни такси, се съставя от кондуктора или началника на влака акт.

След съставяне на акта, пътника се отстранява от влака в първата гара, където влака спира.

Не се допуска отстраняване на пътници в гарии, отдалечени от населени места, с изключение на местните пътници.

102. (§ 247) На пътник без билет, който няма личен паспорт, се съставя акт. Пътникът и акта се предават срещу подпис в трите екземпляра на акта на милиционерските власти в първата гара, където има милиционерски участък за установяване самоличността на пътника.

103. (§ 248) Сами пътуващи жени, както и недъгави и немощи лица на преклонна възраст, когато пътуват без билет и не могат да платят във влака исканите им суми, ако имат личен паспорт, след съставяне на акта се отстраняват от влака в първата гара, в която има условия за съобщение като поща, телеграф и пр. или възможност за пренощуване.

Когато горните пътници нямат личен паспорт, както и деца от 10 до 16 навършени години, ако пътуват без билет или с нередовен такъв, се постъпва по начина, указан в § 247 (виж т. 102), независимо от това до коя гара пътуват.

104. (§ 253) Споровете, които биха възникнали между работниците по жп. транспорт и пътниците, се уреждат в гарите от началниците на гарите, а във време на движение — от началниците на влаковете.

В случай на спор за възраста на децата, ако това не може да се установи с документ, решава началникът на съответната гара, а през време на пътуването — началникът на влака.

Рекламации за връщане цената на напълно или частично неизползувани билети и абонаментни карти

105. (§ 266) Пътникът има право в началната гара да се откаже от пътуването и да иска връщане цената на билета, ако го представи най-късно 30 минути преди заминаване на влака в гарата или бюро, което го е издало. Цената на билета се връща веднага, а на гърба на билета се прави съответна бележка за унищожение от началника на гарата, съответно от началника на бюро.

Когато билета е издаден от градско жп. бюро, но работното време на същото е изтекло, билета се заверява от началника на гарата и се връща на пътника, за да го представи в бюро най-късно до 12 часа на следващия работен ден и получи сумата.

След изтичане на горните срокове пътникът няма право да иска връщане цената на билета.

106. (§ 267) Цената на напълно неизползуван билет, включително и на плаккартата, ако има такава, се връща от гарата или градското жп. бюро, което го е издало и в следните случаи:

а) когато влакът, за който билета е издаден, закъснее повече от 6 часа;
Цената на билета може да се върне преди изтичане на този срок, веднага щом стане известно, че влака действително ще закъснее повече от 6 часа.

б) когато по липса на място в съответния на билета клас, пътникът се откаже от пътуване;

в) когато на пътник с плаккарта не се предостави запазеното или друго място от съответния на билета клас и се откаже от пътуване;

г) когато движението се преустанови за повече от 6 часа и пътникът е възпрепятстван да започне пътуването си;

д) когато пътникът не е допуснат да пътува поради заразна болест, явно пияно състояние и др.

В горните случаи, независимо от това дали билета е издаден от гарата или градското жп. бюро, пътникът трябва да го представи за унищожение с бележка от началника на гарата най-късно до часа на заминаване на влака, за който е издаден.

Цената на билет, издаден от градско жп. бюро се връща от същото. Когато работното време на бюро е изтекло, това трябва да стане най-късно до 12 часа на следния работен ден.

107. (§ 269) Цената на издадени, но напълно или частично неизползувани билети се връща по рекламационен ред в следните случаи:

а) когато поради смърт или тежко заболяване на пътника пътуването не е започнато или е преустановено. Рекламацията се уважава срещу представяне на билета и смъртен акт или медицинско свидетелство от лекар на държавна служба;

б) когато пътуването ще се извърши с няколко влака и в някоя от гарите на прехвърлянето пътникът не може да бъде настанен за понататъшно пътуване в съответния на билета му клас и се откаже от пътуването;

в) когато поради липса на място, пътникът премине в по-долен на билета му клас;

г) когато след започване на пътуването, поради прекъсване на движението за повече от 6 часа, пътникът се откаже от понататъшно пътуване;

д) когато поради закъснение на влака пътникът изпусне влака, с който трябва да продължи, както и когато влакът, който има връзка, бъде отменен изцяло или частично и пътникът се откаже от понататъшно пътуване;

е) когато пътникът през време на пътуването неоснователно е бил отстранен от влака и той се откаже от понататъшно пътуване.

В горните случаи, освен тези под буква „а“, рекламацията се уважава, ако билета е заверен от началника на гарата или началника на влака за неизползуване.

108. (§ 271) При връщане цената на частично или напълно неизползувани билети по рекламационен ред, с изключение на неоснователно отстранени пътници, се удържа 10% от рекламираната сума, но най-много 8 лева манипуляционни разходи.

109. (§ 273) Молбата за връщане по рекламационен ред цената на напълно или частично неизползувани билети, както и за неправилно събрани превозни такси, се подава до отдел Финансов при Министерството на транспорта, в срок от 6 месеца, считано от деня, в който рекламираната сума е била платена. След изтичане на този срок, правото на рекламация се покрива с давност.

Към молбата се прилага рекламирания билет, надлежно заверен.

110. (§ 274) Цената на допълнителен билет за спално място се връща направо от гарата или бюро, което го е издало, когато пътникът се откаже от спалното място най-късно 12 часа преди заминаване на влака, за който е купен.

111. (§ 275) Цената на неизползуван билет за спално място се връща по рекламационен ред, когато на пътника не е било предоставено спално място по вина на железниците.

112. (§ 276) Молбата за връщане по рекламационен ред на суми за неизползвани билети за спално място се отправя до ДТП „Спални вагони“ — София, в срок 6 месеца от деня, в който е бил купен допълнителния билет за спално място. Към молбата се прилага рекламационния билет за спално място, надлежно заверен от кондуктора на спалния вагон.

При връщане цената на допълнителен билет за спално място не се прави удържка.

113. (§ 277) Цената на напълно или частично неизползвани абонаментни карти се връща по рекламационен ред в следните случаи:

а) когато службата, предприятието и пр., в което служи абоната, е преместила седалището си;

б) при уволнение или преместване, установено със служебен предпис от заповедта на съответното учреждение или предприятие;

в) при промена на местожителството, установено с удостоверение от съответния народен съвет на депутатите на трудещите се;

г) при повикване в редовете на войската, установено с удостоверение от съответното войсково поделение;

д) в случай на продължителна командировка над 30 дни, установена с удостоверение от съответното учреждение или предприятие;

е) в случай на смърт или тежко заболяване на абоната, установено със смъртен акт или медицинско свидетелство, издадено от лекар на държавна служба. При тежко заболяване в медицинското свидетелство трябва изрично да е упоменато, че абонатът не е в състояние да използва картата непрекъснато повече от 15 дни;

ж) когато абонатът се откаже писмено от поръчаната абонаментна карта, преди тя да му е била връчена;

з) когато абонатът е задържан от властта повече от 15 дни, установено с удостоверение от съответната власт;

и) в случаите, когато превозът на пътници за релацията, за която е издадена абонаментната карта, се преустанови за повече от 15 дни;

к) когато картата е издадена само за един маршрут и разписанието за движението на влака се измени с разлика в часове на тръгване и пристигане с повече от 1 час.

114. (§ 278). Рекламации за връщане на частично или напълно неизползвани абонаментни карти се предявяват пред отдел Финансов при М-вото на транспорта заедно с картата през валидността ѝ срок. В случай на уважаване рекламацията, цената на абонаментната карта се връща за времето от деня на представянето ѝ до края на валидността ѝ срок.

II. ПРЕВОЗ НА БАГАЖ

Превоз на ръчен багаж

115 (§ 281). За ръчен багаж се считат всички лесно преносими предмети и вещи, не зависимо от вида и съдържанието им, които могат без затруднение да се поставят върху багажниците на вагоните.

116 (§ 282). Всеки пътник има право да превози при себе си безплатно до 30 кг. ръчен багаж, а децата до 10 навършени години — до 15 кг.

117 (§ 284). Не се допускат за превоз като ръчен багаж:

а) предмети, които могат да повредят или замърсят вагона или ръчния багаж на други пътници;

б) предмети и коелети, чиято единична тежина е по-голяма от 30 кг.;

в) чужд багаж;

г) запалителни, избухливи, зловонни и отровни предмети, както и всички други предмети, които са изключени от превоз като сточни пратки или се превозват при известни условия;

д) предмети, чийто превоз е забранен от други закони, наредби или са монопола на пощата;

е) огнестрелни оръжия;

По изключение, военнослужащи, милиционери, митнишки, акционни и други държавни служители, които по служба са длъжни да носят оръжие, както и ловците, могат да пътуват с оръжието и мундирите си, при условие оръжието да не е заредено, а мундирите да бъдат добре опаковани.

118 (§ 286). Когато пренасяният в пътничките вагони ръчен багаж се запали, избухне или протече и от това последват повреди на пътниците, на багажа им или на железопътния имот, причинените загуби се заплащат от притежателя на багажа.

За нанесените щети се съставя акт от влаковия персонал.

119. (§ 287) Железниците имат право, при съмнение да проверяват тежината, размерите и съдържанието на ръчния багаж от момента на внасянето му във влака до напускане на гарата на местоназначението.

120 (§ 288). Когато във влака се открие ръчен багаж, превишаващ допустимите норми 30, съответно 15 кг. на пътник, постъпва се както следва:

а) кондукторът след като безпристрастно пресени тежината на багажа, поканва пътника да плати следващите се превози такси по цените на багажни пратки и глоба в размер на двойните багажни превозни такси, но най-малко 5 лв. След плащане на същите, багажа се оставя при пътника. За този багаж железниците не носят отговорност;

б) когато пътникът откаже да плати таксите и глобата или оспори тежината, преценена от кондуктора, след като на пътника се издаде разписка, багажа, ако е делим — частта над 30 кг, а ако не е делим — целият колет, се пренася във фургона и предава в гарата на местоназначението или в гарата, где то пътникът желае да прекъсне пътуването. Багажа се освобождава срещу представяне на разписката и заплащане на следувемите се багажни превозни такси и глобата.

В горните случаи се събира такса и глоба само за тежината, превнаваща 30, съответно 15 кг.

121 (§ 289). Когато се открият колет с предмети, чийто превоз е забранен като ръчен багаж, в гарата се събират освен следувемите се превозни такси и глоба по 4 лева за всеки килограм брутна тежина, за цялата тежина на тези колет или предмети.

Когато нарушителя по § 284 (т. 117) буква „в“ пътува с абонаментна карта, последната се отнема и обезсилва без право на обезщетение.

122 (§ 291). Предаден в гарата от влаковия персонал ръчен багаж, подлежащ на таксуване, се държи на разположение на пътника 30 дни, считано от полунощ на деня на предаването. След изтичане на този срок ръчния багаж подлежи на ликвидация като бездокументна стока. Лесно разваляемите стоки се ликвидират по преценка преди изтичане на 30 дневния срок.

Превоз на дребни домашни животни и птици

123 (§ 292). Допуска се пътниците да превозват безплатно като ръчен багаж само в второкласните пътнички вагони до 3 живи питомни зайци и до 5 живи домашни птици, опаковани в клетки, сандъчета и кошници.

Тежината на зайците и птиците се включва в допустимата тежина от 30, съответно 15 кг. ръчен багаж на пътник.

Забравени и намерени предмети

124 (§ 294). Когато пътниците забравят своя багаж във вака или в гари е, имат право да поискат със завление издирването на забравения багаж. За целта внасят такса 2 лева за телеграмите за издирване.

В заявлението се посочва: мястото (гара, влак, вагон №, клас), деня, а по възможност и часа, когато е забравен или загубен багажа, броя на колетите, вида и отличителните му знаци, ако има такива, точното му съдържание и гарата, в която се иска да се достави.

125 (§ 296). Когато намерените предмети, по искане на молигеля трябва да му се предават в друга гара, изпращането им се извършва безплатно.

Багажни носачи

126 (§ 298). В гарите, където се укаже нужда, се назначават носачи, които пренасят ръчните багажи на пътниците, по тяхно искане и упътване, както следва:

а) на пристигащите пътници — до изхода на гарата или до съответното превозно средство в близост с изхода на гарата;

б) на заминаващите пътници — от входа на гарата или до съответното превозно средство в близост с входа на гарата до поставянето във вагона;

в) на транзитните пътници — от вагон до вагон или до чакалната или помещението за съхраняване на багажи.

Носачите могат да влизат във вагоните за сваляне ръчния багаж на пътниците само след като другите пътници слезат от вагона.

Носачите могат да поставят във вагона ръчния багаж на заминаващите пътници само след пускане на пътниците за съответния влак и през определените за това входове.

126а (§ 400). За пренасяне багажа на пътниците от гаровите багажни носачи се събира такса на колет по 0.80 лв.

Съхраняване на багаж в гарите (гардероб)

127 (§ 303). В гарите, където се укаже нужда, железниците уредят служба за съхраняване ръчен багаж на пътниците.

Забележка: Понастоящем гардеробна служба е въведена в гарите: Бургас, Враца, Горна Оряховица, Димитровград, Коларовград, Левски, Лом, Лом-север, Мездра, Нова Загора, Плевен, Пловдив, Подуене, Поляновград, Попово, Русе, Свищов, София, Сталин, Стара Загора, Толбухин, Търново, Филиново и Ямбол.

128 (§ 304). Помещението за съхраняване на багажи е отворено непрекъснато от 6 до 23 часа, а за влаковете, които пристигат и заминават през останалото време на денонощието, то се отваря половин час преди пристигането и се затваря половин час след заминаването им.

129 (§ 305). Присмат се за съхранение само такива вещи и предмети, които се допускат за превоз като ръчен багаж, с изключение на дребни домашни животни и птици.

Отделните колет трябва да бъдат заключени, заковани, обвързани или облепени с особен образец номерирани етикети, които се вписват в гардеробната разписка.

130 (§ 306). Считат се за един колет няколко дребни предмети свързани заедно или прикрепени към друг предмет.

131 (§ 307). За предадените за съхранение багажи, на вложител се издава разписка, в която задължително се вписва броя и колетите. Багажа се освобождава срещу представяне на издадената разписка.

132 (§ 308). За всеки колет и започнат ден, при освобождаване на багажа се събира по 0.60 лева (§ 400).

133 (§ 309). Приемат се на съхранение багажи с обявена стойност най-много до 4000 лева. За обявена стойност се плаща такса по 0.10 лева за всеки започнати 40 лева от обявената стойност. Най-малката такса за обявена стойност е 0.80 лева (§ 400).

134 (§ 310). Багажите се приемат за съхраняване най-много за пет дни. Невдигнатите в този срок багажи се предават за съхранение в багажната магазин и ако не се потърсят в продължение на 30 дни, се ликвидират.

Такса за престояване се заплаща най-много за 20 дни.

Превоз на таксуван багаж

135 (§ 312). За превоз като багаж се допускат личните вещи на пътниците, опаковани в куфари, чанти, торби, сандъци, денкове, кошници, кутни и други подобни, с обща тежина до 50 кг на пътник.

Отделните колети могат да бъдат с размери най-много до 1 кубически метър или с дължина до 2 метра и с тежина до 50 кг.

136 (§ 313). Освен упоменатите вещи в § 312 виж т. 135), за превоз като багажни пратки се приемат:

- а) леснопреносими музикални инструменти;
- б) сечива на работници по специалността им, инженерни инструменти за планоснимане и измерване, не по-дълги от 4 метра, рисувателни платна, опънати на рамки, картини и други материали на художници свързани с работата им, както и еталоните и уредите на проверителите по мерките и теглитите до 200 кг. на пратка;
- в) радиоапарати, добре опаковани, по един на пътник;
- г) велосипеди и мотоциклети без колове, неопаквани, по един на пътник. Принадлежностите като: фенерчета, помпи, чантички с инструменти, звънчета и пр. могат да останат към велосипедите, съответно мотоциклетите, но за изгубването или повреждането им администрацията не отговаря. Резервуарите за бензин на мотоциклетите трябва да бъдат празни;
- д) колички детски и за болни, опаковани или неопаквани — по една на пътник;
- е) ръчни шейни, не по-дълги от 2 метра и ски, неопаквани — по една шейна или чифт ски на пътник;
- ж) знамена;
- з) убит дивеч, пренасян от ловци;
- и) употребявани кривати в разглобен вид, с или без пружини и дюшеци, също и употребявани кушетки — по един криват или една кушетка на пътник;
- к) театрален багаж на артисти, ако обемът, тежината и естеството му позволява бързо да се товари, претоварва и разтоварва от фургоните на влаковете;

- л) празни опаковки до 4 броя на пътник;
- м) дипломатически багаж — без оглед общата тежина на пратката.
- н) чували, торби и денкове с памук или вълна — до 10 кг. на пратка.

о) Спортни гребла за лодки до 4 м. дълги, по 2 гребла на пътник. 137 (§ 315). Багажни пратки се приемат за превоз от и до всички гарн и спирки, открити за багажна служба.

Тези гарн и спирки са упоменати в Именника на гарите и спирките. 138 (§ 316). Багажни пратки се приемат за превоз само срещу представяне на редовен документ за пътуване.

Багажната пратка може да се предаде за превоз в началната гара на пътуването и в гарата на прекъсването, за цялото разстояние, или за част от разстоянието, за което пътникът притежава билет.

Допуска се багажни пратки да се приемат за превоз и през по-къс път от този, за който е издаден билета на пътника.

139 (§ 317). Багажните пратки се приемат достатъчно време преди заминаване на влаковете, с оглед багажа да бъде предаден за превоз, таксуван и натоварен във фургона на влака, с който пътникът ще пътува.

Багажни пратки могат да се приемат за превоз и през останалото работно време от 8 до 12 часа и от 14 до 18 часа, но не по-рано от 12 часа преди заминаване на влака, за който пътника притежава билет.

Приемането на багажи с обявена стойност се преустановява 30 минути, а багажи без обявена стойност — 15 минути преди заминаване на влака. При среща на пътнички влакове, приемането на багажни пратки се преустановява 15 минути преди заминаване на първия влак.

140 (§ 318). Железниците имат право да откажат приемането за превоз на багажи, които не са достатъчно опаковани или въобще не са опаковани, а естеството им изисква опаковка.

141 (§ 319). Железниците имат право да проверяват съдържанието на багажните пратки в отправната, получащата гара или по пътя.

142 (§ 324). Върху всеки предаден колет от багажната пратка, пътникът е длъжен да постави частен етикет.

Препоръчва се на пътниците да поставят вътре в колетите по една белеска, съдържаща точния им адрес.

Не се приемат за превоз багажи в опаковки, от които не са отстранени стари етикети.

143 (§ 326). При предаване на багаж за превоз, пътникът може да обяви стойността му срещу заплащане по 0.10 лева на започнати 40 лева от обявената стойност, но най-малко 0.80 лева (§ 400).

144 (§ 328). Багажните пратки се таксуват за установената от железниците брутна тежина, окръглена нагоре на цели килограми и за съответното тарифно разстояние.

Най-малката тежина за таксуване на една багажна пратка е 5 кг. най-малката превозна такса — 0.80 лева.

Тарифното разстояние, въз основа на което се изчисляват превозните такси за багажни пратки, се определя съгласно правилата, установени за изчисляване цената на билетите.

145 (§ 329). Като изключение от § 328 (виж т. 144), таксуват се за определена тежина:

а) велосипеди, детски колички и чифт ски, заедно с щеките — за 20 кг. на бройка;

б) мотоциклети без кошове — за 150 кг. на бройка.

146 (§ 344). Багажните пратки се освобождават срещу представяне на багажната разписка.

Железниците не са длъжни да проверяват дали представителят на багажната разписка е действително собственика на багажа.

147 (§ 345). Освобождаването на багажните пратки се извършва непосредствено след разтоварването им от фургона на влака или през работното време на гарата, след извършване на митнишките или други административни формалности.

148 (§ 347). Освобождаване само на част от багажна пратка не се допуска.

149 (§ 348). Багажни пратки, предназначени за спирки, се предават заедно с багажния попитен лист от влаковия персонал на билетопродавача. Пътник, който е предал багаж за спирка, трябва непосредствено след пристигане на влака в спирката да представи на билетопродавача багажната разписка и да получи багажа.

150 (§ 350). Когато багажната пратка, за която е представена багажна разписка, не е пристигнала с влака, за който е била предадена за превоз, пътникът има право да поиска с писмено заявление да бъде уведомен за пристигане на пратката на посочен от него адрес. В такъв случай, гарата е длъжна да уведоми получателя най-късно до 12 часа на деня, следващ този на пристигане на пратката. Деня на уведомяването се счита за ден на пристигане на пратката.

151 (§ 352). Пристигналите багажни пратки се съхраняват в гарата безплатно до полунощ на деня, следващ този на пристигането им.

След изтичане на този срок, но най-много до 30 дни, багажът се съхранява срещу заплащане на такса за престояване за колет и започнато денонощие по 0.40 лева за първите 5 денонощия и по 0.60 лева за следващите денонощия (§ 400 т. 9). Таксата за престояване се събира най-много за 20 дни.

Когато в 30 дневния срок багажът не бъде освободен, той се счита за изоставен и подлежи на ликвидация.

Превоз на кучета

152 (§ 359). Кучетата се превозват в кучкариците на фургоните. Допуска се пътниците да пренасят в пътничките вагони като таксуван багаж луксозни кучета по едно на пътник и ловни кучета по две на пътник, при условие, че кучетата са снабдени с намордници и повод. В случай на недоволство от страна на другите пътници, ловците заедно с ловните кучета трябва да пътуват в коридорите на вагоните.

Кучетата се таксуват по таксите за багажни пратки за 20 кг на куче.

Пътникът е длъжен да заплати щетите, причинени от влизането и превоза на кучета в пътничките вагони.

III. ТАРИФНИ ТАБЛИЦИ

Общи разпоредби за прилагане на таблиците

153 (§ 120). Цената на билетите се изчислява за съответната категория влак, за съответния клас и за общото тарифно разстояние, което ще се пропътува от началната до крайната гара на пътуването.

Забележка. В настоящия пътеводител тарифните разстояния между гарите са дадени в таблиците за разписанията на влаковете в графата „Тарифни км“, надписана „Т. км“. Тези тарифни разстояния са дадени по отделно за всяка линия и пътникът може направо чрез събиране или изваждане да намира тарифните разстояния между гарите.

154 (§ 122). По начало, цените на билетите се изчисляват за разстоянието по най-късия път, предвидено в Указателя на тарифните разстояния.

Когато по желание на пътника пътуването се извършва през по-дълъг път, цената на билета се изчислява за общото тарифно разстояние, което ще пропътува.

155 (§ 123). Не се допуска издаване на билети с маршрут, при който едно и също разстояние ще се пропътува два пъти. Например София—Горна Оряховица, през Ловеч.

Като изключение, допуска се пътниците, чийто път е през гарите Илиянци, Крумово или Ясен, да сменят влаковете в гарите София, Пловдив и Плевен, без да доплащат разлики за пропътуването в повече разстояние Илиянци—София—Илиянци, съответно Крумово—Пловдив—Крумово, Ясен—Плевен—Ясен.

156 (§ 124). При пътуване отчасти с бърз и отчасти с пътнички влак, цената на билетите се изчислява, като към превозната такса, изчислена за цялото тарифно разстояние по цените за пътнички влак се прибави зонната добавка за пътуване на съответното тарифно разстояние с бърз влак.

Когато през време на пътуването се променя няколко пъти категорията на влака, цената на билетите се изчислява като към превозната такса, изчислена за цялото тарифно разстояние за пътнишки влак, се прибави добавката за бърз влак за сбора от тарифните разстояния, които ще се пропътуват с бърз влак.

157 (§ 330). Когато от или до дадена спирка е предвидено тарифно разстояние, превозните такси за багажни пратки се изчисляват за тарифното разстояние до или от спирката. Когато не е предвидено такова разстояние, превозните такси се изчисляват за тарифното разстояние до или от по-далечната съседна гара. (Виж също т. 144).

ПРЕДАВАЙТЕ ТЕЖКИ БАГАЖИ

за превоз в фругона. Направете
пътуването си приятно и удобно.
Багажните такси са евтини.

6) ТАРИФНИ ТАБЛИЦИ

ТАБЛИЦА I

Превозни такси по редовната тарифа за пътуване с бързите и пътнишките (вкл. и смесените) влакове

Пътнишки влак		Тарифни километри	Бърз влак	
Такса в лева за един пътник в клас			Такса в лева за един пътник в клас	
1	2		1	2
0.80	0.40	1— 2	0.80	0.40
1.20	0.80	3	1.20	0.80
2.00	1.20	4	2.00	1.20
2.40	1.60	5— 6	2.40	1.60
3.20	2.00	7— 8	3.20	2.00
3.20	2.00	9— 10	8.00	5.20
3.60	2.40	11— 12	8.40	5.60
4.40	2.80	13— 14	9.20	6.00
4.80	3.20	15— 16	9.60	6.40
5.60	3.60	17— 18	10.40	6.80
6.00	4.00	19— 20	10.80	7.20
6.00	4.00	21— 22	10.80	7.20
6.80	4.40	23— 24	11.60	7.60
7.20	4.80	25— 26	12.00	8.00
8.00	5.20	27— 28	12.80	8.40
8.40	5.60	29— 30	13.20	8.80
9.20	6.00	31— 35	14.00	9.20
10.40	6.80	36— 40	15.20	10.00
10.80	7.20	41— 45	15.60	10.40
12.00	8.00	46— 50	16.80	11.20
13.20	8.80	51— 55	18.00	12.00
15.20	10.00	56— 60	20.00	13.20
16.80	11.20	61— 65	21.60	14.40
18.00	12.00	66— 70	22.80	15.20
19.20	12.80	71— 75	24.00	16.00
21.20	14.00	76— 80	26.00	17.20
22.80	15.20	81— 85	27.60	18.40
24.80	16.40	86— 90	29.60	19.60
26.00	17.20	91— 95	30.80	20.40
27.20	18.00	96— 100	32.00	21.20
28.80	19.20	101— 110	36.00	24.00
30.80	20.40	111— 120	38.00	25.20
33.20	22.00	121— 130	40.40	26.80

Продължение таблица I

Пътнишки влак		Тарифни километри	Бърз влак	
Такса в лева за един пътник в клас			Такса в лева за един пътник в клас	
1	2		1	2
35.60	23.60	131—140	42.80	28.40
38.00	25.20	141—150	45.20	30.00
39.60	26.40	151—160	46.80	31.20
41.60	27.60	161—170	48.80	32.40
43.20	28.80	171—180	50.40	33.60
46.40	30.80	181—190	53.60	35.60
48.00	32.00	191—200	55.20	36.80
50.00	33.20	201—210	60.80	40.40
51.60	34.40	211—220	62.40	41.60
53.60	35.60	221—230	64.40	42.80
55.20	36.80	231—240	66.00	44.00
57.20	38.00	241—250	68.00	45.20
58.80	39.20	251—260	69.60	46.40
59.60	39.60	261—270	70.40	46.80
61.20	40.80	271—280	72.00	48.00
63.20	42.00	281—290	74.00	49.20
64.80	43.20	291—300	75.60	50.40
66.80	44.40	301—310	77.60	51.60
68.40	45.60	311—320	79.20	52.80
70.40	46.80	321—330	81.20	54.00
71.60	47.60	331—340	82.40	54.80
73.20	48.80	341—350	84.00	56.00
75.20	50.00	351—360	89.60	59.60
75.60	50.40	361—370	90.00	60.00
76.80	51.20	371—380	91.20	60.80
78.80	52.40	381—390	93.20	62.00
79.20	52.80	391—400	93.60	62.40
80.40	53.60	401—410	94.80	63.20
81.20	54.00	411—420	95.60	63.60
82.80	55.20	421—430	97.20	64.80
84.80	56.40	431—440	99.20	66.00
86.40	57.60	441—450	100.80	67.20
87.60	58.40	451—460	102.00	68.00
88.40	58.80	461—470	102.80	68.40
89.60	59.60	471—480	104.00	69.20

Продължение таблица I

Пътнишки влак		Тарифни километри	Бърз влак	
Такса в лева за един пътник в клас			Такса в лева за един пътник в клас	
1	2		1	2
90.00	60.00	481—490	104.40	69.60
91.20	60.80	491—500	105.60	70.40
92.00	61.20	501—510	106.40	70.80
93.20	62.00	511—520	107.60	71.60
94.80	63.20	521—530	109.20	72.80
95.60	63.60	531—540	110.00	73.20
96.80	64.40	541—550	111.20	74.00
97.20	64.80	551—560	111.60	74.40
98.40	65.60	561—570	112.80	75.20
99.20	66.00	571—580	113.60	75.60
100.40	66.80	581—590	114.80	76.40
100.80	67.20	591—600	115.20	76.80
102.00	68.00	601—610	116.40	77.60
102.80	68.40	611—620	117.20	78.00
104.40	69.60	621—630	118.80	79.20
105.60	70.40	631—640	120.00	80.00
106.40	70.80	641—650	120.80	80.40
107.60	71.60	651—660	122.00	81.20
108.00	72.00	661—670	122.40	81.60
109.20	72.80	671—680	123.60	82.40
110.00	73.20	681—690	124.40	82.80
111.20	74.00	691—700	125.60	83.60
111.60	74.40	701—710	126.00	84.00
112.80	75.20	711—720	127.20	84.80
114.80	76.40	721—730	129.20	86.00
115.20	76.80	731—740	129.60	86.40
116.40	77.60	741—750	130.80	87.20
117.20	78.00	751—760	131.60	87.60
118.40	78.80	761—770	132.80	88.40
118.80	79.20	771—780	133.20	88.80
120.00	80.00	781—790	134.40	89.60
120.80	80.40	791—800	135.20	90.00
122.40	81.60	801—820	136.80	91.20
125.60	83.60	821—840	140.00	93.20

Продължение таблица 1

Пътнишки влак		Тарифни километри	Бърз влак	
Такса в лева за един пътник в клас			Такса в лева за един пътник в клас	
1	2		1	2
127.20	84.80	841—860	141.60	94.40
129.20	86.00	861—880	143.60	95.60
130.80	87.20	881—900	145.20	96.80
132.80	88.40	901—920	147.20	98.00
135.20	90.00	921—940	149.60	99.60
136.80	91.20	941—960	151.20	100.80
138.80	92.40	961—980	153.20	102.00
140.40	93.60	981—1000	154.80	103.20
146.00	97.20	1001—1050	160.40	106.80
151.20	100.80	1051—1100	165.60	110.40
156.80	104.40	1101—1150	171.20	114.00
160.40	106.80	1151—1200	174.80	116.40
165.60	110.40	1201—1250	180.00	120.00
171.20	114.00	1251—1300	185.60	123.60
176.40	117.60	1301—1350	190.80	127.20
181.20	120.80	1351—1400	195.60	130.40
186.80	124.40	1401—1450	201.20	134.00
192.00	128.00	1451—1500	206.40	137.60
197.60	131.60	1501—1550	212.00	141.20
201.60	134.40	1551—1600	216.00	144.00
207.20	138.00	1601—1650	221.60	147.60
212.40	141.60	1651—1700	226.80	151.20
218.00	145.20	1701—1750	232.40	154.80
221.60	147.60	1751—1800	236.00	157.20
226.80	151.20	1801—1850	241.20	160.80
232.40	154.80	1851—1900	246.80	164.40
237.60	158.40	1901—1950	252.00	168.00
243.20	162.00	1951—2000	257.60	171.60
248.00	165.20	2001—2050	262.40	174.80
254.00	169.20	2051—2100	268.40	178.80
258.80	172.40	2101—2150	273.20	182.00
262.80	175.20	2151—2200	277.20	184.80
267.60	178.40	2201—2250	282.00	188.00
273.60	182.40	2251—2300	288.00	192.00

Продължение таблица 1

Пътнишки влак		Тарифни километри	Бърз влак	
Такса в лева за един пътник в клас			Такса в лева за един пътник в клас	
1	2		1	2
278.40	185.60	2301—2350	292.80	195.20
284.00	189.20	2351—2400	298.40	198.80
288.00	192.00	2401—2450	302.40	201.60
294.80	196.40	2451—2500	309.20	206.00
298.80	199.20	2501—2550	313.20	208.80
303.60	202.40	2551—2600	318.00	212.00
308.00	205.20	2601—2650	322.40	214.80
314.40	209.60	2651—2700	328.80	219.20
318.80	212.40	2701—2750	333.20	222.00
324.00	216.00	2751—2800	338.40	225.60
328.80	219.20	2801—2850	343.20	228.80
334.80	223.20	2851—2900	349.20	232.80
339.60	226.40	2901—2950	354.00	236.00
344.00	229.20	2951—3000	358.40	238.80

ПЪТНИЦИ,

пригответе своевременно точната сума на билета. С това вие улеснявате и ускорявате продажбата на билетите и спестявате времето на останалите пътници.

ТАБЛИЦА II

Превозни такси по намаления тарифа за пътуване с бързите
и пътнишките (вкл. и смесените) влакове

Пътнишки влак		Тарифни километри	Бърз влак	
Такса в лева за един пътник в клас			Такса в лева за един пътник в клас	
1	2		1	2
0.80	0.40	1— 2	0.80	0.40
0.80	0.40	3	0.80	0.40
1.20	0.80	4	1.20	0.80
2.00	1.20	5— 6	2.00	1.20
2.40	1.60	7— 8	2.40	1.60
2.40	1.60	9— 10	6.00	4.00
2.40	1.60	11— 12	6.00	4.00
3.20	2.00	13— 14	6.80	4.40
3.60	2.40	15— 16	7.20	4.80
3.60	2.40	17— 18	7.20	4.80
4.40	2.80	19— 20	8.00	5.20
4.40	2.80	21— 22	8.00	5.20
4.80	3.20	23— 24	8.40	5.60
4.80	3.20	25— 26	8.40	5.60
5.60	3.60	27— 28	9.20	6.00
6.00	4.00	29— 30	9.60	6.40
6.80	4.40	31— 35	10.40	6.80
7.20	4.80	36— 40	10.80	7.20
8.00	5.20	41— 45	11.60	7.60
8.40	5.60	46— 50	12.00	8.00
9.20	6.00	51— 55	12.80	8.40
10.80	7.20	56— 60	14.40	9.60
12.00	8.00	61— 65	15.60	10.40
12.80	8.40	66— 70	16.40	10.80
13.20	8.80	71— 75	16.80	11.20
15.20	10.00	76— 80	18.80	12.40
16.40	10.80	81— 85	20.00	13.20
17.60	11.60	86— 90	21.20	14.00
18.00	12.00	91— 95	21.60	14.40
19.20	12.80	96— 100	22.80	15.20
20.40	13.60	101— 110	25.20	16.80
21.60	14.40	111— 120	26.40	17.60
23.60	15.60	121— 130	28.40	18.80

Продължение на таблица II

Пътнишки влак		Тарифни километри	Бърз влак	
Такса в лева за един пътник в клас			Такса в лева за един пътник в клас	
1	2		1	2
24.80	16.40	131—140	29.60	19.60
26.40	17.60	141—150	31.20	20.80
27.60	18.40	151—160	32.40	21.60
28.80	19.20	161—170	33.60	22.40
30.00	20.00	171—180	34.80	23.20
32.40	21.60	181—190	37.20	24.80
33.60	22.40	191—200	38.40	25.60
34.80	23.20	201—210	42.00	28.00
36.00	24.00	211—220	43.20	28.80
37.20	24.80	221—230	44.40	29.60
38.40	25.60	231—240	45.60	30.40
40.40	26.80	241—250	47.60	31.60
41.60	27.60	251—260	48.80	32.40
42.00	28.00	261—270	49.20	32.80
42.80	28.40	271—280	50.00	33.20
44.40	29.60	281—290	51.60	34.40
45.60	30.40	291—300	52.80	35.20
46.80	31.20	301—310	54.00	36.00
48.00	32.00	311—320	55.20	36.80
49.20	32.80	321—330	56.40	37.60
50.00	33.20	331—340	57.20	38.00
51.20	34.00	341—350	58.40	38.80
52.80	35.20	351—360	63.60	42.40
53.60	35.60	361—370	64.40	42.80
54.00	36.00	371—380	64.80	43.20
55.20	36.80	381—390	66.00	44.00
56.00	37.20	391—400	66.80	44.40
56.40	37.60	401—410	67.20	44.80
57.20	38.00	411—420	68.00	45.20
58.40	38.80	421—430	69.20	46.00
59.60	39.60	431—440	70.40	46.80
60.80	40.40	441—450	71.60	47.60
61.20	40.80	451—460	72.00	48.00
62.00	41.20	461—470	72.80	48.40
62.40	41.60	471—480	73.20	48.80

Продължение таблица II

Пътнишки влак		Тарифни километри	Бърз влак	
Такса в лева за един пътник в клас			Такса в лева за един пътник в клас	
1	2		1	2
63.20	42.00	481—490	74.00	49.20
63.60	42.40	491—500	74.40	49.60
64.40	42.80	501—510	75.20	50.00
65.60	43.60	511—520	76.40	50.80
66.00	44.00	521—530	76.80	51.20
66.80	44.40	531—540	77.60	51.60
67.20	44.80	541—550	78.00	52.00
68.00	45.20	551—560	78.80	52.40
69.20	46.00	561—570	80.00	53.20
69.60	46.40	571—580	80.40	53.60
70.40	46.80	581—590	81.20	54.00
70.80	47.20	591—600	81.60	54.40
71.60	47.60	601—610	82.40	54.80
72.00	48.00	611—620	82.80	55.20
73.20	48.40	621—630	84.00	56.00
74.00	49.20	631—640	84.80	56.40
74.40	49.60	641—650	85.20	56.80
75.20	50.00	651—660	86.00	57.20
75.60	50.40	661—670	86.40	57.60
76.40	50.80	671—680	87.20	58.00
76.80	51.20	681—690	87.60	58.40
78.00	52.00	691—700	88.80	59.20
78.80	52.40	701—710	89.60	59.60
79.20	52.80	711—720	90.00	60.00
80.40	53.60	721—730	91.20	60.80
81.20	54.00	731—740	92.00	61.20
81.60	54.40	741—750	92.40	61.60
82.40	54.80	751—760	93.20	62.00
82.80	55.20	761—770	93.60	62.40
83.60	55.60	771—780	94.40	62.80
84.00	56.00	781—790	94.80	63.20
84.80	56.40	791—800	95.60	63.60
86.00	57.20	801—820	96.80	64.40
87.60	58.40	821—840	98.40	65.60

Продължение таблица II

Пътнишки влак		Тарифни километри	Бърз влак	
Такса в лева за един пътник в клас			Такса в лева за един пътник в клас	
1	2		1	2
88.80	59.20	841— 860	99.60	66.40
90.80	60.40	861— 880	101.60	67.60
92.00	61.20	881— 900	102.80	68.40
93.20	62.00	901— 920	104.00	69.20
94.80	63.20	921— 940	105.60	70.40
96.00	64.00	941— 960	106.80	71.20
97.20	64.80	961— 980	108.00	72.00
98.40	65.60	981—1000	109.20	72.80
102.00	68.00	1001—1050	112.80	75.20
105.60	70.40	1051—1100	116.40	77.60
110.00	73.20	1101—1150	120.80	80.40
112.40	74.80	1151—1200	123.20	82.00
116.00	77.20	1201—1250	126.80	84.40
120.00	80.00	1251—1300	130.80	87.20
123.60	82.40	1301—1350	134.40	89.60
126.80	84.40	1351—1400	137.60	91.60
130.80	87.20	1401—1450	141.60	94.40
134.40	89.60	1451—1500	145.20	96.80
138.00	92.00	1501—1550	148.80	99.20
141.20	94.00	1551—1600	152.00	101.20
145.20	96.80	1601—1650	156.00	104.00
148.80	99.20	1651—1700	159.60	106.40
152.40	101.60	1701—1750	163.20	108.80
154.80	103.20	1751—1800	165.60	110.40
159.20	106.00	1801—1850	170.00	113.20
162.80	108.40	1851—1900	173.60	115.60
166.40	110.80	1901—1950	177.20	118.00
170.40	113.60	1951—2000	181.20	120.80
173.60	115.60	2001—2050	184.40	122.80
177.60	118.40	2051—2100	188.40	125.60
181.20	120.80	2101—2150	192.00	128.00
184.40	122.80	2151—2200	195.20	130.00
187.20	124.80	2201—2250	198.00	132.00
191.60	127.60	2251—2300	202.40	134.80

Продължение таблица II

Пътнишки влак		Тарифни километри	Бърз влак	
Такса в лева за един пътник в клас			Такса в лева за един пътник в клас	
1	2		1	2
195.20	130.00	2301—2350	206.00	137.20
198.80	132.40	2351—2400	209.60	139.60
201.60	134.40	2401—2450	212.40	141.60
206.40	137.60	2451—2500	217.20	144.80
209.60	139.60	2501—2550	220.40	146.80
212.40	141.60	2551—2600	223.20	148.80
215.60	143.60	2601—2650	226.40	150.80
220.40	146.80	2651—2700	231.20	154.00
223.20	148.80	2701—2750	234.00	156.00
226.80	151.20	2751—2800	237.60	158.40
230.40	153.60	2801—2850	241.20	160.80
234.80	156.40	2851—2900	245.60	163.60
237.60	158.40	2901—2950	248.40	165.60
240.80	160.40	2951—3000	251.60	167.60

Пътници,
Градските железопътни бюра за предварителна продажба
на билети са създадени за ваше улеснение.

ТАБЛИЦА III

Такси за обикновени абонаментни карти за едно лице за всички
влакове без експресните, товарните и служебните

Тарифни километри	За 1 месец		За 3 месеци		За 6 месеци		Тарифни километри
	к л а с						
	1	2	1	2	1	2	
	л е в а						
4	79.20	52.80	158.40	105.60	304.80	203.20	4
6	104.40	69.60	208.80	139.20	402.00	268.00	6
8	113.60	75.60	226.80	151.20	436.80	291.20	8
10	128.00	85.20	255.60	170.40	492.00	328.00	10
15	154.40	102.80	308.40	205.60	593.60	395.60	15
20	192.60	128.40	374.40	256.80	741.60	494.40	20
25	220.80	147.20	441.60	294.40	850.40	566.80	25
30	256.80	171.20	513.60	342.40	988.80	659.20	30
40	280.40	186.80	560.40	373.60	1078.80	719.20	40
50	294.80	196.40	589.20	392.80	1134.00	756.00	50
60	297.20	198.00	594.00	396.00	1143.60	762.40	60
70	313.20	208.80	626.40	417.60	1206.00	804.00	70
80	339.60	226.40	679.20	452.80	1307.60	871.60	80
90	352.40	234.80	704.40	469.60	1356.00	904.00	90
100	381.20	254.00	762.00	508.00	1467.20	978.00	100
120	411.60	274.40	823.20	548.80	1584.80	1056.40	120
140	454.80	303.20	909.60	606.40	1750.80	1167.20	140
160	465.60	310.40	931.20	620.80	1792.80	1195.20	160
180	506.00	337.20	1011.60	674.40	1947.60	1298.40	180
200	529.20	352.80	1058.40	705.60	2037.60	1358.40	200
250	573.60	382.40	1147.20	764.80	2208.80	1472.40	250
300	580.80	387.20	1161.60	774.40	2236.40	1490.80	300
350	596.00	397.20	1191.60	794.40	2294.00	1529.20	350
400	626.40	417.60	1252.80	835.20	2411.60	1607.60	400
450	671.60	447.60	1342.80	895.20	2584.80	1723.20	450

Продължение таблица III

Тарифни километри	За 1 месец		За 3 месеци		За 6 месеци		Тарифни километри
	к л а с						
	1	2	1	2	1	2	
	л е в а						
500	701.60	467.60	1402.80	935.20	2700.80	1800.40	500
550	711.20	474.00	1422.00	948.00	2737.20	1824.80	550
600	761.60	507.60	1522.80	1015.20	2931.60	1954.40	600
650	766.40	510.80	1532.40	1021.60	2949.60	1966.40	650
700	779.60	519.60	1558.80	1039.20	3000.80	2000.40	700
750	784.80	523.20	1569.60	1046.40	3021.60	2014.40	750
800	789.60	526.40	1579.20	1052.80	3040.40	2026.80	800
850	795.60	530.40	1591.20	1060.80	3063.20	2042.00	850
900	801.20	534.00	1602.00	1068.00	3084.00	2056.00	900
950	804.80	536.40	1609.20	1072.80	3098.00	2065.20	950
1000	810.00	540.00	1620.00	1080.00	3118.80	2079.20	1000
1100	817.20	544.80	1634.40	1089.60	3146.40	2097.60	1100
1200	825.60	550.40	1651.20	1100.80	3178.80	2119.20	1200
1300	838.80	559.20	1677.60	1118.40	3229.20	2152.80	1300
1400	855.20	570.00	1710.00	1140.00	3291.60	2194.40	1400
1500	870.00	580.00	1740.00	1160.00	3350.00	2233.20	1500
1600	886.80	591.20	1773.60	1182.40	3414.00	2276.00	1600
1700	901.20	600.80	1802.40	1201.60	3470.00	2313.20	1700
1800	912.80	608.40	1825.20	1216.80	3513.60	2342.40	1800
1900	934.40	622.80	1868.40	1245.60	3596.40	2397.60	1900
2000	942.80	628.40	1885.20	1256.80	3628.80	2419.20	2000
2100	953.60	635.60	1906.80	1271.20	3670.80	2447.20	2100
2200	973.20	648.80	1946.40	1297.60	3747.20	2498.00	2200
2300	982.80	655.20	1965.60	1310.40	3783.60	2522.40	2300
2400	992.00	661.20	1983.60	1322.40	3818.40	2545.60	2400
2500	1007.60	671.60	2014.80	1343.20	3878.40	2585.60	2500
2600	1023.60	682.40	2047.20	1364.80	3940.80	2627.20	2600
2700	1032.80	688.40	2065.20	1376.80	3975.60	2650.40	2700
2800	1045.20	696.80	2090.40	1393.60	4024.40	2682.80	2800
2900	1054.80	703.20	2109.60	1406.40	4060.80	2707.20	2900

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Продължение таблица III

Тарифни километра	За 1 месец		За 3 месеци		За 6 месеци		Тарифни километра
	к л а с						
	1	2	1	2	1	2	
	л е в а						
3000	1072.40	714.80	2144.40	1429.60	4128.00	2752.00	3000
3100	1081.20	720.80	2162.40	1441.60	4162.80	2775.20	3100
3200	1089.20	726.00	2178.00	1452.00	4192.80	2795.20	3200
3300	1101.20	734.00	2202.00	1468.00	4239.20	2826.00	3300
3400	1119.20	746.00	2238.00	1492.00	4308.00	2872.00	3400
3500	1130.00	753.20	2259.60	1506.40	4350.00	2900.00	3500
3600	1141.20	760.80	2282.40	1521.60	4394.00	2929.20	3600
3700	1159.20	772.80	2318.40	1545.60	4462.80	2975.20	3700
3800	1172.00	781.20	2343.60	1562.40	4511.60	3007.60	3800
3900	1184.40	789.60	2368.80	1579.20	4560.00	3040.00	3900
4000	1200.00	800.00	2400.00	1600.00	4620.00	3080.00	4000
4100	1214.40	809.60	2428.80	1619.20	4675.20	3116.80	4100
4200	1226.00	817.20	2451.60	1634.40	4719.60	3146.40	4200
4300	1240.40	826.80	2480.40	1653.60	4774.80	3183.20	4300
4400	1256.40	837.60	2512.80	1675.20	4837.20	3224.80	4400
4500	1268.40	845.60	2536.80	1691.20	4883.60	3255.60	4500
4600	1279.20	852.80	2558.40	1705.60	4924.80	3288.20	4600

ПЪТНИЦИ,
 Снабдявайте се с билети в градските жп. бюра
 предварително през деня или един ден преди от-
 пътуването.

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ТАБЛИЦА IV
Такси за работнически и ученически абонаментни карти

Тарифни километри		За 1 месец		За 3 месеци		За 6 месеци		Тарифни километри	
		к л а с							
		1	2	1	2	1	2		
		л е в а							
1— 4	26.40	17.60	52.80	35.20	102.00	68.00	1— 4		
5— 6	34.80	23.20	69.60	46.40	132.00	88.00	5— 6		
7— 8	38.00	25.20	75.60	50.40	146.00	97.20	7— 8		
9— 10	42.80	28.40	85.20	56.80	163.20	108.80	9— 10		
11— 15	51.60	34.40	103.20	68.80	197.60	131.60	11— 15		
16— 20	64.40	42.80	128.40	85.60	247.20	164.80	16— 20		
21— 25	74.00	49.20	147.60	98.40	281.60	187.60	21— 25		
26— 30	86.00	57.20	171.60	114.40	329.60	219.60	26— 30		
31— 40	93.60	62.40	187.20	124.80	357.60	238.40	31— 40		
41— 50	98.40	65.60	196.80	131.20	376.80	251.20	41— 50		
51— 60	99.20	66.00	198.00	132.00	381.20	254.00	51— 60		
61— 70	104.40	69.60	208.80	139.20	402.00	268.00	61— 70		
71— 80	113.60	75.60	226.80	151.20	434.00	289.20	71— 80		
81— 90	117.60	78.40	235.20	156.80	452.00	301.20	81— 90		
91— 100	127.20	84.80	254.40	169.60	487.20	324.80	91— 100		

ТАБЛИЦА V
За цените на допълнителните билети за спално място

от — до или обратно	Цена на един допълнителен билет за спално място	
	в к л а с	
	1	2
	л е в а	
София—Сталин	36	28
София—Русе	36	28
София—Бургас	36	28
София—Подкова	36	28
София—Пловдив	28	20
София—Видин	28	20

Забележка: За предварително запазване на спално място се заплаща 2 лв., независимо от класа на спалния билет.

ТАБЛИЦА VI
Багажни и колетни такси

За 10 кгр. багаж	Тарифни километри	За 10 кгр. колетна пратка	За 10 кгр. багаж	Тарифни километри	За 10 кгр. колетна пратка
лева		лева	лева		лева
0.32	1— 4	0.36	2.04	151—160	3.08
0.32	5— 6	0.40	2.16	161—170	3.24
0.36	7— 8	0.44	2.24	171—180	3.36
0.36	9— 10	0.48	2.32	181—190	3.52
0.40	11— 12	0.52	2.44	191—200	3.64
0.40	13— 14	0.56			
0.44	15— 16	0.60	2.52	201—210	3.80
0.48	17— 18	0.64	2.64	211—220	3.92
0.52	19— 20	0.68	2.72	221—230	4.08
0.52	21— 22	0.72	2.80	231—240	4.20
0.56	23— 24	0.72	2.88	241—250	4.32
0.56	25— 26	0.76	2.96	251—260	4.44
0.56	27— 28	0.84	3.04	261—270	4.56
0.60	29— 30	0.88	3.12	271—280	4.68
			3.20	281—290	4.80
0.64	31— 35	0.96	3.28	291—300	4.92
0.72	36— 40	1.04			
0.76	41— 45	1.16	3.36	301—310	5.04
0.84	46— 50	1.24	3.44	311—320	5.20
0.88	51— 55	1.32	3.52	321—330	5.28
0.92	56— 60	1.40	3.60	331—340	5.36
1.00	61— 65	1.52	3.68	341—350	5.52
1.04	66— 70	1.60	3.76	351—360	5.64
1.12	71— 75	1.68	3.84	361—370	5.72
1.20	76— 80	1.80	3.92	371—380	5.84
1.24	81— 85	1.88	3.96	381—390	5.92
1.32	86— 90	1.96	4.04	391—400	6.04
1.36	91— 95	2.04			
1.40	96—100	2.12	4.08	401—410	6.16
			4.16	411—420	6.24
1.52	101—110	2.28	4.24	421—430	6.36
1.64	111—120	2.48	4.28	431—440	6.48
1.72	121—130	2.64	4.36	441—450	6.56
1.84	131—140	2.80	4.40	451—460	6.64
1.96	141—150	2.96	4.48	461—470	6.72

За 10 кгр. багаж	Тарифни километри	За 10 кгр. колетна пратка	За 10 кгр. багаж	Тарифни километри	За 10 кгр. колетна пратка
лева		лева	лева		лева
4.56	471—480	6.80	5.72	691—700	8.60
4.60	481—490	6.92			
4.68	491—500	7.00	5.80	701—710	8.72
			5.84	711—720	8.76
4.72	501—510	7.12	5.88	721—730	8.84
4.80	511—520	7.20	5.96	731—740	8.92
4.88	521—530	7.28	6.00	741—750	9.00
4.92	531—540	7.36			
4.96	541—550	7.44	6.04	751—760	9.08
5.04	551—560	7.52	6.12	761—770	9.16
5.08	561—570	7.60	6.16	771—780	9.24
5.12	571—580	7.68	6.20	781—790	9.32
5.16	581—590	7.76	6.24	791—800	9.36
5.20	591—600	7.84			
			6.36	801—820	9.52
5.28	601—610	7.92	6.48	821—840	9.68
5.32	611—620	8.00	6.56	841—860	9.84
5.36	621—630	8.08	6.64	861—880	10.00
5.44	631—640	8.16	6.80	881—900	10.16
5.48	641—650	8.24			
			6.88	901—920	10.32
5.52	651—660	8.28	6.96	921—940	10.48
5.56	661—670	8.36	7.08	941—960	10.64
5.64	671—680	8.44	7.16	961—980	10.80
5.68	681—690	8.52	7.28	981—1000	10.96

Когато изпращате колетни пратки за София, използвайте разносната колетна жи служба.

ГРАДСКИ ЖП БЮРА

Извършват предварителна продажба на билети един ден по-рано и през деня на отпътуването.
Издават абонаментни карти.
Правят всякакви справки във връзка с пътуването

ПЪТНИЦИ,

Търсете услугите на градските жп. бюра в:

1. Асеновград — пл. „Тракия“
2. Габрово — ул. „П. Каравелов“ № 2
3. Казанлък — пл. „Свобода“ № 21, телефон № 15-10
4. Кърджали — ул. „Калоян“ № 15, телефон № 158
5. Кюстендил — ул. „Пауталия“ № 24
6. Пазарджик — ул. „2-ри януари“ и „К. Величков“ тел. № 35-24
7. Плевен — пл. „Свобода“, телефон № 72
8. Пловдив — а) ул. „Генерал Гурко“ и ул. „В. Коларов“, телефон № 29-40
б) Площад „Четвъртък пазар“
9. Русе — ул. „Средец“ № 3
10. Сливен — „Червения площад“, срещу Градския народен съвет, телефон № 344
11. София — а) пл. „Славейков“ № 8, телефон № 7-57-42
б) ул. А. Жданов — пресечката с бул. „Георги Димитров“ 4, телефон № 7-02-22
в) бул. „Георги Кирков“ (пазарско гнизе)
12. Сталин — ул. Аврам Гачев* № 4
13. Стара Загора — бул. „Сталин“ № 61, телефон № 27-29
14. Ямбол — пл. „Освобождение“ № 1, телефон № 102

ПРЕКИ МЕЖДУНАРОДНИ БИЛЕТИ
ЦЕНА НА БИЛЕТИТЕ ОТ СОФИЯ

Тарифи и валутни курсове към 1 март 1956 г.

BILLETS DIRECTS INTERNATIONAUX

Prix au départ de SOFIA

Tarifs et cours du change à la date du 1^{er} mars 1956

От София до de Sofia à	Клас — Classe	
	1	2
	лева — leva	лева — leva
Amsterdam	363.50	240.20
Ankara	227.10	142.80
Beograd	83.30	57.60
Berlin, via Beograd	412.70	285.—
Bern	267.—	176.80
Bon	318.—	208.90
Bruxelles	397.80	279.30
Bucureşti Nord	126.50	84.40
Budapest k. p. u. via Beograd	155.60	110.80
Gevgelia, via Niš	91.80	63.80
Kiev	625.80	394.40
Kobenhavn	587.10	401.30
Leningrad, via Kiev	1022.—	596.60
London	469.20	333.50
Moskva	799.70	522.50
Oslo	687.30	467.70
Paris, via Simplon	344.30	238.30
Praha, via Beograd	297.20	208.90
Roma	243.20	157.50
Stockholm	657.20	446.20
Warszawa, via Beograd	510.70	351.20
Wien Südbf., via Maribor	186.20	119.90

Забележка. Поради измененията, които могат да станат в тарифите и валутните курсове, цените на билетите се дават без гаранция за абсолютна точност.

NOTA Ces prix sont donnés sous toute réserve en raison des fluctuations qui peuvent se produire soit dans les tarifs, soit dans les cours de change.

ТАБЛИЦА

за цената на железопътните билети по редовната тарифа от гара
СОФИЯ до всички гаря, обслужващи градове и околняски центрове

От СОФИЯ до или обратно	Тарифни км.	Бърз влак		Пътнишки Влак		10 кгр. багаж лева
		Такса в лева за 1 пътник в клас				
		1	2	1	2	
Айтос през Пловдив . .	436	99.20	66.00	84.80	56.40	4.28
Айтос през Пирдоп . . .	419	95.60	63.60	81.20	54.00	4.16
Асеновград	191	55.20	36.80	48.00	32.00	2.44
Банско	274	68.40	45.60	61.20	40.80	3.12
Берковица	193	—	—	48.00	32.00	2.44
Благоевград	137	—	—	35.60	23.60	1.84
Бургас през Пловдив . .	470	102.80	68.40	88.40	58.80	4.48
Бургас през Пирдоп . . .	453	102.00	68.00	87.60	58.40	4.40
Бела Слатина	195	55.20	36.80	48.00	32.00	2.44
Бяла	360	89.60	59.60	75.20	50.00	3.76
Вазовград	165	48.80	32.40	41.60	27.60	2.16
Велинград	170	48.80	32.40	41.60	27.60	2.16
Видин	299	—	—	64.80	43.20	3.28
Враца	109	33.60	22.40	28.80	19.20	1.52
Габрово през Г. Оряхо- вица	385	89.60	59.60	78.80	52.40	3.96
Габрово през Пирдоп . . .	366	86.40	57.60	75.60	50.40	3.84
Ген. Тошев през Плевен	666	122.40	81.60	108.00	72.00	5.56
Горна Оряховица	314	79.20	52.80	68.40	45.60	3.44
Димитровград	251	66.00	44.00	58.80	39.20	2.96
Димитрово	42	—	—	10.80	7.20	0.76
Дряново, през Г. Оря- ховица	352	86.00	57.20	75.20	50.00	3.76
Елин Пелин	24	11.60	7.60	6.80	4.40	0.56
Елхово	406	94.80	63.20	80.40	53.60	4.08
Златица	90	29.60	19.60	24.80	16.40	1.32
Исперих през Плевен— Русе	577	113.60	75.60	99.20	66.00	5.12
Ихтиман	64	21.60	14.40	16.80	11.20	1.00
Казанлък през Пирдоп . .	235	66.00	44.00	55.20	36.80	2.80
Калоян през Пирдоп . . .	195	55.20	36.80	48.00	32.00	2.44
Каспичан	497	105.60	70.40	91.20	60.80	4.68
Клисура	132	42.80	28.40	35.60	23.60	1.84
Коларовград	472	104.00	69.20	89.60	59.60	4.56

От СОФИЯ до или обратно	Тарифни км.	Бърз влак		Пътнишки влак		10 мтр. багаж лева
		Такса в лева за 1 пътник в клас				
		1	2	1	2	
Коприщица	114	38-00	25-20	30-80	20-40	1-64
Кърджали	353	82-40	54-80	75-20	50-00	3-76
Кюстендил	113	—	—	30-80	20-40	1-64
Левскиград	171	50-40	33-60	43-20	28-80	2-24
Левски	256	69-60	46-40	58-80	39-20	2-96
Ловеч	307	77-60	51-60	66-80	44-40	3-36
Лом	220	—	—	51-60	34-40	2-64
Лясковец	322	81-20	54-00	70-40	46-80	3-52
Марица	274	68-40	45-60	61-20	40-80	3-12
Мездра	88	29-60	19-60	24-80	16-40	1-31
Михайловград	167	46-40	30-80	41-60	27-60	2-16
Момчилград	370	82-80	55-20	75-60	50-40	3-84
Нова Загора	315	79-20	52-80	68-40	45-60	3-44
Оряхово	250	64-40	42-80	57-20	38-00	2-88
Павликени	278	72-00	48-00	61-20	40-80	3-12
Пазарджик	1-6	42-80	28-40	35-60	23-60	1-84
Панагюрище	263	66-80	44-40	59-60	39-60	3-04
Петрич	222	—	—	53-60	35-60	2-72
Пещера	187	53-60	35-60	46-40	30-80	2-32
Плевен	203	60-80	40-40	50-00	33-20	2-52
Пловдив	173	50-40	33-60	43-20	28-80	2-24
Поляновград през Плов- див	410	94-80	63-20	80-40	53-60	4-08
Поляновград през Пир- доп	393	93-60	62-40	79-20	52-80	4-04
Поморие през Пловдив	494	105-60	70-40	91-20	60-80	4-68
Попово	381	93-20	62-00	78-80	52-40	3-96
Преслав	465	102-80	68-40	88-40	58-80	4-48
Провадия	527	109-20	72-80	94-80	63-20	4-88
Първомай	219	62-40	41-60	51-60	34-40	2-64
Радомир	57	—	—	15-20	10-00	0-92
Разград през Плевен— Русе	522	109-20	72-80	94-80	63-20	4-88
Разлог	268	66-80	44-40	59-60	39-60	3-04
Русе	441	109-80*	67-20*	86-40	57-60	4-36
Свиленград	317	75-60	50-40	68-40	45-60	3-44
Свишов	305	77-60	51-60	66-80	44-40	3-36

*) Важи за влак № 1 и 2.

От СОФИЯ до или обратно	Тарифни км.	Бърз влак		Пътнишки влак		10 кгр. багаж ев
		Такса в лева за 1 пътник в клас				
		1	2	1	2	
Своге	33	14-00	9-20	9-20	6-00	0-64
Сливен през Пловдив— Ямбол	402	94-80	63-20	80-40	53-60	4-08
Сливен през Пирдоп	331	82-40	54-80	71-60	47-60	3-60
Сливница	27	—	—	8-00	5-20	0-56
Сталин през Г. Оряхо- вица	580	113-60	75-60	99-20	66-00	5-12
Сталин през Пирдоп— Поляновград	551	111-60	74-40	97-20	64-80	5-04
Станке Димитров	105	—	—	28-80	19-20	1-52
Стара Загора	281	74-00	49-20	63-20	42-00	3-20
Стралджа през Пирдоп	366	90-00	60-00	75-60	50-40	3-84
Толбухин през Плевен	636	120-00	80-00	105-60	70-40	5-44
Толбухин през Пирдоп	607	116-40	77-60	102-00	68-00	5-28
Трапезица	326	81-20	54-00	70-40	46-80	3-52
Троян	347	84-00	56-00	73-20	48-80	3-68
Траяна през Пирдоп	331	82-40	54-80	71-60	47-60	3-60
Търговище	424	97-20	64-80	82-80	55-20	4-24
Търново	328	81-20	54-00	70-40	46-80	3-52
Филипово	179	50-40	33-60	43-20	28-80	2-24
Харманли	289	70-40	46-80	63-20	42-00	3-20
Хасково	280	68-40	45-60	61-20	40-80	3-12
Червенбрег	141	45-20	30-00	38-00	25-20	1-96
Чирпан	233	66-00	44-00	55-20	36-80	2-80
Якоруда	235	62-40	41-60	55-20	36-80	2-80
Ямбол	360	89-60	59-60	75-20	50-00	3-76

Предварителното снабдяване с билет в градските ж. п. бюра ви спестява чакане пред гаровите гишета.

д) СПАЛНИ, РЕСТОРАНТНИ И ДИРЕКТНИ ПЪТНИШКИ ВАГОНИ
а) В МЕЖДУНАРОДНО СЪОБЩЕНИЕ

Место- назначение	Маршрут	№ на вагона			Забележка
		на отиване	на връщане	на тапи	
Берлин	София — Драгоман — Белград — Будапеща — Прага — Дечин — Берлин	3	4	1	Тръгва от София вторник след петък Пристига в София понеделник, вторник, петък и неделя
Берлин	Сталин — Русе — Букурещ — Будапеща — Прага — Берлин	5	6	2,9	Движи се от 3. VI. до 30. IX. вкл.
Будапеща	Истанбул — София — Драгоман Белград — Будапеща	1, 2	3	4	Движи се всекидневно
Букурещ	София — Русе — Гюргево — Букурещ	2	2	1	Движи се всекидневно
Варшава	София — Драгоман — Белград — Будапеща — Варшава	3	4	1	Тръгва от София понеделник, вторник, сряда и събота
Истанбул	Будапеща — Белград — София — Истанбул	1, 2	4	3	Движи се всекидневно

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Место- назначение	Маршрут	№ на вагона			Забележка
		на отиване	на връщане	на тапи	
Истанбул	Париж — Лозана — Милано — Триест — Загреб — Белград — София — Свиленград — Истанбул	4	3	1	Тръгва от София есен четвъртък. Пристига в София есен събота
Москва	София — Русе — Букурещ — Киев — Москва	2	1	2,4	Тръгва от София вторник, сряда, петък и събота
Прага	София — Ниш — Белград — Будапеща — Прага	1,2	3	4	Пристига в София понеделник, сряда, четвъртък и събота
Париж	Истанбул — София — Белград — Загреб — Триест — Милано — Лозана — Париж	3	4	1	Движи се всекидневно
6) ВЪВ ВЪТРЕШНО СЪОБЩЕНИЕ					
Берковица	София — Берковица	3	702 704 706	701 703 705	7,71
Брусарци	София — Брусарци	X	702	703	7
Бургас	София — Пловдив — Бургас	X	12	11	1,8
Бургас	София — Пловдив — Бургас	X	4/14	13	1,8
Видин	София — Видин	X	706	705	7

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Место- назначение	М а р ш р у т	Вид на вагона	№ на вагона		№ на вагона	№ на вагона	Забележка
Горна Оряховица	София — Горна Оряховица	Х	204	205	2		
Кардам	София — Г. Оряховица — Кардам	2	24/2701	2706/23	2,27		
Лом — север	София — Лом север	2	702	701	7,72		
Марица	София — Лом север		704	703	7,72		
Момчилград	София — Пловдив — Марица	Х	706	705	7,72		
Момчилград	София — Момчилград	1,2	104	101	1		
Русе	София — Момчилград	1,2	108	103	1,4		
Русе	София — Г. Оряховица — Русе	1,2	108	103	1,4		
Сливен	София — Г. Оряховица — Русе	Х	206/402	405/203	2,4		От 3.VI—30.VI и от 15.IX. 1946 г. нататък
Сливен	София — Сливен	Х	22/404	413/21	2,4		
Сталин	София — Сливен	Х	502	505	5		
Сталин	София — Г. Оряховица — Сталин	Х	302	301	3,8		
Сталин	София — Г. Оряховица — Сталин	Х	2/24	23/1	2		
Сталин	София — Г. Оряховица — Сталин	Х	22	21	2		От 1.VII.—15.IX.1946 г.

3. РАЗПИСАНИЕ
ЗА
ДВИЖЕНИЕ НА ВЛАКОВЕТЕ
HORAIRE DES TRAINS

РАЗПИСАНИЕ НА ВЛАКОВЕТЕ
В МЕЖДУНАРОДНО СЪОБЩЕНИЕ

HORAIRE DES TRAINS
en trafic international

L. SOFIJA—București—Kišinev—Kiev—MOSKVA

	пр. arr.	тр. dép.	Гари — Gares	пр. arr.	тр. dép.	
Jour 1	—	20.00	Sofija	9.12	—	
	2.10	2.37	Gorna Orjahovitz	1.53	2.15	Jour 4
Jour 2	4.50	5.15	Russe	23.20	23.40	
	6.10	7.10	Giurgiu	21.10	22.10	
	9.25	10.00	București	17.50	19.00	
	17.25	18.50	Jași HEO	8.20	9.50	
	20.50	23.00	Ungeni HM	5.51	8.00	
Jour 3	1.24	1.50	Kišinev	3.05	3.30	Jour 3
	16.15	16.35	Kiev	12.35	12.56	Jour 2
Jour 4	11.00	—	Moskva	—	19.20	Jour 1

Тръгва от София всеки вторник, сряда, петък и неделя.
Départ de Sofija les mardis, les mercredis, les vendredis et dimanches.

Тръгва от Москва всеки понеделник, сряда, петък и неделя.
Départ de Moskva les lundis, les mercredis, les vendredis et dimanches.

II. Sofija—București—Budapest—(Warszawa)—Praha—
Berlin—Stockholm
Балт—Ориент—Експрес = Balt—Orient—Express

	пр. arr.	тр. dép.	Гари — Gares	пр. arr.	тр. dép.	
Jour 1	—	20.00	Sofija	9.12	—	
Jour 2	2.10	2.37	Gorna Orjahovitz	1.53	2.15	Jour 5
	4.50	—	Russe	23.40	—	
	—	23.00	Сталин	5.55	—	
	4.06	—	Russe	—	0.45	
	—	5.15	Russe	23.20	—	
	6.10	7.10	Giurgiu	21.10	22.10	
	9.25	10.30	București Nord	18.00	19.00	
	1.35	3.05	Episcopla Bihor HEO	1.27	3.00	
	2.25	3.39	Buharkeresztes HEC	23.07	0.37	Jour 4
Jour 3	8.10	9.00	Budapest n. p. u.	18.18	19.06	
	10.00	11.00	Szob	16.18	17.18	
	11.18	12.09	Šturovo	15.06	16.01	
	13.27	13.33	Galanta	13.36	13.46	
	6.40	—	Warszawa	—	19.55	
	21.28	22.10	Praha stred.	4.37	5.55	
	0.13	1.05	Dečín	1.07	2.30	
	1.30	2.10	Bad Schandau	24.00	0.40	Jour 3
	5.52	8.25	Berlin Ostbhf	19.05	20.18	
Jour 4	13.45	14.35	Sassnitz H.	13.10	14.10	
	19.45	21.00	Trelleborg	8.03	8.30	
Jour 5	21.30	22.10	Malmö	7.23	7.37	Jour 2
Jour 5	8.30	—	Oslo	—	12.35	Jour 1
	8.10	—	Stockholm	—	23.20	Jour 1

III. Sofija—Beograd—Budapest—(Warszawa)—Praha
— Berlin — Stockholm

Балт—Ориент—Експрес = Balt—Orient—Express
(клон през Белград) (Branche via Beograd)

	пр. arr.	тр. dép.	Гари — Gares	пр. arr.	тр. dép.	
Jour 1	—	13-15	Sofija	18.54	—	
	14.11	14.21	Dragoman ☐ HEO	17.20	17.50	
	13.45	15.00	Dimitrovgrad J.D.Z. ☐ HEC	14.15	15.40	
	16.46	17.30	Niš	11.35	12.15	
	21.35	22.05	Beograd	6.55	7.25	
Jour 2	1.40	2.25	Subotica ☐	1.45	3.00	
	1.50	3.40	Kelebla ☐	0.05	1.20	Jour 4
	7.40	9.00	Budapest n. p. u.	19.18	19.00	
	10.00	11.00	Szob	16.18	17.18	
	11.18	12.69	Sturovo	15.06	16.01	
	13.27	13.33	Galanta	13.36	13.46	
Jour 3	6.40	—	Warszawa	—	19.55	
	21.28	22.10	Praha stred.	4.37	5.55	
	0.13	1.05	Dečín ☐	1.07	2.30	
	1.30	2.10	Bad Schandau ☐	24.00	0.40	Jour 3
	5.52	8.25	Berlin Ostbhf	19.05	20.18	
	13.45	14.35	Sassnitz H. ☐	13.10	14.10	
	19.45	21.00	Trelleborg ☐	8.03	8.30	
	21.30	22.10	Malmö	7.23	7.7	
Jour 4	8.30	—	Osto	—	13.35	Jour 2
Jour 4	8.10	—	Stockholm	—	23.20	Jour 1

IV. London — Calais — Paris — Lausanne — Milano — Trieste
— Ljubljana — Zagreb — Beograd — Sofija — Istanbul
Симплон—Ориент—Експрес = Simplon-Orient-Express

	пр. arr.	тр. dép.	Гари — Gares	пр. arr.	тр. dép.	
Jour 1	—	11.00	London (Victoria)	19.50	—	
	12.32	13.05	Dover Marine ☐ HEOC	17.25	18.10	
	14.25	14.46	Calais Maritime ☐	15.25	16.05	
	18.10	18.32	Paris — Nord ☐	11.11	11.51	
	18.58	19.53	Paris — Lyon	9.06	10.41	
Jour 2	1.43	2.09	Vallorbe ☐	3.22	3.46	
	2.46	2.51	Lausanne	2.38	2.44	
	4.39	4.51	Brig ☐	0.44	0.53	
	5.27	5.49	Domodossola ☐	23.42	0.03	Jour 4
	7.47	8.20	Milano C	21.25	21.50	
	12.24	12.43	Venezia	16.48	17.16	
	15.24	15.48	Trieste C	13.30	13.57	
	16.15	16.30	Pogglioreale ☐	12.45	13.03	
	16.39	17.19	Sežana ☐	11.56	12.36	
	19.53	20.06	Ljubljana	9.06	9.16	
	22.45	23.10	Zagreb	6.05	6.30	Jour 3
Jour 3	6.00	7.25	Beograd	21.35	23.10	
	11.35	12.15	Niš	16.46	17.30	
	14.15	15.40	Dimitrovgrad JDŽ ☐ HEC	13.45	15.09	
	17.20	17.50	Dragoman HEO	14.11	14.21	
	18.54	20.40	Sofija	12.32	13.15	
Jour 4	0.10	0.35	Plovdiv	8.15	8.30	Jour 2
	3.18	5.00	Svilengrad ☐	22.45	4.35	
	6.02	6.15	Edirne	21.30	21.45	
	7.15	7.33	Pithion ☐	20.10	20.30	
	7.55	8.45	Uzunöprü ☐	18.52	19.50	Jour 1
	16.35	—	Istanbul	—	11.15	

V. Sofija—Beograd—Zagreb—(Wien)—Ljubljana—
—Salzburg—München—Köln—Bruxelles

	np. arr.	rp. dép.	Гари — Gares	np. arr.	rp. dép.	
Jour 1	—	13.15	Sofija	18.44	—	
	14.11	14.21	Dragoman ■ HEOr	17.20	17.50	
	13.45	15.00	Dimitrovgrad JDZ ■ HEC	14.15	15.40	
	16.46	17.30	Niš	11.35	12.15	
	21.35	23.10	Beograd	6.40	7.25	Jour 3
Jour 2	6.05	6.30	Zagreb	23.20	23.50	
	7.47	7.56	Zidani Most	21.14	21.27	
	17.40	—	Wien Sud	—	12.15	
Jour 3	8.25	8.40	Ljubljana	20.35	20.48	
	10.15	10.40	Jesenice ■	18.50	19.20	
	10.55	11.15	Rosenbach ■	18.15	18.35	
	15.55	16.20	Salzburg ■	13.24	13.50	
	18.15	18.30	München	11.07	11.28	
Jour 4	3.01	3.11	Köln	2.21	2.32	
	4.06	4.21	Aachen ■	1.13	1.32	
	4.39	5.13	Herbesthal ■	0.45	0.55	Jour 2
	7.35	—	Bruxelles (Midi)	—	22.34	Jour 1

РАЗПИСАНИЕ
ЗА
ДВИЖЕНИЕ НА ВЛАКОВЕТЕ
ВЪВ ВЪТРЕШНО СЪОБЩЕНИЕ

HORAIRE
DES TRAINS EN TRAFIC INTERNE

Номерация на таблиците за разписание на влаковете
 Enumération des tableaux des horaires des trains

№ на таблицата du tableau	А. Нормални железопътни линии Lignes à écartement normal	Стр. Page
1	Димитровград Ю.Ж.—София—Пловдив—Свиленград Dimitrovgrad J. Ž.—Sofija — Plovdiv—Svilengrad	82-89
1a	София—Драгоман (всички влакове)=Sofija—Drago- man (tous les trains)	90-91
16	София—Ихтиман (всички влакове) = Sofija—Jhti- man (tous les trains)	92-93
1в	Пловдив—Септември (всички влакове) = Plovdiv Septemvri (tous les trains)	94-95
2	София—Г. Оряховица—Сталин=Sofija—G. Orjaho- vitza—Stalin	96-107
2a	София—Мездра (всички влакове) = Sofija—Mezdra (tous les trains)	108-109
26	Сталин—Синдел (всички влакове) = Stalni—Sindel (tous les trains)	110-111
3	София—Левскиград—Бургас = Sofija—Levskigrad —Burgas	112-119
3a	София — Д. Камарци (всички влакове) = Sofija— D. Kamartzi (tous les trains)	120-121
4	Русе—Ст. Загора—Подкова = Ruse—St. Zagora— Podkova	122-1
5	София—Ген. Тодоров—Sofija—Gen. Todorov	132-135
5a	София—Радомир (всички влакове) = Sofija—Radomir (tous les trains)	136-137
6	София—Гюешево = Sofija—Gjueševo	138-141
7	София—Видин = Sofija—Vidin	142-147
8	Пловдив—Бургас = Plovdiv—Burgas	148-150
8A	Полановград—Сталин = Polanovgrad—Stalin	154-157
9	Русе—Каспичан = Ruse—Kaspičan	158-159
11	София—Волуяк—Димитрово = Sofija—Volujak — Dimitrovo	160-161
12	София—Банкя = Sofija—Bankja	162-163
14	Пловдив—Пестера = Plovdiv—Peštera	164-165
15	Пловдив—Асеновград = Plovdiv—Asenovgrad	166-167
16	Марица—Нова Загора = Maritza—Nova Zagora	166-167
17	Алдомиревци—Болшевик = Aldomirovtzi—Bolševik	168-169

№ на таблицата du tableau	А. Нормални железопътни линии Lignes à écartement normal	Стр. Page
21	Плевен—Черквица = Pleven—Čerkvitza	168-169
22	Левски—Троян = Levski—Trojan	170-171
23	Левски—Свишов = Levski—Svišov	172-173
23A	Свишов — Белене = Svišov — Belene	172-173
24	Г. Оряховица — Златарица = G. Orjahovitza — Zlataritza	174-175
25	Цар Крум—Преслав = Tzar Krum—Preslav	174-175
26	Коларовград—Комунари = Kolarovgrad—Kominari	176-177
27	Сталин—Кардам = Stalin—Kardam	178-179
31	Бургас—Поморие = Burgas—Pomorie	180-181
41	Върбаново—Габрово = Vărbanovo—Gabrovo	180-181
51	Ст. Димитров—Бобовдол = St. Dimitrov—Bobovdol	182-183
71	Бойчиновци—Берковица = Bojčinovtzi—Berkovitza	182-183
72	Брусарци — Лом = Brusartzi — Lom	184-185
81	Пловдив — Панатюрище = Plovdiv — Panagjurište	186-187
82	Пловдив — Левскиград = Plovdiv — Levskigrad	188-191
82A	Д. махала — Хисар = D. mahala — Hisar	192-193
83	Ямбол — Елхово = Jambol — Elhovo	192-193
84	Сталин — Ст. Оряхово = Stalin — St. Orjahovo	194-195
91	Самуил — Тодорово = Samuil — Todorovo	196-197
Б. Теснопътни линии = Lignes à écartement étroit		
T 1	Червенбрег — Оряхово = Červenbreg — Orjahovo	198-199
T 2	Септември — Добриница = Septemvri — Dobriništa	200-201
T2 бис	Септември—Велинград (всички влакове) = Septemvri — Velingrad (tous les trains)	202-203
T 2a	Септември — Пазарджик = Septemvri — Pazardžik	204-205
T 3	Кочериново—Р. манастир = Kočerinovo—R. monastir	206-207
T 4	Петрич — Кулата = Petrič — Kulata	208-209
T 5	Каспичан — Т. Икономов — Каолиново = Kaspičan — T. Ikonov — Kaollinovo	210-211

1. Градина—София—Пловдив—Свиленград = (София—Драгоман всички влакове виж табл. 1а) =											
П 112 2	Мот 114 2	П 116 2	С 118 2	П 120 2	Б 4 1,2	С 120А 2	Т. км. Т. км.	Гари и спирки —			
—	—	—	—	—	16.40	21.20	4 ¹⁾	тр.	Димитровград ЮЖ.	—	—
4.20	6.02	—	13.36	—	—	21.26	10	↓	Калотина	—	—
4.33	6.13	—	13.49	—	—	21.32	16	↓	Драгонл	—	—
4.42	6.20	—	13.58	—	—	21.38	21	↓	Умляк	—	—
4.50	6.26	—	14.06	—	17.20	21.58	21	↓	Драгоман	—	—
5.05	6.36	10.05	15.20	17.15	17.30	22.14	30	↓	Алдомировци	—	—
5.14	6.46	10.14	15.35	17.25	—	—	—	↓	—	—	—
—	6.55	—	—	—	—	23.01	0	тр.	Алдомир.	—	—
4.30	7.30	—	—	—	—	23.36	15	тр.	Болиевик	—	—
5.08	—	9.30	—	17.00	—	—	15	тр.	Болиевик	—	—
—	—	10.08	—	17.30	—	—	15	тр.	Алдомир.	—	—
5.17	6.53	10.20	15.36	17.40	—	22.26	30	тр.	Алдомировци	—	—
5.26	7.01	10.30	15.48	17.50	—	22.38	38	↓	Сливница сп.	—	—
5.31	7.11	10.36	15.55	17.55	18.17	22.53	40	↓	Сливница	—	—
5.39	7.19	10.46	16.06	18.05	—	23.04	46	↓	Петърч	—	—
5.45	—	10.51	16.13	18.11	—	23.11	50	↓	Маслово	—	—
5.51	7.28	10.58	16.19	18.15	—	23.26	53	↓	Костинброд	—	—
6.01	7.36	11.09	16.31	18.26	—	23.39	60	↓	Волюк	—	—
6.12	8.21	—	18.02	19.13	—	23.56	0	тр.	Волюк	—	—
6.32	8.41	—	18.22	19.33	—	0.15	13	тр.	Банкя	—	—
6.02	7.37	11.10	16.32	18.27	—	23.42	60	тр.	Волюк	—	—
—	—	—	16.37	—	—	—	62	↓	Обеля	—	—
—	—	—	16.42	—	—	—	64	↓	Връбница	—	—
6.16	7.46	11.20	16.50	18.36	18.54	23.45	67	↓	София	—	—
8.58	9.34	15.17	20.16	21.15	21.38	—	88	тр.	Мездра	—	—
9.22	10.39	16.02	18.39	—	—	—	42	тр.	Димитр.	—	—
7.51	10.17	14.14	19.19	22.14	—	—	27	тр.	Яна	—	—

¹⁾ Разстоянието е от Драгоман държ. граница.

Gradina—Sofija—Plovdiv—Svilengrad (Sofija—Dragoman tous les trains voir tab. 1a)

Gares et haltes	Т. км. Т. км.	П 111 2	С 113 2	Б 3 1, 2	П 115 2	П 117 2	С 119 2	Мот. 121 2
Dimitrovgrad J. Ž	пр.	—	—	14.45	—	—	—	—
Kalotina	380	—	10.10	—	—	19.18	21.38	—
Dragoil	374	—	10.04	—	—	19.12	21.32	—
Umljak	368	—	9.58	—	—	19.06	21.26	—
Dragoman	363	—	9.52	14.21	—	19.00	21.20	—
Aldomirovtzi 17	354	8.35	9.42	14.11	14.45	18.50	21.10	0.14
Aldomirovtzi 17	тр.	8.15	9.22	—	14.32	18.37	20.50	0.04
Aldomirovtzi	тр.	8.10	—	—	—	—	—	—
Boševik 17	пр.	7.35	—	—	—	—	—	—
Boševik 17	пр.	8.55	—	—	15.10	19.18	—	3.35
Aldomirovtzi	пр.	8.20	—	—	14.35	18.43	—	3.00
Aldomirovtzi 17	пр.	354	7.50	9.20	—	14.30	18.36	20.44
Slivnitsa spirka	346	7.40	9.04	—	—	14.20	18.26	20.28
Slivnitsa	344	7.34	8.57	12.40	14.14	18.20	20.22	23.48
Petărč	338	7.21	8.42	—	14.01	18.07	20.06	23.35
Maslovo	334	7.10	8.34	—	13.55	17.59	19.59	23.29
Kostinbrod	331	7.05	8.28	—	13.50	17.54	19.53	23.24
Volujak 11, 12	тр.	324	6.51	8.15	—	13.39	17.44	19.39
Volujak	тр.	13	—	—	—	—	—	—
Bankja	пр.	0	6.05	7.11	—	12.11	16.13	19.04
Bankja	пр.	5.48	6.53	—	—	11.50	15.55	18.43
Volujak 11, 12	пр.	324	6.49	8.13	—	13.38	17.43	19.38
Obelja	322	—	—	—	—	—	—	23.13
Vrăbnitsa	320	—	—	—	—	—	—	23.09
Sofija 2, 3, 5, 6	тр.	317	6.40	8.00	12.15	13.28	17.30	19.25
Mezdra 2, 7	тр.	82	3.36	4.38	9.50	13.53	—	19.13
Dimitrovo 5, 6	тр.	42	5.12	6.06	—	—	12.50	17.48
Jana 3	тр.	27	5.11	—	10.44	10.44	14.40	17.04

(София—Ихтиман всички влакове виж табл. 1б) :-

П 102 1, 2	Б 12 1, 2	П 104 1, 2	П 106 1, 2	Б 4 1, 2	П 108 1, 2	Т. км. Т. км.	Гари и спирки —	
3.36	4.36	9.50	13.53	17.18	19.13	88	тр.	Мездра —
5.12	7.30	—	—	18.44	19.52	43	тр.	Димитр. —
5.11	7.53	10.44	17.04	18.53	22.22	27	тр.	Яна —
7.10	9.05	13.38	18.15	20.40	23.20	67	тр.	София —
7.20	9.14	13.48	18.24	20.40	23.32	70	тр.	Подуене —
7.28	—	13.53	18.32	—	23.37	73	тр.	Смирненски —
7.36	—	14.01	18.39	—	23.45	76	тр.	Искър —
7.48	—	14.08	18.46	—	23.52	81	тр.	Казичене —
7.56	—	14.16	18.53	—	23.59	86	тр.	Равно поле —
8.07	—	14.26	19.07	21.13	0.11	91	тр.	Елин Пелин —
8.18	—	14.37	19.18	—	0.22	98	тр.	Побит камък —
8.57	—	15.08	19.50	21.47	0.49	111	тр.	Вакарел —
8.45	—	15.20	20.03	—	1.01	123	тр.	Веринско —
9.05	—	—	20.11	—	1.09	128	тр.	Живково —
9.13	10.33	15.34	20.26	22.08	1.17	131	тр.	Ихтиман —
9.20	—	15.41	20.33	—	1.24	135	тр.	Бодрово —
9.31	10.52	15.52	20.44	—	1.36	141	тр.	Мирово —
9.42	11.04	16.03	20.55	22.31	1.47	153	тр.	Костенец —
9.46	11.07	16.07	21.00	22.32	1.50	—	тр.	—
9.56	—	16.17	21.10	—	—	162	тр.	Бойка —
10.06	—	16.25	21.18	—	2.04	166	тр.	Сестримо —
10.13	—	16.33	21.26	—	2.11	171	тр.	Момина клисура —
10.19	—	16.45	21.33	—	2.19	176	тр.	Белово —
10.30	11.38	16.56	21.44	23.02	2.30	186	тр.	Септември —
11.50	11.50	17.58	—	2.10	2.45	0	тр.	Септември —
17.12	17.12	22.52	—	3.50 ¹⁾	7.54	162	тр.	Добриница —
4.50	4.50	11.30	—	17.25	—	0	тр.	Добриница —
9.32	9.32	16.16	—	22.55	—	162	тр.	Септември —
10.38	11.48	17.06	21.52	23.10	2.38	186	тр.	Септември —
10.45	—	17.13	21.59	—	2.45	190	тр.	Ковачево —
10.50	—	17.26	22.06	—	2.52	196	тр.	Ал. Стамбол. —

¹⁾ Пристига в Велинград—юг

(Sofija — Ihtiman tous les trains, voir tab. 1b)

Gares et haltes	Т. км. Т. км.	П 105 1, 2	П 103 1, 2	Б 13 1, 2	Б 3 1, 2	П 101 1, 2	Б 11 1, 2
Mezdra 2, 7 пр.	88	8.58	8.58	—	15.17	21.38	0.33
Dimitrovo 5, 6 пр.	43	7.28	9.22	10.39	16.02	0.06	0.06
Jana 3 пр.	27	6.38	7.51	10.17	14.14	22.14	22.14
Sofija 2, 3, 5, 7, 11, 12 пр.	317	5.00	6.30	8.10	12.32	19.45	20.27
Poduene X пр.	314	4.48	6.20	7.50	12.23	19.35	20.18
Smirnenki	311	—	6.13	—	—	—	—
Iskar	308	4.40	6.06	—	—	19.27	—
Kazichene	303	4.32	5.58	—	—	19.17	—
Ravno pole	298	—	5.48	—	—	19.10	—
Elin Pelin	293	4.19	5.40	7.37	12.04	19.03	—
Pobit kamak	286	4.10	5.31	—	—	18.55	—
Vakarel	273	3.58	5.19	—	—	11.47	18.43
Verinsko	261	3.35	4.58	—	—	11.28	18.22
Zivkovo	256	—	4.46	—	—	—	—
Ihtiman	253	3.18	4.40	6.43	11.08	18.05	19.07
Bodrovo	249	—	4.20	—	—	17.57	—
Mirovo	243	3.02	4.12	—	—	10.54	17.49
Kostenetz X пр.	231	2.35	3.47	6.07	10.30	17.25	18.31
Bojka	222	—	3.25	—	—	—	—
Sestrimo	218	2.06	3.17	—	—	16.58	—
Momina klisura	213	1.51	3.07	—	—	16.50	—
Belovo	208	1.43	3.00	—	—	16.43	—
Sepтември X, T2 пр.	198	1.28	2.42	5.18	9.44	16.30	17.44
Sepтември пр.	162	22.55	—	—	9.32	16.16	—
Dobrinista пр.	0	17.25	—	—	4.50	11.30	—
Dobrinista пр.	162	7.54	7.54	—	17.12	22.52	22.52
Sepтември пр.	0	2.45	2.45	—	11.50	17.58	17.58
Sepтември X T2 пр.	198	1.16	2.32	5.08	9.34	16.20	17.34
Kovachevo	194	1.09	2.25	—	—	16.13	—
Al. Stamboljiski	188	1.02	2.18	—	—	16.06	—

(Костенец — Пловдив всички влакове виж. табл. 1а)

П 1, 2	П 1, 2	Б 1, 2	П 1, 2	П 1, 2	Б 1, 2	Т. км.	Гари и спирки
3.00	11.00	12.01	17.34	22.14	23.25	203	пр. Пазарджик
—	—	—	14.48	19.05	—	0	тр. Велинград
—	—	—	17.03	20.55	—	61	пр. Пазарджик
3.05	11.04	12.04	17.38	22.18	23.28	203	тр. Пазарджик
3.12	11.10	—	17.44	22.24	—	208	Синитово
3.18	11.17	—	17.52	22.31	—	212	Огняново
3.29	11.27	12.22	18.02	22.41	23.45	222	пр. Кричим
3.40	13.45	13.45	18.46	—	—	0	тр. Кричим
5.00	15.00	15.00	20.10	—	—	32	пр. Пещера
3.34	11.32	12.25	18.06	22.45	23.48	222	тр. Кричим
3.41	11.39	—	18.13	22.52	—	223	Кадиево
3.48	11.45	—	18.20	22.58	—	231	Т. Каблешков
—	11.52	—	—	—	—	235	Прослав
4.00	11.58	12.44	18.30	23.10	0.10	240	пр. Пловдив
7.20	14.05	—	21.10	—	—	68	пр. Левскигр.
10.10	15.20	15.20	22.40	—	—	90	пр. Панагюр.
Б 4	П 108	П 110	П 102	П 108А	П 104		
1, 2	1, 2	1, 2	1, 2	2	1, 2		
0.35	4.25	7.35	13.46	17.10	19.16	240	тр. Пловдив
—	4.35	7.48	13.56	17.24	19.20	248	пр. Крумово
—	—	6.10	—	17.00	19.10	10	тр. Асеновград
—	4.37	7.50	13.58	17.30	19.32	248	тр. Крумово
—	4.45	8.03	14.06	17.38	19.41	253	Катунитца
—	4.54	8.14	14.18	17.48	19.50	259	Садово
—	5.00	8.22	14.24	17.54	19.56	262	Чешнегирово
1.08	5.14	8.39	14.39	18.10	20.12	270	Поповитца
—	5.22	8.49	14.48	18.18	20.21	277	Виница
—	5.35	9.02	15.01	18.28	20.36	286	Първотай
—	5.44	9.13	15.11	—	20.47	294	Сърно поле
—	5.56	9.30	15.25	—	21.02	298	Скобелево
—	6.06	9.42	15.35	—	21.12	305	Ябълково
—	6.14	9.51	15.44	—	21.21	310	пр. Крум

(Kostenetz — Plovdiv tous les trains voir tab. 1a)

Gares et haltes	Т. км.	П 1, 2	Б 1, 2	Б 1, 2	П 1, 2	Б 1, 2	П 1, 2
Pazardžik T2. X	тр.	181	2.08	4.51	9.17	15.57	17.17
Velingrad T2 np.	61	Врзк. с Вел.	6.56	7.48	11.16	18.30	19.36
Pazardžik T2 mp.	0	Врзк. с Вел.	3.34	5.55	9.28	16.45	17.40
Pazardžik T2. X	пр.	181	2.02	4.48	9.14	15.53	17.14
Sinitovo	176	1.57	—	—	—	15.47	—
Ognjanovo	172	1.50	—	—	—	15.40	—
Kričim 14. ♀, ♂	тр.	162	1.35	4.30	8.52	15.28	16.55
Kričim 14 np.	32	Врзк. с Пещ.	—	—	6.30	—	16.40
Peštera 14 mp.	0	Врзк. с Пещ.	—	—	5.30	—	15.42
Kričim 14 ♀, ♂	пр.	162	1.30	4.28	8.49	15.24	16.51
Kadievo	156	1.23	—	—	—	15.17	—
T. Kableškov	153	1.17	—	—	—	15.11	—
Proslav	149	—	—	—	—	—	—
Plovdiv X, 8, 81, 82, ♂, ♀	тр.	144	1.05	4.00	8.30	15.00	16.30
Levskiograd mp.	69	Врзк. с Панаг.	—	—	4.55	9.00	14.35
Panagjuriste mp.	90	Врзк. с Панаг.	—	—	3.30	10.45	—
Plovdiv X, 8, 81, 82, ♂, ♀	пр.	144	6.08	8.15	14.45	17.07	21.06
Krumovo 15	тр.	136	5.54	—	14.35	16.52	20.54
Asenovgrad 15 np.	10	—	7.55	—	—	18.50	21.16
Krumovo 15	пр.	136	5.52	—	14.34	16.50	20.52
Katunitza	131	5.44	—	—	14.28	16.42	20.45
Sadovo	125	5.36	—	—	14.20	16.31	20.34
Česnegrovo	122	5.29	—	—	14.11	16.23	20.27
Popovitz	114	5.20	—	—	14.02	16.12	20.16
Vinitza	107	5.04	—	—	13.47	15.54	19.58
Pärvomaj	98	4.53	7.32	13.36	15.41	19.45	21.18
Särno pole	90	4.40	7.20	13.23	15.27	18.43	21.05
Skobelev	86	4.33	7.13	13.16	15.18	18.35	22.58
Jabálkovo	79	4.17	6.50	13.01	14.55	18.22	22.44
Krum	74	4.08	6.50	12.52	14.42	18.12	22.35

а) В събота спира на гара Огняново.

Б 4 1, 2	П 108 1, 2	С110 110А 2	П 102 1, 2	С 110Б 2	П 104 1, 2	Т. км. Т. км.	Гари и спирки —
1.52	6.24	10.04	15.55	—	21.32	318	пр. Димитровград —
—	6.50	—	16.16	—	22.20	0	тр. Димитровгр. —
—	10.15	—	19.40	—	1.40	119	ир. Момчилград —
—	2.50	—	9.07	—	18.35	0	тр. Момчилград —
—	6.13	—	12.25	—	21.55	119	пр. Димитровгр. —
2.00	6.44	10.50	16.35	17.50	22.12	318	тр. Димитровград —
—	6.53	—	16.44	18.00	—	—	Димитровград-юг —
—	6.58	11.01	16.49	18.05	22.21	324	Черногорово —
—	7.08	11.12	17.02	18.17	22.31	330	Нова Надежда —
—	7.16	11.22	17.11	18.27	22.39	336	Константиново —
2.23	7.23	11.30	17.18	18.35	22.46	341	пр. Марица —
—	7.32	13.00	—	—	22.55	0	тр. Марица —
—	9.20	15.15	—	—	0.52	62	пр. Нова Загора —
—	3.55	10.00	—	—	—	0	тр. Нова Загора —
—	5.58	11.45	—	—	—	62	пр. Марица —
2.28	7.28	12.00	17.24	—	—	341	тр. Марица —
—	7.38	12.13	17.34	—	—	349	Преславец —
2.48	7.52	12.30	17.47	—	—	356	Харманли —
—	8.04	12.45	17.59	—	—	365	Бисер —
3.08	8.17	13.00	18.12	—	—	373	Любимец —
3.18	8.30	13.15	18.25	—	—	384	пр. Свиленград —

Във всеки влак има вагони и от-
деления за пушачи и непушачи.

Не пушете във вагоните и отде-
ленията за непушачи! При настаня-
ване във влака съблюдавайте над-
писите!

Gares et haltes	Т. км. Т. км.	П 107 1, 2	Б 3 1, 2	П 101 1, 2	С 109 1, 2	109А 109Б 2	П 103 1, 2
Dimitrovgrad пр.	66	3.58	6.40	12.42	14.30	18.00	22.25
Dimitrovgrad 4 пр.	119	—	6.13	12.25	—	—	21.55
Momčilgrad 4 пр.	0	—	2.50	9.07	—	—	18.35
Momčilgrad 4 пр.	119	—	10.15	19.40	—	—	1.40
Dimitrovgrad 4 пр.	0	—	6.50	16.16	—	—	22.20
Dimitrovgrad 4 пр.	66	3.40	0.21	12.32	—	17.25	22.00
Dimitrovgrad-jug	60	—	0.13	12.22	—	17.15	21.50
Gernogorovo	54	3.19	0.08	12.11	—	17.09	21.42
Nova Nadežda	48	—	0.00	12.01	—	16.45	21.33
Konstantinovo	43	3.00	5.45	11.52	—	16.36	21.25
Mar tza 16 пр.	62	—	—	11.45	—	—	21.16
Mar tza 16 пр.	0	—	—	10.00	—	—	19.32
Nova Zagora 16 пр.	62	—	9.20	15.15	—	—	0.52
Mar tza 16 пр.	0	—	7.32	13.00	—	—	22.55
Mar tza 16 пр.	43	—	5.30	11.37	—	16.22	21.18
Preslavetz	35	—	5.21	11.26	—	16.11	21.09
Harmanli пр.	28	—	5.12	11.15	—	16.00	21.00
Biser	19	—	4.59	10.57	—	15.45	20.45
Ljubimetz пр.	11	—	4.49	10.45	—	15.30	20.35
Svilengrad пр.	0	—	4.35	10.25	—	15.10	20.20

Пътуването с ОБИКОЛЕН БИЛЕТ
е икономично.

1а. София — Драгоман (всички влакове) == Sofia — Dragoman (tous les trains)													
Т. км.	Гари и спирки — Gares et haltes	Мот. 112А 1701	П 111	С 113	Мот. 113 1716	Б 1,2	П 2	Мот. 117	С 119	П 1703	Мот. 121		
0	София — Sofia 2.3.57. 4-55 тр.	—	5.48	6.40	8.00	—	12.15	13.28	—	17.30	19.25	22.00	23.00
3	Връбница — Vrăbnitza	—	5.53	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	23.05
5	Обеля — Obelia	—	6.06	6.51	8.15	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	23.09
7	Волук — Volujak 11, 12	—	6.15	7.05	8.28	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	23.14
14	Костинброд — Kostinbrod	—	6.26	7.05	8.28	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	23.24
17	Маслово — Maslovo	—	6.26	7.05	8.28	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	23.28
21	Петърч — Petărč	—	6.26	7.21	8.47	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	23.35
27	Сливница — Slivnitsa	—	6.37	7.34	8.57	—	13.49	14.14	—	18.20	20.06	22.34	23.48
29	Сливница сп. — Slivnitsa sp.	—	6.41	7.40	9.04	—	14.20	14.45	—	18.26	20.28	22.46	23.52
37	Алдомировци — Aldomirovtzi 17 пр.	—	6.51	7.50	9.20	—	14.30	14.55	—	18.36	20.44	22.58	0.02
Т. км. Алдомировци —													
0	Алдомировци 17 тр. 0	—	6.55	8.20	—	—	—	—	—	18.43	—	23.01	3.00
15	Бошевик — Boševik 17 пр. 15	—	7.30	8.55	—	—	—	—	—	19.18	—	23.36	3.35
0	Бошевик — Boševik 17 тр. 0	Мот. 1702	7.35	—	9.30	—	—	—	—	20.17	—	—	—
15	Алдомировци — Aldomirovtzi 17 пр. 15	—	8.10	—	10.08	—	—	—	—	20.47	—	—	—
37	Алдомировци — Aldomirovtzi 17 тр. 37	1.45	5.22	8.15	9.22	10.22	—	14.32	17.35	18.37	20.50	—	0.04
46	Драгоман — Dragoman 46 пр. 46	1.55	5.32	8.55	9.42	10.32	14.11	14.45	17.45	18.50	21.10	—	0.14

1) Вак № 1712 се движи до Каоляна и тръгва от Драгоман на 5.37, от Умляк — на 5.43, от Драгоман — на 5.49.

2) Вак № 1712 се движи до Каоляна и тръгва от Драгоман на 5.33, от Умляк — на 5.35, от Драгоман —

Влак № 1712 се движи до Камотина и тръгва от Драгоман на 5.37, от Умлак — на 5.43, от Драгоман — на 5.49 и пристига в Камотина на 5.55 часа.

1а. Драгоман — София (всички влакове) == Dragoman — Sofia (tous les trains)													
Т. км.	Гари и спирки — Gares et haltes	Мот. 112А 1711	П 112	С 114	Мот. 116	П 116	С 118	Мот. 120	Б 1,2	П 2	Мот. 117	С 119	Мот. 120А
0	Драгоман — Dragoman 0 пр. 0	1.25	2.40	5.05	6.35	10.05	14.16	15.20	17.15	17.40	18.24	—	21.58
9	Алдомировци — Aldomirovtzi 17 пр. 9	1.35	2.50	5.14	6.46	10.14	14.26	15.35	17.25	17.50	18.34	—	22.14
Т. км. Алдомировци —													
0	Алдомировци 17 тр. 0	3.00	—	6.55	—	14.35	—	—	—	—	—	—	23.01
15	Бошевик — Boševik 17 пр. 15	3.35	—	7.30	—	15.10	—	—	—	—	—	—	23.36
Влак с Бошевик													
0	Бошевик — Boševik 17 тр. 0	1.00	—	4.30	—	9.30	—	—	—	—	—	—	20.17
15	Алдомировци — Aldomirovtzi 17 пр. 15	1.40	—	5.03	—	10.08	—	—	—	—	—	—	20.47
Т. км. Алдомировци —													
0	Алдомировци 17 тр. 0	1.42	—	5.17	6.53	10.20	—	—	—	—	—	—	22.26
17	Сливница сп. — Slivnitsa sp.	1.54	—	5.25	7.01	10.30	—	—	—	—	—	—	22.38
19	Сливница — Slivnitsa	2.00	—	5.31	7.11	10.36	—	—	—	—	—	—	22.53
25	Петърч — Petărč	2.12	—	5.39	7.19	10.45	—	—	—	—	—	—	23.04
29	Маслово — Maslovo	2.41	—	5.45	7.25	10.51	—	—	—	—	—	—	23.11
32	Костинброд — Kostinbrod	2.55	—	5.51	7.28	10.58	—	—	—	—	—	—	23.26
39	Волук — Volujak 11, 12	—	—	6.02	7.37	11.10	—	—	—	—	—	—	23.42
41	Обеля — Obelia	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
43	Връбница — Vrăbnitza	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
46	София — Sofia 2.3.5.6.7. 4-55 пр. 46	3.08	—	6.15	7.46	11.20	—	—	—	—	—	—	23.55

16

16. София — Ихтиман (всички влакове) = Sofija — Ihtiman (tous les trains)	
Т. км.	Гари и спирки
0	София
3	Полуяне
6	Смирненски
9	Искър
14	Казичане
19	Равно поле
24	Елия Пелин
31	Побит камък
44	Вакарел
56	Верняско
61	Живково
64	Ихтиман
	тр.
	↓
	пр.

92

16

16. Ихтиман — София (всички влакове) = Ihtiman — Sofija (tous les trains)	
Т. км.	Гари и спирки
0	Ихтиман
3	Живково
8	Верняско
20	Вакарел
33	Побит камък
40	Елия Пелин
45	Равно поле
50	Казичане
55	Искър
58	Смирненски
61	Полуяне
64	София
	тр.
	↓
	пр.

93

1) За Пешера. 2) Мотонсен вляк от Крчим до Септември. 3) Съботни дни спира 1 мин. на гара Огняново.

1) За Пешева. 2) Мотисени вляк от Крчичи до Септември, 3) Съботни дни спира 1 мин. на гара Огняново.

г) От Пещера

2

2. София — Г. Оряховица — Сталин =
(София—Мездра всички влакове виж табл. 2а) :

1.05 6.36 6.05	1.05 6.36 6.05	8.30 10.05 —	— 15.20 —	15.00 17.50 17.48	16.30 — 19.52	Врези	Т. км. 173 46 42	тр. Пловдив — тр. Драгоман — тр. Димитрово —
Б 22 1, 2	П 202 1, 2	П 204 1, 2	П 208 2	Б 2 1, 2	П 206 1, 2	Г. км.		Гари и спирки —
7.52	8.05	12.50	17.25	20.00	22.10	0	■	София —
	8.10	12.55	17.31		22.15	2	■	София - север —
	8.15	13.00	17.36		22.20	5	■	Илиянци —
3.58 ¹⁾ 5.44 ¹⁾	3.58 ¹⁾ 5.44 ¹⁾	— —	— —	14.55 ¹⁾ 17.00 ¹⁾	18.15 19.57	Врези	Т. км. 166 89	тр. Левскиград — тр. Пирдоп —
8.33	8.16	12.01	17.37		22.21	5	■	Илиянци —
	8.24	13.09	17.45		22.29	11	■	Ал. Войков —
	8.32	13.15	17.55		22.35	13	■	Курило —
	8.40		18.02			18	■	Ромча —
	8.52	13.24	18.06		22.44	19	■	Вл. Тричков —
	8.58	13.29	18.11		22.49	22	■	Луково —
	9.04	13.34	18.16		22.54	24	■	Реброво —
	9.11	13.40	18.22		23.00	28	■	Томпсън —
	9.21	13.50	18.30		23.10	33	■	Своге —
	9.27	13.56	18.36			36	■	Желен —
	9.32	14.01	18.41		23.19	39	■	Церово —
	9.39	14.07	18.50		23.26	42	■	Бов —
	9.50	14.18	19.06		23.37	50	■	Лакатник —
	10.02	14.30	19.22		23.49	59	■	Левише —
	10.10	14.42	19.31		23.57	64	■	Елисейна —
	10.24	14.53	19.46		0.05	70	■	Зверино —
	10.32	14.58	19.55		0.13	76	■	Черепиш —
	10.37	15.08	20.01		0.18	78	■	Лютиброд —
	10.43	15.09	20.08		0.25	82	■	Ребърково —
9.34	10.51	15.17	20.16	21.38	0.33	88	■	Мездра —

1) Връзката е в София
2) Тръгва от Долно Камарци
3) Пристига в Долно Камарци

96

2

София — Г. Оряховица — Сталин
(София — Мездра tous les trains voir tabl. 2a)

Plovdiv 1	np.	T. км. 173		12.46	—	23.10	0.10	4.00
Dragoman 1	np.	46	Врези	9.42	14.11	18.50	0.14	0.14
Dimitrovo 5,6,11 np.		42		9.22	10.39	18.39	0.06	0.06

Gares et points d'arret		T. км.	П 203 1, 2	Б 1 1, 2	П 205 1, 2	П 201 1, 2	Б 21 1, 2
Sofija	np.	580	7.30	9.12	16.58	20.22	20.48
Sofija - sever	↑	578	7.25		16.53	20.17	
Iljantzi	тр.	575	7.19		16.45	20.10	

Levskigrad 3	np.	T. км. 166	Врези	11.55	13.56 ¹⁾	—	0.15	0.15 ¹⁾
Pirdop 3	np.	89		10.30	12.11 ¹⁾	20.28 ¹⁾	22.50	22.50 ¹⁾

Iljantzi 3	пр.	575	7.15	Балт-Омбурт-Експрес 8.20	16.44	20.03	
Al. Vojkov	↑	569	7.08		16.37	19.56	
Kurilo		567	7.02		16.30	19.53	
Romča		562	—		—	—	
VI. Tričkov		561	6.48		16.17	19.38	20.24
Lukovo		558	6.43		16.11	19.32	
Rebrovo		556	6.38		16.06	19.27	
Tompšan		552	6.31		15.58	19.15	X
Svoge		547	6.22		15.47	19.06	
Želen		544	—		15.37	—	
Tzerovo		541	6.12		15.32	18.56	
Bov		538	6.04		15.24	18.48	19.50
Lakatnik		530	5.45		15.05	18.25	
Levište		521	5.28		14.48	18.09	
Elisejna		516	5.19		14.39	18.00	
Zverino		510	5.09		14.26	17.51	
Cerepiš		504	5.00		14.16	17.42	
Ljutibrod		502	4.53		14.09	17.35	
Rebarkovo		498	4.47	14.03	17.29		
Mezdra 7 X	тр.	492	4.38	7.08	13.53	17.18	18.44

7 Пътеводител

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2

П 206 1, 2	П 214 1, 2	Б 22 1, 2	П 202 1, 2	П 204 1, 2	П 208 2	Б 2 1, 2	Т. км.	Гари и спирки
—	20.00	4.02	4.02	—	13.30	13.30	Т. км. 211	тр. Видин —
—	21.53	6.00	6.00	—	14.30	14.30	132	тр. Лом —
—	22.12	6.30	6.30	—	15.05	15.05	105	тр. Берковица —
—	1.38	9.11	9.11	—	18.43	18.43	21	тр. Враца —
—	1.59	9.38	9.38	—	19.03	19.03	0	тр. Мездра —
Враца с Берковица, Лом и Видин								
0.43	2.42	9.46	11.01	15.28	20.28	21.46	88	тр. Мездра —
—	2.52	—	11.11	15.38	20.38	—	95	Ослен —
0.58	3.01	—	11.19	15.47	20.46	—	101	Струпец —
1.10	3.22	—	11.31	15.58	21.01	—	109	Роман —
—	3.29	—	11.38	16.05	21.08	—	113	Радовене —
1.23	3.45	—	11.48	16.18	21.17	—	119	Кунино —
1.33	3.55	—	11.57	16.26	21.25	—	125	Карлуково —
—	4.08	—	12.10	16.39	21.38	—	136	Реселец —
1.50	4.15	10.37	12.17	16.46	21.45	22.37	141	пр. Червенбег —
Т. км.								
2.12	4.50	—	13.00	18.30	—	—	0	тр. Червенбег —
4.35	7.54	—	15.21	21.28	—	—	54	пр. Б. Слатина —
8.05	11.45	—	18.10	—	—	—	109	пр. Оряхово —
Враца с Оряхово								
—	—	5.05	5.05	10.20	—	15.05	0	тр. Оряхово —
23.00	—	8.02	8.02	13.39	—	19.16	55	пр. Б. Слатина —
1.38	—	10.20	10.20	16.32	—	22.18	109	пр. Червенбег —
Т. км.								
2.03	4.36	10.45	12.27	16.56	—	22.45	141	тр. Червенбег —
—	4.52	—	—	—	—	—	151	Рушци —
2.27	5.04	—	12.53	17.27	—	23.00	158	Хумата —
2.41	5.28	—	13.06	17.40	—	—	167	Телш —
2.53	5.40	—	13.18	17.52	—	—	178	Горни дъбник —
3.04	5.51	—	13.29	18.02	—	—	187	Долни дъбник —
3.13	6.00	—	13.38	18.11	—	—	196	Ясен —
пр.								

Следва —

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2

Gares et haltes	Т. км.	П 203 1, 2	П 213A 2	Б 1 1, 2	П 205 1, 2	П 201 1, 2	Б 21 1, 2	П 213 1, 2
Vidin 7	пр. 211	—	—	14.25	—	22.36	—	—
Lom 72	пр. 132	—	—	12.59	—	21.06	—	—
Berkovitz 71	пр. 105	—	—	12.42	—	20.50	24.00	—
Vratza 7	пр. 21	7.06	7.06	9.39	—	17.52	19.53	—
Mezdra 7	пр. 0	6.35	6.35	9.08	—	17.24	19.20	—
Враца с Берковица, Лом и Видин								
Mezdra 7 X	пр. 492	4.29	6.16	6.58	13.41	17.04	18.36	21.35
Oslon	485	4.19	6.07	—	13.31	16.54	—	21.26
Strupetz	479	4.11	5.59	—	13.23	16.46	—	21.17
Roman	471	4.00	5.48	—	13.11	16.35	—	21.06
Radovene	467	3.52	5.40	—	13.03	16.26	—	20.53
Kunino	461	3.43	5.31	—	12.54	16.16	—	20.44
Karlukovo	455	3.34	5.21	—	12.45	16.08	—	20.32
Reselez	444	—	5.07	—	12.31	15.55	—	20.19
Červenbreg T I X	тр. 439	3.17	5.00	6.00	12.24	15.48	17.43	20.12
Т. км.								
Červenbreg T I пр.	109	1.38	—	—	10.20	—	16.32	—
B. Slatina T I пр.	55	23.00	—	—	8.02	—	13.39	—
Orjahovo T I пр.	0	—	—	—	5.05	—	10.20	—
Orjahovo T I пр.	109	11.45	—	—	18.10	—	—	—
B. Slatina T I пр.	54	7.51	—	—	15.21	21.28	21.28	—
Červenbreg T I пр.	0	4.50	—	—	13.00	18.30	18.30	—
Враца с Оряхово								
Červenbreg T I X	пр. 439	3.08	—	5.50	12.13	15.38	17.35	20.02
Ruptzi	429	—	—	—	—	—	—	19.82
Humata	422	2.55	—	—	12.00	15.25	—	19.45
Telš	413	2.39	—	—	11.44	15.09	—	19.31
Gorni dăbnik	402	2.16	—	—	11.28	14.54	—	19.17
Dolni dăbnik	398	2.02	—	—	11.09	14.42	—	19.05
Jasen 21	тр. 384	1.47	—	—	10.56	14.30	—	18.52

Sulte

99

2

(Левски — Г. Оряховица всички влакове виж табл. 26) —

П 206 1, 2	П 214/216 1, 2	Б 22 1, 2	П 202 1, 2	Мот. 218 2	П 204 1, 2	Б 2 1, 2	Т. км.	Гари и спирки
—	7.36	12.31	—	—	19.48	—	Т. км.	Ясен —
—	8.54	13.49	—	—	21.22	—	0	пр. Сомовит —
—	4.36	9.20	—	—	16.00	—	0	пр. Сомовит —
—	6.12	10.46 ²	—	—	17.46	—	37	пр. Ясен —
3.14	6.02	—	13.40	—	18.12	—	196	тр. Ясен —
1	6.07	—	13.45	—	18.17	—	198	тр. Лев —
3.25	6.14	—	13.52	—	18.23	—	201	тр. Плевен-запад —
3.30	6.18	11.40	13.56	—	18.27	22.40	203	пр. Плевен —
3.40	7.05	11.57	14.09	—	18.37	22.57	213	тр. Гривица —
3.56	7.20	—	14.24	—	18.52	—	221	тр. Згалево —
4.16	7.34	×	14.40	—	19.09	0.25	232	тр. Пордин —
4.27	7.44	—	14.51	—	19.20	—	239	тр. Одърне —
4.36	7.52	—	15.00	—	19.30	—	245	тр. Каменец —
4.44	8.00	—	15.08	—	19.39	—	256	пр. Левски —
4.56	8.12	12.50	15.20	—	19.51	0.50	—	—
5.15	9.25	—	16.50	—	20.03	—	Т. км.	Левски —
9.10	10.46 ²	—	20.53	—	22.29	—	91	пр. Троян —
—	3.05	11.05 ²	11.08 ²	—	15.18	22.38	0	пр. Троян —
—	6.34	12.24	12.24	—	19.02	0.59	91	пр. Левски —
5.20	9.20	—	16.40	—	20.20	—	0	пр. Левски —
7.06	10.36	—	17.55	—	21.57	—	49	пр. Свищов —
—	5.08	11.15	12.30	—	18.15	—	0	пр. Свищов —
—	6.50	12.30	14.30	—	19.33	—	49	пр. Левски —
5.07	8.20	12.58	15.38	18.50	20.01	1.05	256	тр. Левски —
5.17	8.30	—	15.49	19.01	20.11	—	263	тр. Градиште —
5.24	8.40	—	15.56	19.11	20.19	—	266	тр. Бутово —
5.44	8.56	12.25	16.16	19.28	20.40	1.30	278	тр. Павликиени —
5.51	9.03	—	16.24	19.36	20.48	—	283	тр. М. Стамболово —
5.59	9.11	—	16.32	19.43	20.56	—	288	тр. Лесичери —
6.05	9.17	—	16.38	19.49	21.02	—	292	тр. Русаля —
6.16	9.22	—	16.50	20.05	21.13	—	300	тр. Ресен —
6.28	9.45	—	17.05	20.16	21.26	—	307	тр. Поликрайште —
6.37	9.55	14.01	17.14	20.25	21.35	2.10	314	пр. Г. Оряховица —

2) Връзката е в Плевен 3) Пристига в Ловеч 4) Тръгва от Ловеч

Следва —

100

2

(Levski — G. Orjahovitza tous les tra'ns voir tabl. 26)

Gares et haltes	Т. км.	Б 1 1, 2	Мот. 205Б 2	П 205 1, 2	П 201 1, 2	Б 21 1, 2	П 215 1, 2	П 203 1, 2
Jasen 21	пр.	37	—	10.46	—	—	17.46	—
Somovit 21	пр.	0	—	9.20	—	—	16.00	—
Somovit 21	пр.	37	—	13.49	—	21.22	—	—
Jasen 21	пр.	0	—	12.31	—	19.48 ²	—	—
Jasen 21	пр.	384	—	10.54	14.29	—	18.50	1.45
Lev	пр.	382	—	10.50	14.25	—	18.46	—
Pleven-zapad	пр.	379	—	10.44	14.19	—	18.40	1.36
Pleven X 21	пр.	377	4.42	10.38	14.14	16.30	18.34	1.30
Grivitza	пр.	367	6.22	10.23	14.01	16.22	21.21	1.15
Zgalevo	пр.	359	6.13	10.15	13.53	16.14	21.10	1.07
Pordim	пр.	348	6.03	10.05	13.45	16.06	20.58	0.98
Odärne	пр.	341	5.43	9.43	13.28	15.40	20.35	0.36
Kamenetz	пр.	335	5.30	9.28	13.17	—	20.21	0.20
Levski X 22, 23	пр.	324	5.20	9.20	13.09	—	20.11	0.12
Levski 22	пр.	91	0.59	6.34	12.24	—	19.02	—
Trojan 22	пр.	0	22.38	3.05	11.05 ²	—	15.18	—
Trojan 22	пр.	91	9.10	10.46 ²	—	20.58	22.29	—
Levski 22	пр.	0	5.15	9.25	—	16.50	20.03	—
Levski 23	пр.	37	—	6.50	12.30	14.30	19.33	—
Swistov	пр.	0	—	5.08	11.15	12.30	18.15	—
Swistov 23	пр.	37	7.06	10.36	—	17.55	21.57	—
Levski 23	пр.	0	5.20	9.20	—	16.40	20.20	—
Levski X 22, 23	пр.	324	2.18	7.20	8.56	12.48	15.14	19.25
Gradiste	пр.	317	—	7.12	8.48	12.40	—	19.15
Butovo	пр.	314	—	7.06	8.42	12.34	—	19.09
Pavlikeni	пр.	302	2.56	6.52	8.25	12.18	14.52	18.53
M. Stambolovo	пр.	297	—	6.43	8.10	12.04	—	18.42
Lesiceri	пр.	292	—	6.36	8.02	11.56	—	18.33
Rusalja	пр.	288	—	6.29	7.55	11.48	—	18.25
Resen	пр.	280	—	6.20	7.46	11.39	—	18.14
Polikrajšte	пр.	273	—	6.15	7.37	11.31	—	18.03
G. Orjahovitza	пр.	266	2.15	7.25	11.20	14.15	17.50 ²	22.27

2) Видж стр. 105

Sulte

101

2

Б 24 1, 2	П 206 1, 2	Мот. 220 2	Б 22 1, 2	П 202 1, 2	П 204 1, 2	Т. км.	Гари и сурхи —
2.37 4.50	7.10 10.08	—	14.30 17.42	17.55 19.23*	22.20 23.27*	Г. км. 0 127	тр. Г.Оряховица— пр. Русе —
23.40 1.53	5.13*) 6.30	—	10.35 13.44	15.05*) 16.22	18.20 21.40	0 127	тр. Русе — пр. Г. Оряховица—
2.50 5.18*)	7.10 11.45	—	14.50 19.45	17.42 19.43*)	22.10 3.10	0 179	тр. Г.Оряховица— пр. Ст. Загора—
—	1.08 6.23	8.42*) 10.48	9.02 13.56	15.48*) 17.20	17.00 21.45	0 179	тр. Ст. Загора— пр. Г. Оряховица—
—	8.30 9.40	—	—	17.55 19.15	23.30 1.03	0 37	тр. Г.Оряховица— пр. Златарица—
—	5.17 6.45	—	11.40 12.44	13.50 16.00	20.15 21.50	0 37	пр. Златарица— пр. Г. Оряховица—
2.42	7.15	12.35	14.26	17.50	22.08	314	тр. Г. Оряховица —
7.20	12.40	—	—	17.55	22.13	317	Честово —
7.30	12.51	—	—	18.05	22.23	325	Козаревец —
7.39	13.00	—	—	18.14	22.31	331	Джюлюница —
7.46	13.07	—	—	18.21	22.38	335	Кесарево —
7.56	13.24	—	—	18.31	22.47	341	Стражица —
8.19	13.39	15.10	—	18.54	23.08	352	Асеново —
8.29	13.47	—	—	19.04	23.18	358	Горица —
8.50	14.02	—	—	19.23	23.38	370	Славяново —
8.56	14.08	—	—	19.29	23.44	373	Медовина —
9.10	14.17	15.48	—	19.40	23.55	381	Попово —
9.23	—	—	—	19.55	0.12	392	Караджата —
9.33	—	—	—	20.05	0.22	399	Голямо ново —
9.40	—	—	—	20.12	0.28	404	Дралфа —
9.47	—	—	—	20.19	0.35	409	Подгорица —
9.56	—	—	—	20.28	0.43	415	Здравец —
10.03	—	—	—	20.35	0.50	421	Въбел —
10.20	—	16.30	—	20.52	1.07	424	Търговище —
10.38	—	—	—	21.11	1.25	442	Надарево —
10.45	—	—	—	21.19	1.32	448	Кочово —
10.54	—	17.06	—	21.28	1.41	456	Цар Крум —

1) Пристига Плячковици
2) Тръгва от Върбаново

3) Тръгва от Бала

4) Пристига Кръстен
5) Пристига Следва —

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2

Gares et haltes	Т. км.	П 205 1, 2	П 201 1, 2	Б 21 1, 2	Мот 219 2	П 203 1, 2	Б 23 1, 2
G. Orjahovitza 4 np.	Т. км. 127	6.30	—	13.44	—	21.40	1.53
Ruse 4	0	5.13*)	—	10.35	—	18.20	23.40
Ruse 4	127	10.08	14.10*	17.42 (19.23*)	23.27*	22.20	4.50
G. Orjahovitza 4 mp.	0	7.10	12.54	14.30	17.55	22.20	2.37
G. Orjahovitza 4 np.	0	6.23	10.48	13.56	—	21.45	—
St. Zagora 4, 8 mp.	179	1.08	5.285*	9.02	—	17.00	—
St. Zagora 4, 8 np.	0	11.45	14.35*	19.45 (19.43*)	3.10	5.18	2.50
G. Orjahovitza 4 mp.	179	7.10	12.55	14.50	17.42	22.10	2.50
G. Orjahovitza 24 np.	37	6.45	—	12.44	—	21.50	—
Zlataritz 24	0	5.17	—	11.40	—	20.15	—
Zlataritz 24	37	9.40	—	19.15	19.15	1.03	—
G. Orjahovitza 24 mp.	0	8.30	—	17.55	17.55	23.30	—
G. Orjahovitza X, 4 24)	266	6.41	10.55	13.48	16.15	21.47	1.40
Cestovo	263	6.36	10.50	—	16.10	21.42	—
Kozarevetz	255	6.26	10.40	—	15.58	21.32	—
Džuljun'tza	249	6.17	10.32	—	15.48	21.24	—
Kesarevo	245	6.09	10.24	—	15.40	21.17	—
Stražitz	239	6.00	10.15	—	15.28	21.08	—
Asenovo	228	5.45	10.00	13.10	15.13	20.55	1.02
Goritz	222	5.30	9.45	—	15.01	20.40	—
Slavjanovo	210	5.19	9.34	—	14.50	20.29	—
Medovina	207	5.09	9.25	—	14.42	20.21	—
Popovo X, 4 24)	199	4.57	9.13	12.33	14.32	20.09	0.26
Karadžata	188	4.40	8.56	—	—	19.53	—
Goljamo novo	81	4.31	8.47	—	—	19.40	—
Dralfa	176	4.24	8.40	—	—	19.33	—
Podgoritz	171	4.12	8.31	—	—	19.24	—
Zdravetz	165	4.05	8.23	—	—	19.16	—
Väbel	160	3.57	8.15	—	—	19.07	—
Targovište X, 4 24)	156	3.50	8.07	11.43	—	18.59	23.37
Nadarevo	138	3.22	7.37	—	—	18.29	—
Kočovo	132	3.14	7.28	—	—	18.20	—
Tzar Krum	124	3.04	7.18	—	—	18.10	22.57

1) Тръгва от Плячковици
2) Тръгва от Върбаново

3) Тръгва Кръстен
4) Пристига Ласковец
5) Пристига Върбаново

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2

П 204 1, 2	Б 24 1, 2	П 204Б 2	П 206 1, 2	Б 22 1, 2	П 202 1, 2	Т. км.	Гари и спирки —
—	5.35	—	—	19.20	—	Т. км.	
—	5.51	—	—	19.36	—	Връзки с Преслав	тр. Цар Крум — пр. Преслав —
1.42	5.22	—	11.01	17.07	21.30	456	тр. Цар Крум —
2.01	5.41	—	11.20	17.20	21.49	472	пр. Коларовград —
—	7.10	—	12.12	18.30	—	Т. км.	
—	9.00	—	14.02	20.20	—	53	тр. Коларовград —
—	12.52	—	16.52	22.38	—	138	пр. Комунари —
—	—	—	12.01	—	—	0	пр. Поляновград —
—	—	—	15.20	18.33	—	85	пр. Поляновград —
—	—	—	17.20	20.36	—	138	пр. Комунари —
2.05	5.40	6.30	11.25	17.29	21.55	472	тр. Коларовград —
2.15	—	6.45	11.35	—	22.06	480	Мътница —
2.28	6.03	6.58	11.45	17.47	22.21	489	Малара —
2.34	—	—	11.51	—	22.27	493	Калугерица —
2.40	6.11	7.08	11.56	17.55	22.33	497	пр. Каспичан —
2.52	—	—	12.50	18.10	0.38	Т. км.	
6.58	—	—	17.22	22.30	4.06	7	тр. Каспичан —
19.00	—	—	7.15	12.35	—	167	пр. Русе —
23.30	—	—	11.35	16.54	—	0	пр. Русе —
—	7.05	—	12.25	18.20	—	0	тр. Каспичан —
—	11.38	—	—	—	—	66	пр. Каолиново —
—	—	—	16.56	22.51	—	68	пр. Т. Икономов —
—	1.10	—	—	17.16	—	0	пр. Т. Икономов —
—	—	—	12.02	—	—	0	пр. Каолиново —
—	5.42	—	16.32	21.38	—	68/66	пр. Каспичан —

а) Движи се само в неделни и не прясъствени дни от 3. VI. до 30. IX. вкл.

Следва —

104

2

Gares et haltes	Т. км.	П 205 1, 2	П 201 1, 2	Б 21 1, 2	П 203 1, 2	Б 23 1, 2	П 203Б 2
Т. км.	Т. км.	Връзки с Преслав	—	7.00	—	—	21.16
Т. км.	Връзки с Преслав	—	6.44	—	—	—	21.00
Tzar Krum 25 пр.	7	—	—	—	—	—	—
Preslav 25 пр.	0	—	—	—	—	—	—
Tzar Krum 25 пр.	124	3.03	7.14	—	18.08	22.55	—
Kolarovgrad 26 пр.	108	2.50	7.00	10.45	17.54	22.41	—
Т. км.	Т. км.	Връзки с Поляновград	—	6.38	—	17.20	—
Kolarovgrad 26 пр.	138	—	—	4.35	—	15.20	—
Komunari 26,8 пр.	85	—	—	—	—	12.05	—
Poljanovgrad 18,3 пр.	0	—	—	—	—	—	—
Poljanovgrad пр.	138	—	—	12.52	16.52	22.38	—
Komunari пр.	53	—	—	9.00	14.02	20.20	—
Kolarovgrad пр.	0	—	—	7.10	12.12	18.30	—
Kolarovgrad 26 пр.	108	2.47	6.52	10.41	17.48	22.36	23.48
Mätnitza	100	2.38	6.43	—	17.39	—	23.39
Madura	91	2.26	6.31	—	17.21	—	23.27
Kalugertitza	87	—	6.23	—	17.14	—	—
Kaspičan 9, T 5 пр.	83	2.09	6.15	10.15	17.07	22.10	23.10
Т. км.	Т. км.	Връзки с Русе	23.30	4.22	—	16.54	—
Kaspičan 9 пр.	167	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ruse 9 пр.	0	—	19.00	0.45	—	12.35	—
Ruse 9 пр.	167	—	6.58	—	17.22	22.30	—
Kaspičan 9 пр.	0	—	2.52	—	12.50	18.10	—
Kaspičan T 5 пр.	68/66	—	—	5.42	9.50	16.32	21.38
Kaolinovo T 5 пр.	0	—	—	9.30	12.02	—	—
T. Ikonov T 5 пр.	0	—	—	1.10	—	17.16	—
T. Ikonov T 5 пр.	68	—	—	—	16.56	22.51	—
Kaolinovo T 5 пр.	66	—	—	—	—	—	—
Kaspičan T 5 пр.	0	—	—	—	12.25	18.20	—

Забележка 1) от стр. 101. Преди ваен № 215 от Г. Оряховица до Левски се движат моторизираният ваен № 217, който тръгва от Г. Оряховица на 16.48 ч., от Павликени на 17.03, от Русе на 17.11, от Русаля на 17.20, от Лесичери на 17.26, от М. Стамболово на 17.34, от Павликени на 17.44, от Бутново на 18.01, от Градине на 18.06 и пристига в Левски на 18.15 часа.

Suite

2) Тръгва от Нови пазар

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2

П 204 1, 2	Б 6 1, 2	Б 24 1, 2	П 204 Б 2	П 206 1, 2	Б 22 1, 2	Т. км. Т. км.	Гари и спирки —	
2.50	4.35	8.21	7.18	12.06	18.85	497	тр. Каспичан —	
3.03			7.32	12.19		508	Косово —	
3.08		9.26	7.38	12.23	18.29	511	Невша —	
3.15			7.46	12.30		516	Равна —	
3.21			7.53	12.35		520	Венчан —	
3.32		6.56	8.06	12.46	18.38	527	Провадия —	
3.37			8.12	12.51		530	Добриня —	
3.44		7.06	8.20	12.58	18.47	535	В. Коларов —	
3.51			8.28	13.05		539	Житница —	
3.57			8.35	13.11		543	Царево —	
4.03		7.10	8.42	13.17	19.00	548	пр. Синдел —	
—	—	8.34	—	—	19.15	Връзки с Старо Оряхово	Т. км. 0	тр. Синдел —
—	—	10.07	—	—	20.32	31	пр. Ст. Оряхово —	
6.07	—	10.04	10.04	13.25	19.50	Връзки с Поляно- град	Т. км. 0	тр. Синдел —
10.07	—	12.52	12.52	16.52	22.38	126	пр. Поляновград —	
4.06		7.21	8.46	13.23	19.06	548	тр. Синдел —	
4.13		7.28	8.54	13.27	19.12	554	тр. Разделна —	
6.42	—	7.45	—	17.15	23.13	Връзки с Толбухин	Т. км. 0	тр. Разделна —
6.54 ^{б)}	—	10.08	—	19.47	1.34	82	пр. Толбухин —	
4.16		7.39	8.59	13.30	19.15	554	тр. Разделна —	
4.29	5.37	7.52	9.13	13.42	19.27	561	Белослав —	
4.35			9.13	13.48		563	Страширово —	
4.40			9.31	14.01		567	Езерово —	
4.46			9.41	14.10		571	Тополите —	
4.55			9.41	14.10		578	Сталин спирка —	
5.00	6.56	8.10	9.45	14.15	18.45	580	пр. Сталин —	

1) Пристига в Комунари 2) Пристига в Деяна

а) Движи се в неделни и несприствени дни от 3. VI. до 30. IX. вкл.

б) Движи се от 3. VI. до 30. IX. вкл.

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2

Gares et haltes	Т. км. Т. км.	Б 21 1, 2	П 203 1, 2	Б 23 1, 2	П 203Б 2	Б 5 1, 2	П 205 1, 2
Kaspičan X. 9. T 5 пр.	83	10.07	16.57	22.02	23.00	0.25	1.57
Kosovo	72		16.45		22.46		1.45
Nevša	69	0.53	16.40		22.40		1.40
Ravna	64		16.32		22.31		1.32
Venčan	60		16.26		22.24		1.26
Provadija ∇	53	0.37	16.17	21.85	22.14	23.58	1.17
Dobrina	50		16.08		22.04		1.08
V. Kolarov	45	0.25	16.01	21.22	21.55		1.01
Žitniza	41		15.54		21.46		0.54
Tzarevo	37		15.48		21.39		0.48
Sindel 8,84	32	0.10	15.40	21.07	21.30		0.40
Sindel 84 пр.	31		6.21	—	18.19	—	—
St. Orjahovo 84 пр.	0		4.50	—	16.55	—	—
Sindel 8 пр.	126		8.27	15.30	19.43	—	21.57
Po'janovgrad 8 пр.	0		5.55	12.05	17.10	—	18.25
Sindel 8,84 пр.	32	0.07	15.36	21.04	21.28		0.37
Razdelna 27 ∇	26	0.00	15.29	21.57	21.29		0.30
Razdelna 27 пр.	82		7.08	15.03	21.37	20.37	—
Tolbuhin 27 пр.	0		5.00	13.00	18.20	18.20	—
Razdelna 27 ∇ пр.	26	8.57	15.25	20.45	21.15		0.25
Beloslav	19	8.49	15.17	20.37	21.10	23.23	0.29
Strašimirovo	17						0.11
Ezerovo	13						0.05
Topolite	9		15.06				23.59
Stalin spirka	2		14.56		21.47		23.50
Stalin X. ∇, ∇, ∇, ∇ пр.	0	8.25	14.45	20.15	21.42	23.00	23.45

а) Движи се в неделни и несприствени дни от 3. VI. до 30. IX. вкл.

б) Движи се от 3. VI. до 30. IX. вкл.

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а) Движи се в неделни и неприсъствени дни от 3.VI. до 30. IX. вкл.
б) Движи се само в присъствени дни.

а) Движи се в неделни и непристъпни дни.
б) Движи се само в пристъпни дни.

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а) Движн се в недели и неприсъствени дни от 3. VI. до 30. IX. нкл.

а) Движн се в недели и непристивни

28

26 Сталин — Синдел (всички влакове) = Сталин — Синдел (tous les trains)													
Датум	Гари и спирка	П 811	П 2707	Б 2701	Б 21	Б 31	Б 813	Б 203	Б 2703	Б 815	Б 33	Б 23	Б 2035
1	2	1, 2	2	1, 2	1, 2	1, 2	1, 2	1, 2	1, 2	1, 2	1, 2	1, 2	1, 2
0	Сталин	5.05	6.00	6.32	8.25	9.20	12.15	14.45	16.40	17.50	19.00	20.15	21.00
2	Сталин спирка	5.10	6.05	6.37			12.20	14.50	17.56				23.45
9	Тополите	5.19	6.15	6.51			12.31	15.00	18.13				23.50
13	Страшиново	5.25	6.21	6.57			12.47	15.20	18.20				22.43
17	Езерово	5.31	6.21	7.03			12.43	15.17	18.27				22.49
19	Белослав	5.45	6.29	7.23	8.49	9.43	12.53	15.17	17.02	18.38	19.25	20.37	22.55
26	Раздвела	5.56	6.37	8.15	9.40	9.54	13.05	15.29	17.10	18.53	19.37	20.57	23.10
32	Синдел	6.03	—	8.24	9.07	10.01	13.13	15.36	17.03	18.44	19.45	21.04	23.18

а) Движи се от 3. VI до 30. IX. вкл.

б) Движи се в неделя и непристъпени дни от 3. VI до 30. IX. вкл.

в) Има връзка с влак 8403 за Старо Орзаво

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26 Синдел — Сталин (всички влакове) = Синдел — Сталин (tous les trains)													
Датум	Гари и спирка	П 204	Б 6	Б 816	Б 2702	Б 8402	Б 24	Б 34	Б 2045	Б 206	Б 2704	Б 812	Б 2708
1	2	1, 2	2	1, 2	1, 2	1, 2	1, 2	1, 2	1, 2	1, 2	1, 2	1, 2	1, 2
0	Синдел	4.05	—	6.09	6.25	7.21	8.39	8.46	13.20	—	15.38	—	22.00
6	Раздвела	4.16	—	6.18	7.11	7.35	8.39	8.59	13.30	15.06	15.46	17.46	22.10
13	Белослав	4.29	—	6.31	7.27	7.52	8.52	9.13	13.42	15.19	16.02	17.56	22.24
15	Страшиново	4.35	—	6.36	—	—	—	13.48	—	16.08	—	—	22.29
19	Езерово	4.40	—	6.42	7.40	—	—	13.54	—	16.14	18.05	—	22.35
23	Тополите	4.46	—	6.49	7.50	—	—	9.31	14.01	15.31	16.21	18.11	22.41
30	Сталин спирка	4.55	—	6.59	7.54	—	—	9.41	14.10	15.41	16.31	18.21	22.51
32	Сталин	5.00	—	7.03	7.54	8.10	9.10	9.45	14.15	15.45	16.35	18.25	22.55

а) Движи се от 3. VI до 29. IX. вкл.

б) Движи се в неделя и непристъпени дни от 3. VI до 30. IX. вкл.

111

3

3. София—Левскиград—Бургас (Сталин) = (София—Долно Камарци всички влакове виж табл. 3а) =									
П 308A 2	П 310 2	Б 32 1, 2	П 302 1, 2	П 304 1, 2	Б 34 1, 2	Т. км.	Гари и сирки		
23.40	1.05	4.06	4.06	8.30	16.30	Т. км.	Връзки	Тр.	Пловдив —
—	5.12	6.06	7.30	12.50	18.44	173	42	тр.	Димитрово —
—	5.05	6.36	6.35	—	17.50	46	46	тр.	Драгоман —
а) 6.18	6.46	8.30	9.20	16.30	20.54	0	0	тр.	София —
6.27	6.51	—	9.25	16.35	—	2	2	София север	—
6.31	7.00	6) 8.38	9.30	16.39	21.01	5	5	Илиянци	—
—	—	1.30	4.42 ^{а)}	—	16.30 ^{а)}	Т. км.	Връзки	Тр.	Плевен —
20.00	20.00	20.00 ^{а)}	—	4.02	—	198	294	тр.	Видин —
3.36	3.36	4.38	7.08 ^{а)}	—	18.44	83	83	тр.	Мездра —
6.32	7.01	8.30	9.31	16.40	21.02	5	5	тр.	Илиянци —
6.39	7.11	—	9.38	16.47	—	9	9	Кубратово	—
6.44	7.20	—	9.44	16.52	—	11	11	Световрачане	—
6.51	7.27	—	9.51	16.59	—	14	14	Негован	—
6.57	7.33	—	9.57	17.05	—	17	17	Локорско	—
7.09	7.40	—	10.05	17.18	—	21	21	Кремиковци	—
7.15	7.46	—	10.11	17.24	—	24	24	Бутунец	—
7.23	8.02	—	10.19	17.32	—	27	27	Яна	—
7.40	8.16	—	10.30	17.49	—	35	35	Столник	—
7.50	8.26	—	10.39	18.01	—	40	40	Горна малина	—
7.55	8.33	—	10.44	18.06	—	43	43	Негушево	—
8.07	8.46	9.28	10.55	18.22	21.52	46	46	Саранци	—
8.12	8.51	—	10.59	18.26	—	48	48	Чеканчево	—
8.20	9.00	—	11.06	18.32	—	52	52	Макоцево	—
8.39	9.16	—	11.20	18.46	—	63	63	Долно Камарци	—
8.54	9.28	—	11.32	18.58	—	70	70	Буново	—
9.06	9.39	—	11.41	19.07	—	77	77	Мирково	—
9.20	9.49	—	11.51	19.17	—	85	85	Челопеч	—
9.28	9.56	10.18	11.57	19.23	22.39	—	—	пр.	Златица —
9.35	10.02	10.24	12.05	19.28	22.44	90	90	тр.	Пирдоп —
9.42	10.08	10.32	12.14	19.35	22.52	94	94	тр.	Пирдоп —

а) Движи се в неделя и непразни дни от 3. VI. до 30. IX. вкл.
Влак № 308А тръгва от Пловдив на 6.00 часа, а влак № 307А пристига в
Пловдив на 21.55 часа.

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3

София—Левскиград—Бургас (Сталин)

София—Dolno Kamartzi tous les trains voir tabl 3a)

Gares et haltes	Т. км.	Б 33 1, 2	П 305 1, 2	П 313 2	П 301 1, 2	П 307A 2	Б 31 1, 2
Plovdiv 1 пр.	Т. км.	Връзки	12.46	12.46	23.10	0.10	4.00
Dimitr. 5,6,11 пр.	173	46	10.39	10.39	21.00	0.06	0.06
Dragoman 1 пр.	42	42	9.42	14.11	21.10	0.14	0.14
София 1, 2, 5, 6, 7, 11, 12 пр.	453	7.40	8.50	18.02	19.52	а) 21.40	6) 21.55
София север	451	—	8.46	17.58	19.48	21.35	—
Jiljantzi 2, 7	448	7.31	8.41	17.50	19.42	21.27	21.47
Pleven 2 пр.	Т. км.	Връзки	11.49 ^{а)}	—	23.49 ^{а)}	—	3.30
Vidin 7 пр.	198	—	—	—	7.36	7.36	7.36 ^{а)}
Mezdra 2, 7 пр.	294	9.34 ^{а)}	—	20.16	21.38 ^{а)}	0.33	0.33
Jiljantzi 3 пр.	448	7.30	8.35	17.49	19.11	21.22	21.46
Kubratovo	444	—	8.29	17.41	19.35	21.16	—
Svetovracene	442	7.22	8.25	17.36	19.30	21.11	—
Negovan	439	—	8.18	17.28	19.20	21.00	—
Lokorsko	436	—	8.12	17.23	19.15	20.54	—
Kremikovtzi	432	—	8.05	17.16	19.09	20.48	21.25
Butunetz	429	—	7.59	17.10	19.00	20.41	—
Jana	426	—	7.53	17.04	18.53	20.33	—
Stolnik	418	—	7.38	16.40	18.41	20.21	—
Dolna malina	413	—	7.27	16.31	18.33	20.12	—
Negusevo	410	—	7.22	16.24	18.26	20.05	—
Sarantzi	407	—	7.17	16.18	18.20	19.59	—
Cekanchevo	405	—	7.13	16.09	18.15	19.42	—
Makotzevo	401	—	7.06	16.02	18.09	19.36	—
Dolno Kamartzi	390	—	6.56	15.49	17.59	19.15	—
Bunovo	383	—	6.47	15.36	17.44	19.01	—
Mirkovo	376	—	6.38	15.24	17.33	18.45	—
Celopech	368	—	6.27	15.00	17.20	18.32	—
Zlatitza	363	5.50	6.20	14.40	17.12	18.24	20.09
Pirdop	359	5.50	—	14.28	17.06	18.16	20.03
	тр.	5.44	—	14.20	17.00	18.10	19.57

б) Движи се от 3. VI. до 30. IX. вкл.
8 Пътеводител

а) Връзката е в София
Следва — Suite

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С	Б	Мот	П	С ⁴	П	Б	Т. км.	Гари и спирки
318	32	310A	302	320	304	34		
2	1, 2	2	1, 2	2	1, 2	1, 2		
4.10	10.24	10.24	12.05	—	19.28	22.44	90	тр. Златица
4.20	10.32	10.32	12.14	—	19.35	22.52	94	Пирдоп
4.36	—	—	12.28	—	19.51	—	103	Антон
4.54	10.57	10.57	12.43	—	20.06	22.17	114	Копривщица
5.12	—	—	12.52	—	20.15	—	121	Стрема
5.25	11.15	11.15	13.03	—	20.26	22.33	132	пр. Класура
5.30	11.20	11.20	13.08	—	20.31	22.38	142	тр. Розино
5.43	—	—	13.18	—	20.41	—	149	Хр. Даново
5.54	—	—	13.27	—	20.51	—	151	Кърнаре
6.00	—	—	13.32	—	20.55	—	157	Иганово
6.08	—	—	13.39	—	21.01	—	165	Вазовград
6.21	11.48	11.48	13.49	16.38	21.11	4.08	171	пр. Левскиград
6.30	11.55	11.55	13.56	16.48	21.18	9.16		
9.00.12.20 12.20 14.35 19.05 21.35 —								Т. км.
11.45 13.45 13.45 16.20 21.04 23.30 —								0
								68
Б	П	П	П	Б	П	П	Т. км.	Гари и спирки
34	427	322	308	32	302	324		
1, 2	2	2	1, 2	1, 2	1, 2	2		
18.58 — — 5.25 10.00 12.10 14.50								Т. км.
21.10 — — 7.20 11.50 14.05 17.28								0
								68
0.28	—	5.00	7.30	12.05	15.10	18.10	171	тр. Левскиград
—	—	5.11	7.42	—	15.23	18.23	179	Ботев
0.58	—	5.36	8.07	12.38	15.50	18.52	195	Калофер
—	—	5.42	8.13	—	15.56	18.58	198	Осетеново
—	—	5.47	8.19	—	16.02	19.03	201	Манолово
—	—	5.54	8.25	—	16.13	19.10	205	Тяжа
—	—	6.00	8.30	—	16.19	19.15	207	Търничани
—	—	6.12	8.37	—	16.27	19.22	211	Габарево
—	—	6.18	8.44	—	16.34	19.29	214	Павел баня
—	—	6.25	8.51	—	16.41	19.36	217	Сахране
—	—	6.31	8.57	—	16.47	19.42	220	Гол. Дряново
—	—	6.39	9.04	—	17.01	19.55	225	Дунавци
—	—	6.45	9.10	—	17.07	20.02	229	Копринка
1.46	6.08	6.55	9.25	12.25	17.25	20.10	235	Казанлък
—	6.20	—	9.35	—	17.35	—	242	Черганово
2.00	6.33	—	9.45	12.40	17.45	—	250	пр. Тулово

а) Движи от 3. VI. до 30. IX. вкл. б) Движи се когато не се движат влак № 32
в) Освен горните влакове, между Казанлък и Тулово в неделя и влакове № 423 и 430. Влак № 429 тръгва от Казанлък на 13.58 ч., от
от Тулово на 7.55, от Черганово на 8.08 и пристига в Казанлък на 8.20 часа.

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Gares et haltes	Т. км.	Б	С ⁴	Мот	П	С	Б	П
		33	321	317	301	319	31	305A
		1, 2	2	2	1, 2	2	1, 2	1, 2
Zlatitza	пр.	363	5.50	—	10.00	17.06	19.18	20.03
Pirdop	—	359	5.44	—	9.54	17.00	19.10	19.57
Anton	—	350	—	—	9.43	16.49	18.56	0.23
Koprivstitsa	X. пр.	339	5.22	—	9.28	16.34	18.35	19.30
Strema	—	332	—	—	9.16	16.23	18.19	23.56
Kilsura	тр.	321	4.52	—	8.57	16.03	17.54	18.10
Rozino	пр.	311	4.47	—	8.52	15.57	17.44	18.04
Hr. Danovo	—	304	—	—	8.38	15.42	17.26	23.15
Karnare	—	302	—	—	8.27	15.31	17.12	22.57
Jganovo	—	296	—	—	8.11	15.16	16.55	22.41
Vazovgrad	—	288	4.07	6.12	8.00	15.06	16.42	18.24
Levskigrad 82, X.	—	282	3.58	6.00	7.50	14.56	16.20	18.15
Levskigrad np.	Т. км.	—	—	—	7.20	14.05	—	17.28
Plovdiv np. 82	68	—	—	—	5.25	12.10	—	14.50
Gares et haltes	Т. км.	33	323	331	301	31	325	307
		1, 2	2	2	1, 2	1, 2	2	1, 2
Plovdiv 82 np.	Т. км.	6.50	11.45	—	16.20	21.04	—	23.30
Levskigrad 82 np.	68	4.55	9.00	—	4.35	19.05	—	21.35
Levskigrad X. 82, пр.	Т. км.	282	2.48	7.12	—	13.45	18.02	19.23
Botev	—	274	—	7.02	—	13.34	19.13	21.15
Kalofier	—	258	2.20	6.44	—	13.15	17.40	18.55
Osetenovo	—	255	—	6.37	—	13.05	18.45	20.51
Manolovo	—	252	—	6.30	—	12.58	18.38	20.44
Taza	—	248	—	6.22	—	12.50	18.30	20.36
Tarniche	—	246	—	6.15	—	12.38	18.22	20.28
Gabarevo	—	242	—	6.09	—	12.32	18.16	20.22
Pavel banja	—	239	—	6.03	—	12.25	18.09	20.15
Sahrane	—	236	—	5.56	—	12.17	18.02	20.07
Gol. Dryanovo	—	233	—	5.49	—	12.10	17.55	20.00
Dunavtzi	—	228	—	5.42	—	12.03	17.48	19.53
Koprinka	—	224	—	5.35	—	11.55	17.40	19.45
Kazank X.	—	218	2.34	5.25	7.00	11.45	16.40	17.20
Cerganovo	—	211	—	4.58	6.40	11.21	—	19.14
Tulovo	тр.	203	2.10	4.45	6.37	11.10	16.23	19.03

1) Пристига в Хисар 2) Тръгва от Хисар.
неприсъствени дни от 3. VI. до 30. IX. вкл. се движат обикн. пътнически
Черганово на 20.09 м пристига в Тулово на 20.10 часа. Влак № 430 тръгва
4) Въ съботни дни не се движат

Следва — Suite

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2.30	—	—	11.00	—	—	18.58	Връзки	Т. км.	тр.	Тулово—
3.10	—	—	11.45	—	—	19.45	с Ст. Загора	0	пр.	Ст. Загора—
Б	С	С	П	Б	С	П	Т. км.	Гари и спарки —		
34	330/	334	308	32	336	302				
1, 2	332	1, 2	1, 2	2, 3	1, 2	1, 2				
2.04	—	—	10.12	13.42	—	18.12	250	тр.	Тулово	—
2.14	—	—	10.22	13.52	—	18.22	259	пр.	Дъбово	—
2.45	—	—	10.14 ^{а)}	—	—	18.14 ^{а)}	0	тр.	Дъбово—	
6.23	—	—	13.56	—	—	21.45	132	пр.	Г. Оряховица	—
22.10	—	—	7.10	—	—	14.50	0	тр.	Г. Оряховица	—
1.40	—	—	10.36	—	—	18.35	132	пр.	Дъбово—	
2.22	3.00	—	10.46	14.00	—	18.45	259	тр.	Дъбово	—
2.10	—	—	10.54	—	—	18.54	264		Ветрен	—
3.35	—	—	11.06	—	—	19.06	272		Николаево	—
3.58	—	—	11.14	—	—	19.13	276		Гурково	—
4.10	—	—	11.22	—	—	19.21	281		Конаре	—
2.00	5.50	—	11.38	14.38	—	19.37	286		Твърдина	—
6.01	—	—	11.48	—	—	19.47	294		Сборище	—
6.12	—	—	11.57	—	—	19.56	299		Шивачево	—
3.21	6.23	—	12.05	15.02	—	20.04	304		Чумерна	—
6.33	—	—	12.15	—	—	20.14	311		Орешак	—
6.45	—	—	12.24	—	—	20.22	316		Гаврилово	—
6.56	—	—	12.34	—	—	20.32	323		Чинтулово	—
3.56	7.15	—	12.50	15.38	—	20.48	331	пр.	Сливен	—
4.06	—	9.45	—	16.46	16.25	21.02	339	тр.	Т. Войвода	—
—	—	9.57	—	—	16.37	21.12	343		Х. Димитър	—
—	—	10.07	—	—	16.47	21.20	348		Желю Войвода	—
—	—	10.24	—	—	17.04	21.29	358	пр.	Зичница	—
4.36	—	10.40	—	16.16 ^{а)}	17.20	21.42				

а) Движи се от 3. VI. до 30. IX. вкл.

б) Връзката е в Тулово

Tulovo 4	пр.	Т. км.	Връзки	—	9.52	—	—	17.50	—	1.54
St. Zagora 4, 8	пр.	38	с Ст. Загора	—	9.02	—	—	17.00	—	1.08
Gares et haltes			Т. км.	П	П	С	Б	П	С	Б
				333/	301	335	31	307	337	33
				331	1, 2	1, 2	1, 2	1, 2	1, 2	1, 2
Tulovo 4	пр.	203	Връзки	6.30	10.36	—	16.15	18.35	—	2.02
Dabovo 4	пр.	194	с Г. Оряховица	6.18	10.26	—	16.06	18.25	—	1.62
Dabovo	пр.	132		—	10.36 ^{а)}	—	—	18.35 ^{а)}	—	1.40
G. Orjahovitsa	пр.	0		—	7.10	—	—	14.50	—	22.10
G. Orjahovitsa 4	пр.	132	Връзки	—	13.55 ^{а)}	—	21.45	21.45	—	6.23
Dabovo	пр.	0	с Г. Оряховица	—	10.41	—	18.14	18.14	—	2.45
Dabovo 4	пр.	194		6.14	10.03	—	16.02	18.03	—	1.47
Vetren		189		6.05	9.54	—	—	17.54	—	—
Nikolaev		181		5.52	9.43	—	—	17.43	—	—
Giurkovo		177		5.43	9.35	—	—	17.35	—	—
Konare		172		5.34	9.28	—	—	17.28	—	—
Tvarditza		167		5.25	9.20	—	15.32	17.20	—	1.17
Sboriste		159		5.02	8.59	—	—	16.59	—	—
Sivačevo		154		4.53	8.51	—	—	16.51	—	—
Cumerne		149		4.45	8.43	—	15.00	16.43	—	0.44
Orešak		142		4.34	8.32	—	—	16.32	—	—
Gavrilovo		137		4.25	8.21	—	—	16.24	—	—
Cintulovo		130		4.14	8.13	—	—	16.13	—	—
Sliven	пр.	122		4.00	8.00	—	14.22	16.00	—	0.10
T. Vojroda	пр.	114		—	7.44	13.05	14.12	—	19.29	0.02
H. Dimităr		110		—	7.33	12.52	—	—	19.07	—
Zelju vojroda		105		—	7.24	12.43	—	—	18.58	—
Zimnitza 8, X	пр.	95		—	7.15	12.32	—	—	18.47	—
				—	7.00	12.15	12.40 ^{а)}	—	18.30	23.36

Следва — Suite

П	Б	Б	П	Б	Б	П	Т. км.	Гари и спирки
338	34	14	802	32	12	302	Т. км.	
2	1, 2	1, 2	1, 2	1, 2	1, 2	1, 2	Т. км.	
—	—	0.55	5.45	—	13.00	—	0	тр. Пловдив —
—	—	3.18	8.52	—	15.38	—	108	тр. Ст. Заг. —
—	—	4.55	10.54	—	17.26	—	202	пр. Зимница —
—	4.30	4.88	10.58	10.20	17.31	21.45	358	тр. Зимница —
—	4.49	5.08	11.08	10.30	17.45	21.57	366	Стралджа —
—	—	5.14	11.14	—	—	22.04	375	Атолово —
—	—	5.28	11.30	—	—	22.18	379	Цанко Церковски —
—	—	—	11.39	—	—	—	386	Искра —
—	5.15	5.40	11.46	10.55	18.10	22.35	393	пр. Поляновград —
—	5.55	5.55	12.05	17.10	18.25	—	0	тр. Полян. —
—	—	—	17.20	—	—	—	138	пр. Коларов. —
—	9.10	9.10	16.35	20.37	22.55	—	158	пр. Сталин —
—	—	4.15	5.05	—	12.15	12.00	158	тр. Сталин —
—	—	—	—	—	12.12	18.30	138	тр. Коларов. —
—	—	5.36	10.07	—	16.52	22.38	0	пр. Полян. —
4.20	—	6.00	11.56	—	18.20	22.47	393	тр. Поляновград —
4.28	—	—	12.03	—	—	22.55	398	Глумче —
4.37	—	—	12.11	—	—	23.04	404	Черноград —
4.43	—	—	12.17	—	—	23.11	408	Тополица —
4.50	—	—	12.24	—	—	23.19	413	Карагеоргиево —
5.20	—	6.31	12.38	—	18.50	23.34	419	Айтос —
5.39	—	—	12.52	—	19.03	23.50	432	Българово —
5.45	—	—	12.58	—	—	23.56	435	Каменно —
5.57	—	—	13.07	—	—	0.07	442	Долно Езерово —
6.12	—	7.02	13.17	—	18.22	0.19	451	пр. Вл. Павлов —
9.00	—	9.00	15.00	—	20.25	—	0	тр. Вл. Павл. —
10.05	—	10.05	16.05	—	21.40	—	26	пр. Поморие —
6.15	—	7.05	13.21	—	19.25	0.21	451	тр. Вл. Павлов —
6.20	—	7.10	13.25	—	19.30	0.26	453	пр. Бургас —

а) Движи се от 3. VI до 30. IX, вкл.

б) В празнични дни от 3. VI до 30. IX спира 1 мин. на спирка Тополица

Gares et haltes	Т. км.	П	Б	Б	П	П	Б	Б
		301	11	31	801	339	33	13
		1, 2	1, 2	1, 2	1, 2	2	1, 2	1, 2
Plovdiv пр. 202	Връзки	—	16.08	—	23.15	—	3.48	3.48
St. Zagora пр. 94	Връзки	7.40	13.38	—	20.12	—	1.32	1.32
Zimnitsa пр. 0	Връзки	7.20	11.55	—	18.00	—	23.49	23.49
Zimnitsa 8, X пр.	Връзки	95	6.57	11.61	12.38	17.50	—	22.29 23.46
Straldža пр.	Връзки	87	6.47	11.42	12.30	17.47	—	22.21 23.38
Atolovo	Връзки	83	6.38	—	—	17.37	—	—
Tzanko Tzerkovski	Връзки	74	6.24	—	—	17.26	—	—
Jskra	Връзки	67	6.12	—	—	17.17	—	—
Poljanovgrad 8, X пр.	Връзки	60	6.03	11.10	12.02	17.08	—	22.52 23.12
Poljanovgrad 8 пр.	Връзки	5.36	10.07	12.52	16.52	—	22.38	22.38
Kolarovgrad 26 пр.	Връзки	4.15	—	—	12.12	—	18.30	18.30
Stalin 28 пр.	Връзки	—	5.05	9.20	12.15	—	19.00	19.00
Stalin 2,8 пр.	Връзки	9.10	16.35	—	20.37	—	—	—
Kolarovgrad 26 пр.	Връзки	—	17.20	—	—	—	—	—
Poljanovgrad 8 пр.	Връзки	5.55	12.05	—	17.10	—	—	—
Poljanovgrad 8, X пр.	Връзки	60	5.48	11.06	—	16.58	19.40	— 22.44
Glumche	Връзки	55	5.40	—	—	16.51	19.32	—
Chernograd	Връзки	49	5.31	—	—	16.43	19.22	—
Topolitza	Връзки	45	5.22	—	—	16.35	19.10	—
Karageorgievo	Връзки	40	5.13	—	—	16.26	18.59	—
Ajtos X пр.	Връзки	34	5.02	10.23	—	16.15	18.46	— 22.10
Balgarovo	Връзки	21	4.37	10.10	—	15.52	17.56	— 21.47
Kamenno	Връзки	18	4.31	—	—	15.45	17.49	—
Dolno Ezerovo	Връзки	11	4.20	—	—	15.36	17.38	—
VI. Pavlov 31, X пр.	Връзки	2	4.07	9.48	—	15.24	17.20	— 21.27
VI. Pavlov пр. 26	Връзки	—	—	6.4	—	13.50	—	— 18.10
Pomorie пр. 0	Връзки	—	—	5.50	—	12.50	—	— 17.15
VI. Pavlov 31, X пр.	Връзки	0	4.05	9.45	—	15.20	17.16	— 21.25
Burgas X пр.	Връзки	2	4.00	9.40	—	15.15	17.10	— 21.20

1) Пристига в Яббел

2) Тръгва от Завет

3) В празнични дни от 3. VI до 30. IX спира 1 мин. на спирка Тополица

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3а. София — Долно Камарти (всички влакове) = Sofia — Dolno Kamartzi (tous les trains)

Т. км	Гари и спирта — Gares et haltes	Мот 306 2	П 310 2	Б 312 2	П 302 1, 2	Мот 304 2	П 304 1, 2	Б 316 2	Мот 316 2
0	Полуене — Подуене X	—	6.00	—	—	—	—	—	—
3	София — София X	6.00	6.18	8.30	9.20	13.20	16.30	18.18	21.15
5	София север — Sofia sever	6.06	6.27	6.51	9.25	13.25	16.35	18.23	21.20
8	Илница — Iljantzi 2	6.10	6.32	7.01	9.31	13.31	16.40	18.29	21.25
12	Кубратово — Kubratovo	6.18	6.39	7.11	9.38	13.38	16.47	18.37	21.32
14	Световраче — Svetovraçene	6.18	6.44	7.20	9.44	13.43	16.52	18.43	21.39
17	Негован — Negovan	6.18	6.51	7.27	9.51	13.49	16.59	18.50	21.41
20	Локорско — Lokorsko	6.18	6.57	7.33	9.57	13.54	17.05	18.56	21.47
24	Кремиковци — Kremikovzi	6.30	7.09	7.40	10.05	14.02	17.18	19.07	21.52
27	Бутунец — Butunetz	6.34	7.15	7.46	10.11	14.08	17.24	19.13	22.00
30	Яла — Jala	6.39	7.23	8.02	10.19	14.14	17.32	19.21	22.06
38	Столник — Stolnik	6.54	7.40	8.16	10.30	—	17.49	19.33	22.12
43	Горна малина — Gorna malina	7.02	7.50	8.26	10.39	—	18.01	19.44	—
46	Негушево — Neguševo	7.09	7.55	8.33	10.44	—	18.08	19.52	—
49	Саранти — Sarantzi	7.19	8.07	8.46	10.55	—	18.22	20.02	—
51	Чеканчево — Čekanchevo	7.23	8.12	8.51	11.06	—	18.26	20.07	—
55	Макоцево — Makotzevo	7.30	8.20	9.00	11.06	—	18.32	20.14	—
66	Долно Камарти — Dolno Kamartzi пр.	7.44	8.36	9.14	11.19	—	18.46	20.28	—

а) Движи се в неделя и непразни дни от 3. VI до 30. IX. вкл.
б) Движи се от 3. VI до 30. IX. вкл.

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3а. Долно Камарти — София (всички влакове) = Dolno Kamartzi — Sofia (tous les trains)

Т. км	Гари и спирта — Gares et haltes	Мот 306 2	П 310 2	Б 312 2	П 302 1, 2	Мот 304 2	П 304 1, 2	Б 316 2	Мот 316 2
0	Долно Камарти — Dolno Kamartzi пр.	—	4.12	—	—	—	—	—	—
11	Макоцево — Makotzevo	—	4.22	6.56	9.50	—	15.49	17.59	19.15
15	Чеканчево — Čekanchevo	—	4.28	7.06	9.59	—	16.02	18.03	19.36
17	Саранти — Sarantzi	—	4.34	7.17	10.05	—	16.09	18.15	19.42
20	Негушево — Neguševo	—	4.40	7.22	10.15	—	16.18	18.20	19.59
23	Горна малина — Gorna malina	—	4.47	7.27	10.21	—	16.24	18.26	20.05
28	Столник — Stolnik	—	4.59	7.38	10.32	—	16.31	18.33	20.12
36	Яла — Jala	0.20	5.11	7.53	10.47	14.40	17.04	18.53	20.21
39	Бутунец — Butunetz	0.26	5.18	7.59	10.54	14.46	17.10	19.00	20.33
42	Кремиковци — Kremikovzi	0.31	5.24	8.05	10.59	14.52	17.16	19.09	20.48
46	Локорско — Lokorsko	0.38	5.31	8.12	11.06	14.59	17.23	19.15	20.54
49	Негован — Negovan	0.43	5.37	8.18	11.12	15.04	17.28	19.20	21.01
52	Световраче — Svetovraçene	0.48	5.45	8.25	11.19	15.09	17.37	19.30	21.11
54	Кубратово — Kubratovo	0.52	5.50	8.29	11.23	15.14	17.41	19.35	21.16
58	Илница — Iljantzi 2, 7	0.53	5.57	8.31	11.30	15.22	17.50	19.42	21.27
62	София север — Sofia sever	1.05	6.07	8.46	11.36	15.28	17.56	19.48	21.35
63	София — Sofia 1, 5, 11, 12 X	1.10	6.12	8.50	11.40	15.32	18.02	19.52	21.40
66	Полуене — Подуене X	—	6.22	—	—	—	—	—	—

а) Движи се в неделя и непразни дни от 3. VI до 30. IX. вкл.
б) Движи се от 3. VI до 30. IX. вкл.

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4. Русе—Г. Оряховица—Ст. Загора—Подкова

—	2.52	—	—	12.50	—	18.10	Връзки	Т. км.	тр.	Каспичан	—
1.43	1.43	—	—	13.01	—	—	167	81	тр.	Исперих	—
5.03	5.03	—	—	15.11	—	20.30	136	0	тр.	Разград	—
6.53	6.58	—	—	17.22	—	22.30	0	0	пр.	Русе	—
П	П	Мот	П	П	Мот	Б	Г. км.	Гари и спирки			
403A	403	415	405B	405	417	1	Г. км.				
2	1, 2	2	2	1, 2	2	1, 2	Г. км.				
7.05	9.53	—	16.15	17.43	—	22.13	0	тр.	Русе разпред	—	—
7.12	10.00	—	16.40	17.50	—	22.20	0	пр.	Русе	—	—
7.28	10.35	—	17.02	18.20	—	22.40	15	тр.	Долапите	—	—
7.49	10.56	—	17.29	18.42	—	—	21	тр.	Божичен	—	—
7.57	11.04	—	17.37	18.50	—	—	27	тр.	Иваново	—	—
8.09	11.16	—	17.49	19.05	—	—	31	тр.	Кошов	—	—
8.16	11.23	—	17.56	19.12	—	—	44	тр.	Две могили	—	—
8.32	11.39	—	18.13	19.29	—	—	51	тр.	Батишница	—	—
8.41	11.48	—	18.22	19.38	—	—	59	тр.	Г. Монастир	—	—
9.15	12.00	—	18.34	19.53	—	—	81	пр.	Бяла	—	—
9.40	12.20	—	18.54	20.13	—	0.57	81	пр.	Бяла	—	—
5.13	12.30	15.00	—	20.23	23.32	1.05	81	тр.	Бяла	—	—
5.22	12.39	15.09	—	20.32	23.41	—	87	тр.	Пол. Косово	—	—
5.33	12.51	15.23	—	20.44	23.52	—	94	тр.	Пол. Тръмбеш	—	—
5.39	12.57	15.29	—	20.50	23.58	—	97	тр.	Раданово	—	—
5.44	13.04	15.34	—	20.59	0.03	—	99	тр.	Пол. Сеновец	—	—
5.49	13.06	15.44	—	20.59	0.07	—	102	тр.	Сашево	—	—
5.56	13.13	15.51	—	21.07	0.13	—	106	тр.	Кутзина	—	—
6.04	13.20	15.58	—	21.16	0.19	—	110	тр.	Крушего	—	—
6.12	13.27	16.06	—	21.23	0.26	—	114	тр.	Янтра	—	—
6.30	13.44	16.22	—	21.40	0.43	1.53	127	пр.	Г. Оряховица	—	—
7.25	14.15	—	—	22.27	2.15	2.15	Т. км.	тр.	Г. Оряхо-	—	—
16.58	20.48	—	—	7.30	9.12	9.12	0	пр.	Г. Оряхо-	—	—
7.15	14.26	17.50	—	22.08	2.42	2.40	314	пр.	София	—	—
14.15	19.45	22.33	—	5.00	8.10	8.10	0	пр.	Г. Оряхо-	—	—
							2:56	пр.	Сталин	—	—

1) Пристига в Каспичан 2) Тръгва от Каспичан 3) Тръгва от Попово

Ruse—G. Orjahovitz—St. Zagora—Podkova

—	2.9	—	—	11.35	11.35	16.54	—	23.30	—	—
— Kaspičan	2.9	—	—	11.32	11.32	16.58	—	23.37	—	—
— Isperih 91	—	—	—	9.30	9.32	14.53	—	21.29	—	—
— Razgrad 9	—	—	—	7.15	7.15	12.35	—	19.00	—	—
— Ruse 9	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Gares et haltes	Т. км.	Б	П	П	Мот	П	П	Мот	П	Мот
		1, 2	2	1, 2	2	1, 2	1, 2	2	1, 2	2
Ruse-raspred 9	—	5.22	7.48	10.45	—	18.22	—	—	—	—
Ruse 9, 9a	502	5.15	7.25	10.38	—	18.15	—	—	—	—
Dolapite	487	6.17	9.54	—	—	17.27	—	—	—	—
Bozichen	481	6.08	9.45	—	—	17.18	—	—	—	—
Jvanovo	475	6.00	9.37	—	—	17.10	—	—	—	—
Košov	471	5.52	9.29	—	—	17.01	—	—	—	—
Dve mogilli	458	5.38	9.16	—	—	16.47	—	—	—	—
Batišnitza	451	5.28	9.07	—	—	16.37	—	—	—	—
G. Monastiriza	443	5.18	8.57	—	—	16.27	—	—	—	—
Bjala	421	3.31	4.45	8.25	—	15.53	—	—	—	—
Bjala	421	3.23	—	8.17	14.10	15.43	19.23	23.21	—	—
Polsko Kosovo	415	—	—	8.09	14.02	15.35	19.13	23.14	—	—
Polski Trămbes	408	—	—	8.00	13.52	15.25	19.00	2.05	—	—
Radanovo	405	—	7.53	13.45	15.16	18.52	23.00	—	—	—
Pol. Senovetz	403	—	—	13.40	—	18.47	22.55	—	—	—
Saševo	400	—	7.45	13.35	15.08	18.42	22.51	—	—	—
Kutzina	396	—	7.38	13.28	15.00	18.34	22.45	—	—	—
Krušeto	392	—	7.31	13.22	14.53	18.26	22.39	—	—	—
Jantra	388	—	7.25	13.09	14.45	18.17	22.33	—	—	—
G. Orjahovitz	375	2.37	—	7.10	12.54	14.30	17.55	22.20	—	—
G. Orjahovitz	314	—	—	6.37	—	14.01	17.14	21.35	—	—
Sofija	0	—	—	22.10	—	7.52	8.05	12.50	—	—
G. Orjahovitz	26	—	—	6.41	10.55	13.48	16.15	21.47	—	—
Stalin	0	—	—	23.15	—	23.45	6.15	8.25	14.32	14.45

Следва — Suite

П 413 2	П 403 1, 2	Мот 415 2	П 405 1, 2	Мот 417 2	Б 1 1, 2	Т. км.	Гари и спирки
8.30	17.55	17.55	—	23.30	—	Връзки	Т. км. тр. Г. Оряховица
9.40	19.15	19.15	—	1.03	—	37	пр. Златарица
Мот 419 2	Мот 421 2	П 401 1, 2	П 423 2	Мот 403 1, 2	Мот 425 2	П 405 1, 2	Т. км.
20.00	—	22.10	—	7.52	8.05	12.50	Т. км. 0 тр. София
2.10	—	6.37	—	14.01	17.14	21.35	314 тр. Г. Оряховица
20.15	—	23.45	—	8.25	14.32	14.45	0 тр. Сталин
1.40	—	6.41	—	13.48	16.15	21.47	266 пр. Г. Оряховица
—	—	5.17	11.40	11.40	13.50	20.15	0 пр. Златарица
—	—	6.45	12.44	12.44	16.00	21.50	37 пр. Г. Оряховица
2.50	5.27	7.10	12.56	14.50	17.42	22.10	127 тр. Г. Оряховица
2.54	5.37	7.20	13.06	14.58	17.52	22.18	132 Самоводене
3.09	5.47	7.30	13.17	15.13	18.02	22.30	139 Трапезница
3.16	5.56	7.38	13.27	15.23	18.08	22.38	141 Търново
3.24	6.09	7.47	13.40	15.34	18.17	22.47	147 Дебелец
3.34	6.20	7.58	13.54	15.46	18.28	22.58	155 Соколов
3.42	6.29	8.07	14.04	15.55	18.37	23.07	160 Ганчовец
3.48	6.5	8.13	14.11	16.01	18.43	23.13	163 Дряново сп.
3.53	6.50	8.19	14.19	16.08	18.49	23.20	165 Дряново
4.01	6.59	8.27	14.28	16.16	18.58	17.0	170 Бачо Киро
4.07	7.06	8.33	14.35	16.23	19.05	23.33	175 пр. Върбаново
6.25	—	9.35	—	16.40	20.45	—	Т. км. 0 пр. Върбаново
7.10	—	10.20	—	17.25	21.23	—	23 Габрово
—	—	7.37	—	14.40	18.15	—	0 Габрово
—	—	8.17	—	15.20	18.55	—	23 пр. Върбаново
4.13	7.16	8.40	—	16.30	19.09	23.41	175 пр. Върбаново
4.21	7.30	8.51	—	16.43	19.22	—	183 Стайковци
4.36	7.39	8.58	—	16.52	19.29	24.00	187 Трявна
4.42	7.47	9.06	—	17.00	19.36	—	191 Божковци

1) Тръгва от Попово 2) Пристига в Попово

Gares et haltes	Т. км.	Б	П	Мот	П	П	Мот
	Т. км.	2	402	414	404	416	418
		1, 2	1, 2	2	1, 2	2	2
G. Orjaho-vitza 24 np.	Т. км. 37	—	—	6.45	12.44	12.44	16.00
Zlataritz 24 np.	0	—	—	5.17	11.40	11.40	13.50
	Т. км.	П	Мот	Мот	П	П	Мот
	Т. км.	402	420	422	404	424	426
		1, 2	2	2	1, 2	2	2
Sofia 2 np.	Т. км. 314	1.58	—	20.22	20.48	21.24	7.30
G. Orjaho-vitza 2 np.	0	7.25	—	11.20	14.15	17.50	22.27
Stalin 2 np.	266	14.15	—	11.18	19.45	22.39	5.00
G. Orjaho-vitza 2 np.	0	7.15	—	12.35	14.26	17.50	22.08
Zlataritz 24 np.	37	9.40	9.40	—	19.15	19.15	—
G. Orjaho-vitza 24 np.	0	8.30	8.30	—	17.55	17.55	—
G. Orjahnovitz 224 X	пр.	370	6.24	6.55	10.46	13.56	17.20
Samovodene	370	6.14	7.57	10.30	13.48	17.11	20.27
Trapezitza X	363	6.5	7.48	10.30	13.39	17.42	20.18
Tarnovo X	361	5.58	7.40	10.22	13.30	16.54	20.11
Debeletz	355	5.46	7.22	10.11	13.16	16.39	19.58
Sokolovo	347	5.35	7.10	10.00	13.05	16.25	19.48
Gančovetz	342	5.28	6.57	9.51	12.57	16.21	19.40
Drjanovo spirka	339	5.20	6.52	9.45	12.51	16.16	19.34
Drjanovo	337	5.15	6.47	9.4	12.46	16.10	19.29
Bačo Kiro	332	5.06	6.28	9.30	12.37	15.54	19.21
Värbanovo X 41	пр.	327	5.0	6.21	9.24	12.31	15.48
Värbanovo np.	Т. км. 0	4.45	—	8.17	12.00	15.20	18.55
Gabrovo np.	23	4.05	—	7.37	11.20	14.40	18.15
Gabrovo np.	0	7.10	7.10	10.20	13.50	—	21.30
Värbanovo np.	23	6.25	6.25	9.35	13.05	—	20.45
Värbanovo 41 X	пр.	327	4.53	6.18	9.14	12.26	—
Stajnovtzi	319	4.45	6.10	9.06	12.18	—	20.16
Trjavna	315	4.34	6.04	9.00	12.12	—	20.10
Božkovtzi	пр.	311	4.29	5.57	8.48	12.06	—

3) Пристига в Каспичан 4) Пристига в Плевен

Следва — Буле

П 405 1, 2	Мот 419 2	П 427 2	Мот 421 2	П 401 1, 2	П 403 1, 2	П 423 2	Т. км.	Гари и спирки
0.22	4.49	—	7.55	9.22	17.18	19.43	196	тр. Плачковци
0.40	5.12	—	—	9.49	17.48	—	216	Бъзовец
1.00	6.18	—	—	9.58	17.54	—	220	Кръстев
1.11	—	—	—	10.08	18.04	—	230	Борушица
1.19	—	—	—	10.16	18.12	—	238	Радунци
1.32	—	—	—	10.28	18.27	—	251	Яворовец
1.40	—	—	—	10.36	18.35	—	259	Дъбово
2.22	—	—	—	10.46	18.45	—	Т. км.	пр. Дъбово
3.56	—	—	—	12.50	20.48	—	0	пр. Сливен
0.10	—	—	—	8.00	16.00	—	72	пр. Сливен
1.47	—	—	—	10.03	18.03	—	72	пр. Дъбово
2.16	—	—	—	10.42	18.40	—	259	пр. Дъбово
2.26	—	—	—	10.52	18.50	—	268	пр. Тулово
2.27	—	—	—	11.10	19.03	—	Т. км.	пр. Тулово
2.28	—	—	—	11.31	19.25	—	0	пр. Казанлък
1.45	—	—	—	9.25	17.25	—	15	пр. Казанлък
2.00	—	—	—	9.45	17.45	—	15	пр. Тулово
2.30	—	—	—	11.00	18.58	—	268	пр. Тулово
—	—	—	—	11.07	19.06	—	272	Ръжина
—	—	—	—	11.13	19.13	—	275	Ягода
2.54	—	—	—	11.29	19.29	—	286	Змейово
3.10	—	—	—	11.45	19.45	—	306	Ст. Загора
3.18	—	—	—	15.38	21.52	—	Т. км.	пр. Ст. Загора
4.32	—	—	—	17.02	23.35	—	79	пр. Ямбол
7.10	—	—	—	19.30	—	—	189	пр. Бургас
—	—	—	—	8.06	13.50	—	Т. км.	пр. Ст. Загора
—	—	—	—	11.00	16.08	—	0	пр. Пловдив
—	—	—	—	19.45	20.27	—	281	пр. София

а) Движи се само в неделни и непразни дни от 3. VI. до 30. IX. вкл.

б) Връзката е в Тулово

в) Връзката е в Дъбово.

Gares et haltes	Т. км.	П 402 1, 2	П 428 2	Мот 420 2	П 430 2	Мот 422 2	П 404 1, 2	П 406 1, 2
Plackovtzi	306	4.22	—	5.51	—	8.42	11.58	19.56
Bázovetz	286	3.59	—	5.34	—	—	11.34	19.31
Krástetz	282	3.53	—	5.28	—	—	11.28	19.25
Borušitz	272	3.37	—	—	—	—	11.09	19.09
Raduntzi	264	3.16	—	—	—	—	10.49	18.48
Javorovetz	251	2.57	—	—	—	—	10.30	18.29
Dábovo 3	243	2.45	—	—	—	—	10.14	18.14
Dábovo пр.	0	1.47	—	—	—	—	10.03	18.03
Sliven 3 пр.	0	0.10	—	—	—	—	8.00	16.00
Sliven 3 пр.	72	3.56	—	—	—	—	12.50	20.48
Dábovo 3 пр.	—	2.22	—	—	—	—	10.46	18.45
Dábovo 3 пр.	243	2.3	—	—	—	—	10.06	18.06
Tulovo 3 пр.	234	2.28	—	—	—	—	9.56	17.56
Tulovo пр.	0	2.00	—	—	—	—	9.45	17.45
Kazaniak 3 пр.	15	1.45	—	—	—	—	9.25	17.25
Kazaniak 3 пр.	0	2.28	5.10	—	8.20	—	11.31	19.29
Tulovo 3 пр.	15	2.10	4.45	—	7.55	—	11.10	19.03
Tulovo 3 пр.	234	1.54	4.30	—	7.40	—	9.52	17.50
Rážina	230	—	4.24	—	7.34	—	9.46	17.42
Jagoda	227	—	4.18	—	7.28	—	9.40	17.37
Zmejovo	216	1.37	4.07	—	7.17	—	9.30	17.27
St. Zagora 8 пр.	196	1.08	3.40	—	6.40	—	9.02	17.00
St. Zagora 8 пр.	189	—	1.32	—	—	—	7.40	13.38
Jambol 8 пр.	110	—	0.12	—	—	—	6.00	12.20
Burgas 8 пр.	0	—	21.20	—	—	—	—	9.40
St. Zagora 8 пр.	281	21.40	3.06	—	—	—	8.40	15.26
Plovdiv 1,8 пр.	173	18.45	0.55	—	—	—	5.45	13.00
Sofija 1 пр.	0	13.38	20.40	—	—	—	23.20	9.05

Следва — Suite

П 407 1, 2	П 409 1, 2	П 411 1, 2	Т. км.	Гари и спирки
4.35	14.25	20.02	306	тр. Стара Загора —
4.46	14.36	20.13	314	Християново —
4.56	14.44	20.22	319	Калояновец —
5.06	14.54	20.32	325	Борово —
5.13	15.00	20.38	330	пр. Михайлово —
0.55	13.00	18.45	Т. км.	тр. Пловдив —
2.39	14.57	20.57	0	пр. Михайл. —
5.16	15.06	21.10	330	тр. Михайлово —
5.27	15.16	21.20	336	Димитриево —
5.43	15.32	21.37	348	Меричлери —
5.54	15.44	21.49	355	Бряст —
6.03	15.53	21.57	360	Димитровгр. с. —
6.10	16.00	22.04	65	пр. Димитровград —
6.44	16.35	22.12	Т. км.	тр. Димитровград —
8.30	18.25	22.46 ¹⁾	66	пр. Свиленград —
4.35	10.25	20.20	Т. км.	тр. Свиленгр. —
6.21	12.32	22.00	66	пр. Димитровград —
6.50	16.16	22.20	365	тр. Димитровград —
7.04	16.28	22.31	373	Крепост —
7.15	16.40	22.44	381	Узунджово —
7.36	17.03	23.05	394	Хасково —
7.47	17.14		402	Стамболийски —

¹⁾ Пристига в Марица

Gares et haltes	Т. км.	П 408 1, 2	П 410 1, 2	П 412 1, 2
Stara Zagora X пр.	196	8.04	14.23	0.06
Hristijanovo	188	7.53	14.12	23.55
Kalojanovo	183	7.46	14.05	23.47
Borovo	177	7.36	13.51	23.36
Mihajlovo	172	7.28	13.43	23.28
Plovdiv 8 пр.	Т. км.	11.00	16.08	3.48
Mihajlovo 8 пр.	84	8.43	14.21	2.08
Mihajlovo пр.	172	7.26	13.40	23.21
Dimitrievo	166	7.17	13.31	23.15
Merichleri	154	7.02	13.16	23.00
Brjast	147	6.49	13.03	22.47
Dimitrovgr. s.	142	6.40	12.51	22.38
Dimitrovgrad 1 X пр.	137	6.32	12.46	22.30
Dimitrovgrad 1 пр.	Т. км.	6.21	12.32	22.00
Svilengrad 1 пр.	66	4.35	10.25	20.20
Svilengrad пр.	Т. км.	8.30	18.25	22.46 ¹⁾
Dimitrovgrad пр.	66	6.44	16.35	22.12
Dimitrovgrad 1 X пр.	137	6.13	12.25	21.55
Krepost	129	5.59	12.15	21.46
Uzunǎovo	121	5.48	12.01	21.35
Haskovo X	108	5.31	11.47	21.18
Stambolijski	100	5.16		21.00

9 Пътеводител

Следва — Suite

С 407А 1, 2	П 407 1, 2	П 409А 1, 2	С 411А 1, 2	П 409 1, 2	С 411В 1, 2	П 411 1, 2	Г. км.	Гари и спирки —
—	7.59	—	—	17.29	—	23.26	410	тр. Малево —
—	8.09	—	—	17.39	—	23.37	416	Книжовник —
—	8.18	—	—	17.48	—	23.46	421	Царева пол. —
—	8.32	—	—	18.02	—	23.59	430	Маслиново —
—	8.42	—	—	18.12	—	0.08	435	Мост —
—	9.05	—	—	18.32	—	0.30	446	Перперек —
—	9.16	—	—	18.43	—	0.41	454	Средна Арда —
—	9.23	—	—	18.50	—	0.48	453	Широко поле —
—	9.30	—	—	18.57	—	0.55	462	Желязна врата —
—	9.38	—	—	19.05	—	1.03	467	пр. Кърджали —
—	9.48	—	—	19.13	—	1.13	473	тр. Гледка —
—	9.59	—	—	19.24	—	1.24	479	Джебел —
—	10.08	—	—	19.33	—	1.33	479	пр. Джебел —
—	10.15	—	—	19.40	—	1.40	484	пр. Момчилград —
6.31	—	10.30	16.20	—	19.56	—	—	Гор. Дюлево —
6.43	—	10.42	16.33	—	20.08	—	491	Птичар —
6.49	—	10.48	16.39	—	20.14	—	493	пр. Подкова —
7.03	—	11.00	16.53	—	20.26	—	502	—

Спалните вагони са голямо удобство. Използвайте ги при всяко нощно пътуване

Gares et haltes	Г. км.	П 408 1, 2	С 408А 1, 2	П 410 1, 2	С 410В 1, 2	С 412А 1, 2	П 412 1, 2	С 412В 1, 2
Malevo	92	5.65	—	11.22	—	—	20.49	—
Kntžovnik	86	4.56	—	11.13	—	—	20.40	—
Tzareva poljana	81	4.47	—	11.04	—	—	20.31	—
Maslinovo	72	4.37	—	10.54	—	—	20.21	—
Most	67	4.29	—	10.47	—	—	20.14	—
Perperек	56	4.06	—	10.24	—	—	19.52	—
Sredna Arda	48	3.45	—	10.05	—	—	19.33	—
Široko pole	44	3.36	—	9.57	—	—	19.25	—
Žel. vrata	40	3.28	—	9.50	—	—	19.18	—
Kardžali X	35	3.20	—	9.42	—	—	19.10	—
Gledka	29	3.15	—	9.32	—	—	19.00	—
Džebel	23	3.08	—	9.25	—	—	18.53	—
Momčilgrad	18	2.58	—	9.15	—	—	18.43	—
Gor. Djulevo	11	2.50	—	9.07	—	—	18.35	—
Ptičar	9	—	8.52	—	12.52	18.20	—	22.32
Podkova	0	—	8.40	—	12.40	18.08	—	22.20
		—	8.31	—	12.34	18.02	—	22.41
		—	8.20	—	12.20	17.48	—	22.00

ПРЕДАВАЙТЕ ТЕЖКИ БАГАЖИ
за превоз в фургона. Направете
пътуването си приятно и удобно.
Багажните такси са ниски.

¹⁾ Тръгва от Земен. ²⁾ Тръгва от Долно Камарци. ³⁾ Тръгва от Пирдоп

Следва — Sufta

П 506 1, 2	С 518 2	С 520 2	П 502 1, 2	П 504 1, 2	Мот 516 2	Г. км. Г. км.	Гари и спирки —
1.59	5.10	—	11.38	18.08	23.10	105	тр. Станке Димитров —
2.06	5.19	—	11.46	18.15	23.17	110	Джерман —
2.13	5.27	—	11.54	18.22	23.23	114	Усойка —
2.21	5.37	—	12.02	18.30	23.30	118	Бобошево —
2.28	5.46	—	12.10	18.37	23.37	123	Мурсалево —
2.34	5.53	—	12.17	18.43	23.42	127	Кочериново —
4.52	7.33	—	13.52	20.24	—	Г. км. 17	пр. Рила —
8.10	—	—	17.10	—	—	49	пр. Р. монаст. —
—	—	—	—	11.20	—	Г. км. 49	пр. Р. монаст. —
0.30	4.12	—	8.30	14.15	—	17	пр. Рила —
2.39	6.07	—	12.22	18.47	23.04	127	тр. Кочериново —
2.49	6.19	—	12.33	18.57	23.14	134	Бяло поле —
3.00	6.36	—	12.49	19.08	23.23	137	Благоевград —
3.07	6.44	—	12.56	19.15	23.30	142	Стр. Чифлик —
3.19	6.59	—	13.09	19.27	23.42	150	Железница —
3.27	7.15	13.45	13.16	19.35	23.00	155	Снитли —
3.33	7.22	14.04	—	19.42	—	158	Крупник —
3.45	—	14.18	—	19.54	—	166	Кресна —
3.56	—	14.31	—	20.05	—	173	Пею Яворов —
4.04	—	14.40	—	20.13	—	177	Пирин—спирка —
4.10	—	14.48	—	20.19	—	180	Пирин —
4.24	—	15.10	—	20.33	—	189	Огражден —
4.45	—	15.46	—	20.54	—	201	Сандански —
4.55	—	15.59	—	21.04	—	206	Дамяница —
5.05	—	16.10	—	21.14	—	212	пр. Генерал Тодоров —
5.25	—	16.40	—	21.35	—	Г. км. 0	пр. Ген. Тодор. —
6.05	—	17.20	—	22.15	—	10	пр. Петрич —
7.20	—	—	—	21.30	—	0	пр. Ген. Тодор. —
8.20	—	—	—	22.33	—	16	пр. Кулата —

Гарет и haltes	Г. км. Г. км.	Мот 1101 2	П 501 1, 2	С 517 2	П 503 1, 2	П 505 1, 2	С 519 2
St. Dimitrov X, 51 пр.	107	2.38	3.51	6.39	10.35	16.29	—
Džerman	102	—	3.44	6.31	10.28	16.22	—
Usojka	98	—	3.27	6.23	10.21	16.15	—
Boboshevo	94	2.23	3.29	6.14	10.13	16.07	—
Mursalevo	89	2.03	3.21	6.04	10.04	15.58	—
Kočerino T3, ♀	85	1.56	3.14	5.55	9.57	15.51	—
Rila T3 пр.	Г. км. 17	0.30	0.30	4.12	8.30	14.15	—
R. monastir пр.	49	—	—	—	—	11.20	—
R. monastir пр.	Г. км. 49	—	—	—	—	—	—
Rila пр.	17	—	—	—	—	—	—
Kočerino T3, ♀ пр.	85	—	3.11	5.47	9.52	15.46	—
Bjalo pole	78	—	3.02	5.36	9.43	15.37	—
Blagoevgrad X, 52	75	—	2.56	5.28	9.37	15.31	22.22
Str. Čiflik	70	—	2.40	5.11	9.22	15.16	—
Železnitza	62	—	2.28	4.56	9.10	15.04	—
Simitli X	57	—	2.21	4.48	9.03	14.57	22.00
Krupnik	54	—	2.13	4.30	8.55	14.48	22.46
Kresna	46	—	2.01	—	8.43	—	21.30
Pejo Javorov	39	—	1.50	—	8.32	—	21.15
Pirina—spirka	36	—	1.43	—	8.15	—	21.06
Pirin	32	—	1.35	—	8.17	—	20.56
Ogražden	23	—	1.17	—	7.59	—	20.35
Sandanski	11	—	0.58	—	7.40	—	20.67
Damjanitza	6	—	0.46	—	7.27	—	19.23
Gen. Todorov X, T4 пр.	0	—	0.35	—	7.15	—	18.50
Gen. Todorov пр.	Г. км. 16	—	0.20	—	7.00	—	18.30
Petrič T4 пр.	0	—	23.40	—	6.20	—	17.50
Gen. Todorov пр.	Г. км. 16	—	0.15	—	—	—	—
Kulata T4 пр.	0	—	23.15	—	—	—	—

5а. София — Радомир (всички влакове) = Sofia — Radomir (tous les trains)	
Т. км.	Гари и спирки
0	София
3	Захарна фабрика
13	Горна баня
25	Р. Даскалово
33	Драгичево
35	Църква
39	Димитрово разпр.
42	Димитрово
49	Темелково
53	Копаница
58	Радомир

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КАЧВАНЕТО ВЪВ ВАГОНИТЕ СТАВА ОТ ЗАДНИТЕ ВРАТИ, А
СЛИЗАНЕТО — ОТ ПРЕДНИТЕ ВРАТИ.

5. Радомир — София (всички влакове) = Radomir — Sofia (tous les trains)	
Т. км.	Гари и спирки
0	Радомир
4	Копаница
8	Темелково
15	Димитрово
18	Димитрово разпр.
22	Църква
24	Драгичево
32	Р. Даскалово
44	Горна баня
54	Захарна фабрика
57	София

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а) Движи се само в прясветени дни.

б) Движи се само в неприятели дни, а между Радомир и Димитрово — всекласно.

ВЪВ ВЛАКОВЕТЕ ИМА ТРЕТОКЛАСНИ ВАГОНИ И ВТОРОКЛАСНИ
ОТДЕЛЕНИЯ ЗА ПУШАЧИ И НЕПУШАЧИ.
ТРЕТОКЛАСНИЯТ ВАГОН, В КОИТО ИМА ОТДЕЛЕНИЯ ЗА МАЙКИ С ДЕЦА, Е САМО
ЗА НЕПУШАЧИ.

Следва — Suite

6. София—Радомир—Кюстендил—Гюешево = (София—Радомир всички влакове виж табл. 5а) —									
—	20.00	—	4.42	—	10.38	10.38	Врези	Т. км. 203	тр. Плевен
—	—	—	6.36	—	4.02	—		299	тр. Видич
—	23.40	—	4.06	—	15.20	17.50		46	тр. Драгом.
—	—	—	3.58	—	—	14.20 ^{в)}		173	тр. Пловдив
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	171	тр. Левскигр.
П 612	П 602	П 614	П 604	П 616	П 606	П 608	Т. км.	Гари и спирки —	
2	2	2	1, 2	2	2	1, 2			
—	6.00	—	9.20	—	17.20	19.00	0	тр.	София —
—	6.13	—	9.29	—	17.30	19.10	3		Зах. фабрика —
—	6.29	—	9.45	—	17.43	19.23	13		Горна баня —
—	6.58	—	10.12	—	18.09	19.49	25		Райко Даскалово —
—	7.06	—	10.20	—	18.19	19.59	33		Драгичево —
—	7.10	—	10.27	—	18.24	20.04	35		Църква —
—	7.22	—	10.34	—	18.34	20.14	39		Димитрово раз. —
—	7.28	—	10.39	—	18.39	21.00	42	пр.	Димитрово —
1.46	7.33	9.55	10.48	17.18	18.50	21.14	49	тр.	Темелково —
2.03	7.49	10.15	11.00	17.37	19.04	21.26	53		Копаница —
2.10	7.55	—	11.07	17.44	19.11	21.32	57		Радомир —
2.18	8.00	10.27	11.15	17.51	19.17	21.40	57	пр.	
—	23.40	—	—	—	—	—	—	Т. км. 165	тр. Петрич
—	4.01	—	—	16.39	—	—	—	48	тр. Ст. Дим.
—	5.20	—	—	17.59	—	—	—	0	пр. Радомир
2.21	8.03	10.32	11.19	18.05	19.29	21.45	57	тр.	Радомир —
2.40	8.16	10.51	11.34	18.23	19.47	22.04	67		Ал. Димитров —
2.47	8.22	10.57	11.40	18.29	19.53	22.10	70		Дебели лак —
2.58	8.29	11.12	11.48	18.43	19.59	22.18	74		Калища —
3.07	8.37	11.21	11.56	18.52	20.07	22.26	79		Жабляно —
3.15	8.44	11.29	12.04	19.00	20.14	22.34	84	пр.	Земен —

а) Движи се в присъствени дни.

б) Движи се в неприяствени дни, а между Радомир и Димитрово-секидно.

в) В неприяствени дни не спира в гарите Земен, А. Димитров и сп. Жабляно.

София—Радомир—Кюстендил—Гюешево (София—Радомир tous les trains voir tab. 5a)

П	П	П	П	П	П	П	П	Т. км.	Гарни и спирки —
612	602	614	604	616	606	608	612	Т. км.	
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	203	тр. Плевен —
—	20.00	—	—	—	—	—	—	299	тр. Видич —
—	—	—	6.36	—	15.20	17.50	—	46	тр. Драгом. —
—	23.40	—	4.06	—	—	—	—	173	тр. Пловдив —
—	—	—	3.58	—	—	14.20 ^{в)}	—	171	тр. Левскигр. —
П	П	П	П	П	П	П	П	Т. км.	Гарни и спирки —
612	602	614	604	616	606	608	612	Т. км.	
—	6.00	—	9.20	—	17.20	19.00	0	тр.	София —
—	6.13	—	9.29	—	17.30	19.10	3	Зах. фабрика —	
—	6.29	—	9.45	—	17.43	19.23	13	Горна баня —	
—	6.58	—	10.12	—	18.09	19.49	25	Райко Даскалово —	
—	7.06	—	10.20	—	18.19	19.59	33	Драгичево —	
—	7.10	—	10.27	—	18.24	20.04	35	Църква —	
—	7.22	—	10.34	—	18.34	20.14	39	Димитрово раз. —	
—	7.28	—	10.39	—	18.39	21.00	42	Димитрово —	
1.46	7.33	9.55	10.48	17.18	18.50	21.14	49	Темелково —	
2.03	7.49	10.15	11.00	17.37	19.04	21.26	53	Копаница —	
2.10	7.55	—	11.07	17.44	19.11	21.32	57	Радомир —	
2.18	8.00	10.27	11.15	17.51	19.17	21.40	57	пр.	
—	23.40	—	—	—	—	—	—	Т. км.	тр. Петрич —
—	4.01	—	—	16.39	—	—	—	48	тр. Ст. Дим. —
—	5.20	—	—	17.59	—	—	—	0	пр. Радомир —
2.21	8.03	10.32	11.19	18.05	19.29	21.45	57	тр.	Радомир —
2.40	8.16	10.51	11.34	18.23	19.47	22.04	67	Ал. Димитров —	
2.47	8.22	10.57	11.40	18.29	19.53	22.10	70	Дебели лак —	
2.58	8.29	11.12	11.48	18.43	19.59	22.18	74	Калища —	
3.07	8.37	11.21	11.56	18.52	20.07	22.26	79	Жабляно —	
3.15	8.44	11.29	12.04	19.00	20.14	22.34	84	пр.	Земен —

г) Освен горните влакове се движат и моторният влак № 600, който тръгва от Земен на 20.35, от Жабляно — на 20.43, от Калища — на 20.51, от Ал. Димитров — на 21.03 и пристига в Радомир на 21.17 часа.

Следва — Suite

С 618 2	П 602 2	П 604 1, 2	П 616 2	С 620 2	П 608 1, 2	Г. км.	Гари и спирки
—	8.47	12.08	19.06	—	22.37	84	тр. Земен —
—	9.00	12.22	19.20	—	22.51	94	Скавица —
8.25	9.08	12.32	19.30	—	23.01	100	Ръжданица —
8.34	9.14	12.40	19.38	—	23.08	103	Шинковци —
8.42	9.19	12.47	19.44	—	23.14	106	Копяловци —
8.55	9.30	12.58	19.54	—	23.26	—	тр. Кюстендил —
—	—	13.16	—	18.05	—	113	пр.
—	—	13.30	—	18.21	—	122	Совояно —
—	—	13.37	—	18.28	—	125	Мазарачево —
—	—	13.47	—	18.40	—	129	Кършалево —
—	—	13.55	—	18.52	—	133	Церовица —
—	—	14.03	—	19.01	—	139	Кутугерци —
—	—	14.11	—	19.14	—	144	Долно село —
—	—	14.19	—	19.23	—	148	Преколница —
—	—	14.30	—	19.40	—	156	пр. Гюешево —

Gares et haltes	Г. км.	П 601 1, 2	С 619 2	С 617 2	П 607 2	П 603 1, 2	П 605 1, 2	П 615 2
Zemen	пр. 72	6.03	—	—	10.54	18.22	19.03	21.24
Skavitz	62	5.51	—	—	10.42	18.10	18.51	21.12
Razdavitza	56	5.41	—	8.00	10.32	18.00	18.41	21.02
Šiškovtzi	63	5.33	—	7.54	10.25	17.52	18.33	20.55
Koplovitzi	50	5.26	—	7.44	10.19	17.45	18.26	20.49
Kjustendil X. 223	тр. 43	5.15	—	7.30	10.10	17.35	18.16	20.40
Sovolljano	пр. 34	—	7.18	—	—	17.02	—	—
Mazaračevo	31	—	7.04	—	—	16.50	—	—
Käršalevo	27	—	6.56	—	—	16.44	—	—
Tzerovitza	23	—	6.46	—	—	16.36	—	—
Kutugertzi	17	—	6.37	—	—	16.28	—	—
Dolino selo	12	—	6.30	—	—	16.22	—	—
Prekolniza	8	—	6.24	—	—	16.17	—	—
Gjuševo	тр. 0	—	6.12	—	—	16.09	—	—
		—	6.00	—	—	16.00	—	—

а) Движи се в непристъпни дни.
б) Движи се в непристъпни дни, а между Радомир и Димитрово — всекидневно.

МЛАДЕЖИ,

БЪДЕТЕ ВНИМАТЕЛНИ КЪМ ПО-ВЪЗРАСТ-
НИТЕ И ДОБРОВОЛНО ИМ ОТСТЪПВАЙТЕ
МЕСТАТА СИ В ПРЕВОЗНИТЕ СРЕДСТВА!

ПЪТНИЦИ,

пригответе своевременно точната су-
ма на билета. С това вие улеснявате и
ускорявате продажбата на билетите и
спестявате времето на останалите
пътници.

7

7. София — Видин =									
(София—Мездра всички влакове виж табл. 1а)									
			23.40	8.30	16.30	Врези	Т. км.	тр.	Пловдив
			5.05	10.05	17.50		46	тр.	Драгоман
			5.12	12.50	19.52		42	тр.	Димитрово
		П	П	П	П	Т. км.	Гари и спирки		
		212/710	702	704	706				
		2	1, 2	1, 2	1, 2				
			6.35	14.45	23.35	0	■	тр.	София
			6.40	14.50	23.40	2	■	■	София-север
			6.45	14.55	23.45	5	■	■	Илиянци
					18.15	Врези	166	тр.	Левскиград
			5.11	10.44	22.22		22	тр.	Яна
			6.46	14.56	23.46	5	■	тр.	Илиянци
			6.54	15.04	23.54	11	■		Ал. Войков
			7.00	15.10	24.00	13	■		Курило
						18	■		Ромча
			7.09	15.19	0.09	19	■		Владо Тричков
				15.24		22	■		Луково
			7.17	15.30	0.17	24	■		Реброво
			7.23	15.37	0.23	28	■		Томпсън
			7.33	15.49	0.33	33	■		Своге
				15.54		36	■		Желен
			7.42	16.00	0.42	39	■		Церово
			7.48	16.06	0.48	42	■		Бов
			8.03	16.16	0.58	50	■		Лакатник
			8.15	16.27	1.10	59	■		Левшице
			5.36	8.23	16.35	1.18	64	■	Елисейна
			5.45	8.31	16.43	1.26	70	■	Зверино
			5.54	8.39	16.51	1.34	76	■	Черепиш
			6.00	8.44	16.55	1.39	78	■	Лютяброд
			6.09	8.50	17.01	1.45	82	■	Ребърково
			6.20	8.58	17.10	1.53	88	■	Мездра

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Sofija — Vidin

(Sofija—Mezdra tous les trains voir tab. 1a)

		Т. км.	Врези	11.56	18.30		4.00		
Plovdiv 1	np.	173							
Dragoman 1	np.	46		8.35	14.11		0.14		
Dimitrovo 5a	np.	42		7.28	16.02		0.06		
Gares et haltes			Т. км.	П	П	С	П		
				705	701	709/201	703		
				1, 2	1, 2	2	1, 2		
Sofija 1, 5, 6, 11, 12, X, 23, 24, 25			тр.	299	5.08	12.42		22.06	
Voenna rampa			↓	297	5.03	12.37		22.02	
Jiljantzi 3			np.	294	4.55	12.30		21.56	
Levskigrad 3			np.	166	11.55	20.40			
Jana 3			np.	22	6.37	14.14		0.14	
Jiljantzi 3			np.	294	4.53	12.29		21.55	
Kumaritza				288	4.45	12.22		21.48	
Kurilo				286	4.38	12.15		21.42	
Romča				281		12.07			
Vl. Trichkov				280	4.26	12.03		21.33	
Lukovo				277		11.58			
Rebrovo				275	4.17	11.53		21.25	
Tompšan				271	4.10	11.46		21.18	
Svoге				266	4.01	11.37		21.09	
Zelen				263		11.31			
Tzerovo				260	3.51	11.24		20.57	
Bov				257	3.43	11.16		20.49	
Lakatnik				249	3.24	10.57		20.23	
Levište				240	3.07	10.41		20.03	
Elisejna				235	2.58	10.32	17.59	19.51	
Zverino				229	2.47	10.22	17.51	19.44	
Čerepiš				223	2.37	10.12	17.42	19.35	
Ljutibrod				221	2.30	10.05	17.35	19.28	
Rebarkovo				217	2.24	9.59	17.29	19.22	
Mezdra X, 2			тр.	211	2.09	9.50	17.18	19.13	

Следва — Suite

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П 706 1, 2	П 710 2	С 712 1, 2	П 702 1, 2	П 704 1, 2	С 708 2	Т. км. Т. км.	Гари и спирки
—	22.27	—	2.15	11.20	14.15	0	тр. Г. Оряхов.
—	1.30	—	4.42	14.14	16.30	111	тр. Плевен
—	4.29	—	6.58	17.04	18.3	226	пр. Мездра
2.03	6.35	—	9.08	17.24	19.20	88	тр. Мездра
2.16	6.52	—	9.23	17.36	19.35	97	Руска Бяла
2.40	7.06	—	9.46	17.56	20.00	109	Враца
2.52	—	—	9.59	18.14	20.18	124	Бели извор
—	—	—	10.05	18.20	20.25	127	Власатица
—	—	—	10.12	18.27	20.34	132	Лиляче
3.05	—	—	10.18	18.33	20.43	136	Криводол
3.14	—	—	10.27	18.42	20.56	143	Ракево
—	—	—	10.33	18.48	21.04	147	Пали лула
—	—	—	10.38	18.53	21.11	149	Охрид
3.26	—	—	10.44	18.59	21.18	153	пр. Бойчиновци
3.50	—	—	11.15	19.20	22.00	0	тр. Бойчиновци
3.16	—	—	12.42	20.50	24.00	40	пр. Берковица
—	—	—	9.47 ¹⁾	15.05	—	0	тр. Берковица
—	—	—	10.10	16.55	—	40	пр. Бойчиновци
3.38	—	—	10.54	19.07	—	153	тр. Бойчиновци
3.47	—	—	11.02	19.15	—	159	Мърчево
4.00	—	—	11.15	19.27	—	167	Габровница
4.14	—	7.35	11.29	19.41	—	179	Долно Церовене
4.23	—	7.46	11.38	19.50	—	185	Медковец
4.34	—	8.02	11.49	20.01	—	197	пр. Брусарци
4.49	—	8.20	12.15	20.22	—	0	тр. Брусарци
5.30	—	9.27	12.59	21.03	—	23	пр. Лом
—	—	—	10.25	18.34	—	0	тр. Лом
—	—	—	11.28	19.40	—	23	пр. Брусарци

1) Тръгва от Михайловград

Gares et haltes	Т. км. Т. км.	С 707 2	П 701 1, 2	С 709 2	П 703 1, 2	П 705 1, 2
G. Orjahovitza np.	2, 4, 24	14.01	14.01	—	2.10	9.55
Pleven 2, 21	np.	11.49	11.49	—	23.49	6.18
Mezdra	np.	9.46	9.46	—	21.46	2.42
Mezdra X, 2	np.	211	7.02	9.38	17.12	19.03
Ruska Bjala	↑	202	6.50	9.27	17.00	18.54
Vratza	np.	190	6.36	9.11	16.46	18.43
Bell izvor	np.	175	6.05	8.45	—	18.12
Vlasatitza	np.	172	5.56	8.39	—	18.05
Liljače	np.	167	5.47	8.31	—	17.57
Krivodol	np.	163	5.40	8.24	—	17.50
Rakevo	np.	156	5.29	8.16	—	17.40
Pali lula	np.	152	5.21	8.10	—	17.34
Ohrid	np.	150	5.11	8.05	—	17.29
Bojčinovtzi X, 71	тр.	146	5.03	7.58	—	17.22
Bojčinovtzi	np.	40	4.35	7.40	—	16.55
Berkovitza	np.	0	3.22	6.36	—	15.05
Berkovitza	np.	40	—	8.33 ²⁾	—	20.50
Bojčinovtzi	np.	0	—	8.10	—	19.20
Bojčinovtzi X 71	пр.	146	—	7.50	—	17.13
Märvevo	↑	140	—	7.43	—	17.06
Gabrovnitza	np.	132	—	7.35	—	16.56
Dolino Tzerovene	np.	120	—	7.23	—	16.43
Medkovetz	np.	114	—	7.12	—	16.35
Brusartzi X, 72	тр.	102	—	6.55	—	16.17
Brusartzi	np.	23	—	6.41	—	15.18
Lom	72 np.	0	—	6.00	—	14.30
Lom	72 np.	23	—	9.27	—	17.50
Brusartzi	np.	0	—	8.20	—	16.40

2) Пристига в Михайловград
10 Пътеводител

Следва — Suite

7

П 706 1, 2	П 702 1, 2	П 704 1, 2	Т. км.	Гари и спирки		
4.55	—	11.58	—	197	тр.	Брусарци
5.03	—	12.06	—	203		Дъбова махала
5.18	—	12.13	—	207		Дреновец
5.36	—	12.30	—	220		Волнянци
5.45	—	12.39	—	226		Карбинци
5.56	—	12.49	—	232		Орещец
6.08	—	13.02	—	243		Белшица
6.27	—	13.15	—	250		Димово
6.39	—	13.26	—	257		Макреш
6.51	—	13.38	—	265		Срацимир
7.03	—	13.50	—	276		Жеглица
7.13	—	14.02	—	284		Син. Гурково
7.20	—	14.09	—	287		Видбол
7.29	—	14.18	—	291		Слана бара
7.36	—	14.25	—	299	пр.	Видин

Пътници,
Спазвайте реда за пътуване.
Изпълнявайте разпореденията на служите-
лите по транспорта.

Gares et haltes	T. km.	П 701 1, 2	П 703 1, 2	П 705 1, 2				
Brusartzi X 72	np.	102	—	6.36	—	16.07	—	22.51
Dăbova mahala	↑	96	—	6.28	—	15.59	—	22.44
Drenovetz		92	—	6.22	—	15.53	—	22.37
Vodnjantzi		79	—	6.10	—	15.41	—	22.19
Karblintzi		73	—	6.02	—	15.33	—	22.11
Orešetz	↘	63	—	5.54	—	15.25	—	22.03
Belštitza		56	—	5.35	—	15.06	—	21.44
Dimovo	↘	49	—	5.23	—	14.54	—	21.31
Makres		42	—	5.15	—	14.38	—	21.06
Sratzimir		34	—	4.56	—	14.29	—	20.57
Zeglitza		23	—	4.39	—	14.13	—	20.40
Sin. Gurkovo		19	—	4.25	—	13.59	—	20.26
Vidbol		12	—	4.19	—	13.49	—	20.19
Slana bara		8	—	4.09	—	13.38	—	20.08
Vidin X, 72, 73, 74, 75 тр.		0	—	4.02	—	13.30	—	20.00

Всеки пътник има право да превози със
себе си във вагона най-много 30 кг ръчен багаж.

Не внасяйте във вагоните багажи по-
тежки от 30 кг. — предавайте съгните за
превоз във фургона като багажни пратки.

8. Пловдив — Ст. Загора — Ямбол — Бургас —										
Б 14 1,2	П 802 1,2	П 806 1,2	Б 12 1,2	П 804 1,2	Т. км. Т. км.	Гари и спирки —				
20.40 0.10	23.20 4.00	—	9.05 12.46	13.38 18.30	Т. км. 173 0	тр. София 1 пр. Пловдив	Връзки	6	0	6
0.55 1.08	5.45 5.53	7.55 8.02	13.00 13.08	18.45 18.53	0	тр. Пловдив пр. Филипово	Връзки	6	0	6
21.35 23.18	—	4.55 6.38	9.00 11.25	14.35 16.08	Т. км. 0 62	тр. Левскиград пр. Филипово	Връзки	6	0	6
—	3.30 5.50	—	10.45 12.38	15.40 17.30	0	тр. Панагюрище пр. Филипово	Връзки	84	0	84
1.05 6.12 6.21 6.35 6.41	5.57 8.17 8.25 8.38 8.46	8.05 13.11 13.23 13.43 13.46	18.57 19.10 19.19 19.32 19.40	15 22 33 40 44	6	тр. Филипово	Връзки	6	0	6
1.46	6.58	9.00	14.02	19.53	44	Скутаре	Връзки	15	0	15
7.05	9.07	14.09	20.01	48	48	Маноле	Връзки	22	0	22
7.15	9.17	20.11	56	56	56	Белозем	Връзки	33	0	33
2.06	7.27	9.23	14.26	20.26	60	Опълченец	Връзки	40	0	40
2.26	7.43	—	14.44	20.41	72	Оризovo	Връзки	44	0	44
2.39	7.54	—	20.52	81	81	Черна гора	Връзки	48	0	48
—	8.00	—	14.57	20.58	84	Спасово	Връзки	56	0	56
—	—	—	—	—	—	Чирпан X	Връзки	60	0	60
—	—	—	—	—	—	Свобода	Връзки	72	0	72
—	—	—	—	—	—	Самуилово	Връзки	81	0	81
—	—	—	—	—	—	пр. Михайлово	Връзки	84	0	84
5.16 6.10	—	—	15.06 16.00	21.10 22.04	Т. км. 0 35	тр. Михайлово пр. Димитровгр.	Връзки	35	0	35
2.42	8.03	—	15.02	21.06	84	тр. Михайлово	Връзки	84	0	84
—	8.11	—	—	21.14	89	Борово	Връзки	89	0	89
—	8.24	—	—	21.24	95	Каляновец	Връзки	95	0	95
—	8.31	—	—	21.31	100	Християново	Връзки	100	0	100
3.06	8.40	—	15.26	21.40	108	пр. Стара Загора	Връзки	108	0	108

Plovdiv — St. Zagora — Jambol — Burgas										
Gares et haltes	Т. км. Т. км.	Б 13 1,2	С 805 1,2	П 803 1,2	С 807 1,2	Б 11 1,2	П 801 1,2			
Sofija 1 пр. Пловдив	Т. км. 173 0	8.10	12.32	19.45	—	20.27	5.00	Връзки	6	0
Plovdiv пр. Филипово	Т. км. 0	4.06	8.30	13.00	—	16.30	23.10	Връзки	6	0
Plovdiv X пр. Филипово	Т. км. 0	3.48	6.38	11.00	17.2	16.08	20.1	Връзки	6	0
Filipovo 81, 82 X пр.	Т. км. 0	3.40	6.28	10.52	17.16	16.00	20.07	Връзки	6	0
Levskiograd 82 пр.	Т. км. 62	7.20	7.35	14.05	21.10	21.10	—	Връзки	62	0
Filipovo пр.	Т. км. 0	5.35	7.07	12.22	19.12	19.12	—	Връзки	62	0
Panagjurište 81 пр.	Т. км. 84	10.10	10.10	15.20	22.40	22.40	—	Връзки	84	0
Filipovo пр.	Т. км. 0	7.32	7.32	13.2	19.40	19.40	—	Връзки	84	0
Filipovo 81, 82, X пр.	Т. км. 291	3.37	6.24	10.48	17.08	16.56	20.02	Връзки	291	0
Skutare	Т. км. 282	6.10	10.37	16.53	—	—	22.51	Връзки	282	0
Manole	Т. км. 275	5.57	10.21	16.28	—	—	22.42	Връзки	275	0
Belozem	Т. км. 264	5.49	10.03	16.05	X	—	22.23	Връзки	264	0
Opalchenetz	Т. км. 257	5.24	10.00	15.45	—	—	22.20	Връзки	257	0
Orizovo	Т. км. 253	3.03	5.16	9.53	15.38	15.22	22.13	Връзки	253	0
Černa gora	Т. км. 249	4.56	9.42	14.48	—	—	22.01	Връзки	249	0
Spasovo	Т. км. 241	4.44	9.32	13.38	—	—	21.51	Връзки	241	0
Čirpan X	Т. км. 237	2.41	4.36	9.26	13.30	15.00	21.45	Връзки	237	0
Svoboda	Т. км. 225	—	9.05	—	14.42	—	21.25	Връзки	225	0
Samuilovo	Т. км. 216	—	8.49	—	—	—	21.09	Връзки	216	0
Mihajlovo 4 пр.	Т. км. 213	2.08	—	8.43	—	14.21	21.03	Връзки	213	0
Mihajlovo 4 пр.	Т. км. 35	23.24	—	7.25	—	13.40	—	Връзки	35	0
Dimitrograd 4 пр.	Т. км. 0	22.30	—	6.32	—	12.45	—	Връзки	35	0
Mihajlovo 4 пр.	Т. км. 213	2.08	—	8.40	—	14.18	21.00	Връзки	213	0
Borovo	Т. км. 208	—	8.33	—	—	—	20.73	Връзки	208	0
Kalofanovetz	Т. км. 202	—	8.26	—	—	14.07	20.46	Връзки	202	0
Hristijanovo	Т. км. 197	—	8.16	—	—	—	20.38	Връзки	197	0
Stara Zagora 4, X пр.	Т. км. 189	1.44	—	8.06	—	13.50	20.28	Връзки	189	0

1) Пристига в Каляновец

Следва — Салте

Б 14 1, 2	П 804A 1, 2	П 802 1, 2	Б 12 1, 2	П 803 1, 2	П 804 1, 2	Т. км. Т. км.	Гарь и спирит
3.40 5.10 ¹⁾	— —	9.02 13.56 17.42	17.00 21.45 —	— — —	1.08 6.23 10.08	Т. км. 0 179 311 Връзки	тр. Ст. Загора пр. Г. Оряховица пр. Русе
3.18 — — — 3.47	— — — — —	8.52 9.02 9.09 9.17 9.31	15.38 — — — 16.08	18.00 18.12 18.19 18.28 18.45	21.52 22.03 22.10 22.18 22.32	108 117 122 127 142 Връзки	тр. Стара Загора Калитиново Горно Ботево Стамово пр. Нова Загора
3.55 5.38	— —	10.00 11.45	— —	19.32 21.16	— —	Т. км. 0 62 Връзки	тр. Н. Загора пр. Марица
3.50 — 4.11 — 4.32	— — — — —	9.35 9.49 10.01 10.15 10.27	16.12 16.25 16.37 16.50 17.02	— — — — —	22.36 22.50 23.08 23.22 23.35	142 154 164 175 187 Връзки	тр. Нова Загора Коньово Кермен Безмер пр. Ямбол
5.05 6.58	— —	12.30 13.55	18.40 20.45	— —	— —	Т. км. 0 46 Връзки	тр. Ямбол пр. Елхово
4.40 — 4.55	6.20 6.31 6.40	10.35 10.45 10.54	17.10 — 17.26	— — —	— — —	187 194 202 Връзки	тр. Ямбол Завой пр. Зимница
7.00 7.44	7.05 7.44	12.15 13.05	18.30 19.20	— —	— —	Т. км. 0 27 Връзки	тр. Зимница пр. Сливен
Б 34 1, 2	Б 14 1, 2	П 802 1, 2	Б 32 1, 2	Б 12 1, 2	П 302 1, 2	Т. км. Т. км.	
4.39 4.49	4.58 5.08 5.14 5.25	10.58 11.08 11.14 11.30 11.39	16.26 16.36 — — —	17.31 17.45 — — —	21.45 21.57 22.04 22.18 22.35	202 210 214 223 230 237 Връзки	тр. Зимница Стралджа Атолово Ц. Церковски Искра пр. Поляновград
5.15	5.40	11.46	16.55	18.10	22.35	—	—

а) Движи се от 3. VI до 29. IX. вкл.
б) Пристига в Каванлък

Gares et haltes	Т. км. Т. км.	П 803 1, 2	П 803A 1, 2	Б 11 1, 2	П 809 1, 2	П 801 1, 2	Б 13 1, 2
St. Zagora 4 пр.	Т. км. 311	—	—	11.45	—	19.45	—
G. Orjahovitzа пр.	135	—	—	—	—	14.50	—
Ruse пр.	0	—	—	—	—	10.35	—
Stara Zagora 4 X 4 пр.	189	7.40	—	13.38	16.52	20.12	1.32
Kalitino	180	7.29	—	—	16.41	20.01	—
Gorno Botevo	175	7.22	—	X	16.34	19.53	—
Stamovo	170	7.15	—	—	16.27	19.46	—
Nova Zagora 16 X пр.	155	6.58	—	13.6	16.10	19.28	1.00
N. Zagora X 16 пр.	Т. км. 62	6.45	—	—	15.15	—	0.52
Maritza 1, 16 пр.	0	5.20 ²⁾	—	—	13.00	—	22.55
Nova Zagora 16 X пр.	155	6.52	—	13.02	—	19.23	0.57
Konjovo	143	6.40	—	—	—	19.10	—
Kermen	133	6.28	—	—	—	18.58	0.37
Bezmer	122	6.14	—	—	—	18.44	—
Jambol 83 X пр.	110	6.00	—	12.20	—	18.28	0.12
Jambol 83 пр.	Т. км. 43	5.50	—	10.15	—	16.50	—
Elhovo 83 пр.	0	4.15	—	9.00	—	15.20	—
Jambol 83 X пр.	110	—	7.45	12.10	—	18.18	0.04
Zavoj	103	—	7.34	—	—	18.09	—
Zimnitza 3 X пр.	95	—	7.25	11.55	—	18.00	28.49
Zimnitza 3 пр.	Т. км. 27	—	4.33	10.40	—	17.20	21.42
Sliven 3 пр.	0	—	4.06	9.45	—	16.25	21.02
	Т. км. Т. км.	П 301 1, 2	Б 11 1, 2	Б 31 1, 2	П 801 1, 2	Б 33 1, 2	Б 13 1, 2
Zimnitza 3, X пр.	95	6.57	11.51	13.38	17.56	23.28	23.46
Straldza	87	6.47	11.42	13.30	17.47	23.20	23.38
Atolovo	83	6.38	—	—	17.37	—	—
Tz. Tzerkovski	74	6.24	—	—	17.26	—	—
Iskra	67	6.12	—	—	17.17	—	—
Poljanovgrad 3, 8A, X пр.	60	6.03	11.16	13.02	17.08	22.52	22.12

2) Тръгва от Стаханово

Б 34 1, 2	Б 14 1, 2	П 802 1, 2	Б 32 1, 2	Б 12 ²⁾ 1, 2	П 302 1, 2	Т. км.	Гари и спирки
5.55	5.55	12.05	17.10	18.25	—	Т. км. 0	тр. Поляновград
9.10	9.10	17.20	—	—	—	138	пр. Коларовград
—	—	20.37	22.55	—	—	158	пр. Сталин
П 338 2	— 5.3	5.00 10.07	—	12.25 —	19.00 —	Т. км. 158	тр. Сталин
—	—	—	16.52	22.38	—	138	пр. Коларовград
—	—	—	—	—	—	0	пр. Поляновград
4.20	6.00	11.56	—	18.20	22.47	237	тр. Поляновград
4.28	—	12.03	—	—	22.55	242	Глумче
4.37	—	12.11	—	—	23.04	248	Черноград
4.43	—	12.17	—	—	23.11	252	Тополица
4.50	—	12.24	—	—	23.19	257	Карагеоргиево
5.20	6.31	12.38	—	18.50	23.34	263	Айтос
5.39	—	12.52	—	19.03	23.50	276	Българово
5.45	—	12.58	—	—	23.56	279	Каменно
5.57	—	13.07	—	—	0.07	286	Долно Езерово
6.12	7.05	13.17	—	10.22	0.19	295	пр. Вл. Павлов
9.00	9.00	15.00	—	20.25	—	Т. км. 0	тр. Вл. Павлов
10.05	10.05	16.05	—	21.40	—	26	пр. Поморие
6.15	7.05	13.20	—	19.25	0.21	295	тр. Вл. Павлов
6.20	7.10	13.25	—	19.30	0.26	297	пр. Бургас

1) Тръгва от Завет

2) В празнични дни от 3. VI до 30. IX вкл. спира 1 мин. на сп. Тополица.

Когато пътувате от София, Сталин или Бургас, снабдете се с плацкарти за предварително запизване място във влака.

Gares et haltes	Т. км.	П 301 1, 2	Б 11 ¹⁾ 1, 2	Б 31 1, 2	П 801 1, 2	Б 33 1, 2	Б 13 1, 2
Poljanovgrad пр.	Т. км. 0	5.36	10.07	12.52	16.52	22.38	22.38
Kolarovgr 2,26 пр.	138	4.28 ¹⁾	—	7.10	12.12	18.30	18.30
Stalin 8 пр.	158	—	5.00	9.20	12.15	19.00	19.00
Stalin пр.	Т. км. 158	9.10	16.35	—	22.55	—	—
Kolarovgrad пр.	138	—	17.20	—	—	П 339 2	—
Poljanovgrad пр.	0	5.55	12.05	—	18.25	—	—
Poljanovgrad пр.	60	5.48	11.00	—	16.58	19.40	22.44
Glumče пр.	55	5.40	—	—	16.51	19.32	—
Černograd пр.	49	5.31	—	—	16.43	19.22	—
Topolitza пр.	45	5.22	×	—	16.35	19.10	—
Karageorgievo пр.	40	5.13	—	—	16.26	18.59	—
Ajtos пр.	34	5.02	10.33	—	16.15	18.46	22.10
Bălgarovo пр.	21	4.37	10.10	—	15.52	17.56	21.47
Kamenno пр.	18	4.31	—	—	15.45	17.49	—
Dolno Ezerovo пр.	11	4.20	—	—	15.38	17.39	—
Vi. Pavlov 31 пр.	2	4.07	9.48	—	15.24	17.20	21.27
Vi. Pavlov 31 пр.	Т. км. 26	—	6.45	—	13.59	—	18.10
Pomorie 31 пр.	0	—	5.50	—	12.50	—	17.15
Vi. Pavlov пр.	2	4.05	9.45	—	15.20	17.16	21.25
Burgas пр.	0	4.00	9.40	—	15.15	17.10	21.20

1) В празнични дни от 3. VI до 30. IX вкл. спира 1 мин. на сп. Тополица

ПЪТНИЦИ, ОСВОБОДЕТЕ СЕ ОТ ПРЕНАСЯНЕ НА ТЕЖКИ РЪЧНИ БАГАЖИ!

ПРЕДАВАЙТЕ БАГАЖА СИ ЗА ТАКСУВАНЕ И ПРЕВОЗВАНЕ В ФУРГОНИТЕ НА ВЛАКОВЕТЕ!

8A

8A. Поляновград—Сталин ==

—	20.40	20.40	23.20	—	9.05	Т. км.	393	тр.	София	—
—	0.55	0.55	5.45	—	13.00	Връзки	237	тр.	Пловдив	—
—	5.40	5.40	11.46	—	18.10	Връзки	0	тр.	Поляновград	—
—	4.00	4.00	9.40	15.15	15.15	Връзки	0	тр.	Бургас	—
—	5.48	5.48	11.05	16.58	16.58	Връзки	60	тр.	Поляновград	—
П	Б	П	П	Б	П	Т. км.	Гари и сирки			
816	34	818	812	32	814	Т. км.				
2	1, 2	2	1, 2	1, 2	1, 2					
—	5.55	7.10	12.05	17.10	18.25	0	тр.	Поляновград	—	—
—	—	7.26	12.19	—	18.39	11	—	Вълчин	—	—
—	—	7.40	12.34	—	18.50	17	—	Лозарево	—	—
—	—	7.48	—	—	18.57	20	—	Климан	—	—
—	—	8.00	12.48	—	19.07	25	—	Подвис	—	—
—	—	8.08	12.56	—	19.15	31	—	Петър Берон	—	—
—	—	8.17	13.03	—	19.23	37	—	Зайчар	—	—
—	6.41	8.25	13.10	17.50	19.30	44	пр.	Завет	—	—
—	6.49	—	13.18	18.04	19.38	50	тр.	Люляково	—	—
—	—	—	13.27	—	19.47	54	—	Листец	—	—
—	—	—	13.34	—	19.54	61	—	Дъскотна	—	—
—	—	—	13.43	—	20.04	67	—	Кара Вельово	—	—
—	—	—	13.51	—	20.12	71	—	Търнак	—	—
—	—	—	13.59	—	20.22	75	—	Монастирец	—	—
—	—	—	14.06	—	20.29	82	—	Аспарухово	—	—
4.45	—	—	14.17	—	20.41	85	пр.	Комунари	—	—
4.50	7.38	—	14.22	18.40	20.46	85	пр.	Комунари	—	—
—	—	—	15.20	—	—	Т. км.	0	тр.	Комунари	—
—	—	—	17.20	—	—	Връзки	53	пр.	Коларовград	—
—	—	—	12.12	—	18.30	Връзки	0	тр.	Коларовград	—
—	—	—	14.02	—	20.20	Връзки	53	пр.	Комунари	—

а) Движи се от 3. VI до 30. IX. вкл.

Следва —

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8A

Poljanovgrad—Stalin

Sofija 1	пр.	Т. км.	393	Връзки	—	20.27	—	5.00	8.10	—
Plovdiv 8	пр.	Т. км.	237	Връзки	—	16.08	—	23.15	3.48	—
Foljanovgrad	пр.	Т. км.	0	Връзки	—	11.16	—	17.08	23.12	—
Burgas 8	пр.	Т. км.	60	Връзки	7.10	13.25	—	19.30	0.26	—
Poljanovgrad	пр.	Т. км.	0	Връзки	6.00	11.56	—	18.20	22.47	—
Gares et haltes		Т. км.	П	П	Б	П	Б	П		
			817	811	31	813	33	815		
			2	1, 2	1, 2	1, 2	1, 2	2		
Poljanovgrad 3, 8	пр.	Т. км.	158	5.36	10.07	12.52	16.52	22.38	—	—
Vălcin	—	Т. км.	147	5.21	9.54	—	16.39	—	—	—
Lozarevo	—	Т. км.	141	5.09	9.45	—	16.31	—	—	—
Kilmaš	—	Т. км.	138	5.02	—	—	16.25	—	—	—
Podvis	—	Т. км.	133	4.53	9.33	—	16.18	—	—	—
P. Beron	—	Т. км.	127	4.40	9.21	—	16.08	—	—	—
Zajčar	—	Т. км.	121	4.33	9.14	—	16.00	—	—	—
Zavet	пр.	Т. км.	114	4.15	9.00	12.02	15.47	21.40	—	—
Ljuljakovo	пр.	Т. км.	108	—	8.50	11.52	15.39	21.30	—	—
Listetz	—	Т. км.	104	—	8.42	—	15.31	—	—	—
Dăskotna	—	Т. км.	97	—	8.34	—	15.23	—	—	—
Kara Veljovo	—	Т. км.	91	—	8.24	—	15.13	—	—	—
Tărnak	—	Т. км.	87	—	8.13	—	15.04	—	—	—
Monastiretz	—	Т. км.	83	—	8.06	—	14.57	—	—	—
Asparuhovo	—	Т. км.	83	—	7.56	—	14.49	—	—	—
Komunari 26	пр.	Т. км.	76	—	7.46	—	14.39	21.50	—	—
Kolarovgrad 26	пр.	Т. км.	73	—	7.38	11.01	14.32	20.48	21.45	—
Komunari	пр.	Т. км.	53	—	—	—	9.00	14.02	20.20	—
Kolarovgrad 26	пр.	Т. км.	0	—	—	—	7.10	12.12	18.30	—
Kolarovgrad 26	пр.	Т. км.	53	—	—	—	—	17.20	—	—
Komunari	пр.	Т. км.	0	—	—	—	—	15.20	—	—

а) Движи се от 3. VI. до 30. IX. вкл.

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П 816 2	Б 34 1, 2	П 812 1, 2	Б 32 1, 2	П 814 1, 2	Т. км.	Гари и спирки —
5.02	7.44	—	14.30	20.54	85	тр. Комунари —
5.09	—	—	14.37	21.01	90	Боряна —
5.17	—	—	14.44	21.09	94	Дългопол —
5.29	—	—	14.55	21.20	103	Величково —
5.40	—	—	15.05	21.31	110	Нова Шипка —
5.48	—	—	15.14	21.40	115	Бързица —
5.57	—	—	15.23	21.50	122	Юнак —
8.44	—	—	19.25	—	Т. км.	Юнак —
10.07	—	—	20.32	—	0 тр. пр. Ст.Оряхово	Юнак —
5.59	—	—	15.24	21.51	122	тр. Юнак —
6.05	8.27	—	15.30	21.57	126	пр. Синдел —
9.10	9.10	—	15.40	21.07	0	тр. Синдел —
10.07	10.07	—	16.57	22.02	51 пр. Каспичан	Каспичан —
6.09	8.30	—	15.38	22.00	126	тр. Синдел —
6.16	8.37	—	15.46	22.08	132	пр. Разделна —
6.42	—	—	17.15	23.13	0	тр. Разделна —
6.54 ¹⁾	—	—	19.47	1.34	82 пр. Толбухин	Толбухин —
6.18	8.30	—	15.48	22.10	132	тр. Разделна —
6.31	8.52	—	16.02	22.24	139	Белослав —
6.36	—	—	16.08	22.29	141	Страшимирово —
6.42	—	—	16.14	22.35	145	Езерово —
6.49	—	—	16.21	22.41	149	Тополите —
6.59	—	—	16.31	22.51	156	Сталин спирка —
7.03	9.10	—	16.35	22.55	158	пр. Сталин —

¹⁾ Пристига в Девня
а) Движи се от 3. VI. до 29 IX вкл.

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8A

Gares et haltes	Т. км.	П 811 1, 2	Б 31 1, 2	П 813 1, 2	П 815 2	Б 33 1, 2
Komunari 26 X	пр.	73	—	7.24	10.58	14.24
Borjana	пр.	68	—	7.16	—	21.31
Dalgopol	пр.	61	—	7.07	—	21.20
Veličkovo	пр.	55	—	6.54	—	21.11
Nova Šipka	пр.	48	—	6.42	—	20.51
Bărzița	пр.	43	—	6.29	—	20.39
Junak 84	тр.	36	—	6.18	—	20.28
Junak 84	пр.	25	—	6.09	—	18.10
St. Orjahovo 84 пр.	пр.	0	—	4.50	—	16.55
Junak 84	пр.	36	—	6.12	—	13.30
Sindel 2	тр.	32	—	6.07	10.04	20.07
Sindel	пр.	51	—	4.03	7.19	13.17
Kaspičan 2	пр.	0	—	2.50	6.21	12.06
Sindel 2	пр.	32	—	6.03	10.01	13.13
Razdelna 2, 27	тр.	26	—	5.56	9.54	13.05
Razdelna 27	пр.	82	—	7.08	—	15.03
Tolbuhin	пр.	0	—	5.00	—	13.00
Razdelna 27	пр.	26	—	5.53	9.51	13.01
Beloslav	пр.	19	—	5.45	9.43	12.53
Strašimirovo	пр.	17	—	5.31	—	12.43
Ezerovo	пр.	13	—	5.25	—	12.37
Topolšte	пр.	9	—	5.19	—	12.31
Stalin spirka	пр.	2	—	5.10	—	12.20
Stalin	пр.	0	—	5.05	9.20	12.15

¹⁾ Движи се от 3. VI. до 30. IX. вкл.

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9. Русе — Каспичан									
Б 1, 2	П 902 1, 2	П 904 1, 2	П 906 1, 2	Т. км.	Гари и спирки				
—	20.00	22.10	7.52	Т. км.	0	тр.	София	—	—
—	2.37	7.10	14.30	314	тр.	Г. Оряховица	—	—	—
—	4.50	10.08	17.42	441	тр.	Русе	—	—	—
0.45	7.15	12.35	19.00	0	тр.	Русе	—	—	—
0.57	7.25	12.45	19.19	5	тр.	Русе разпр.	—	—	—
—	7.49	13.10	19.44	19	тр.	Образиов чифлик	—	—	—
1.32	8.06	13.27	20.01	26	тр.	Червена вода	—	—	—
—	8.18	13.39	20.13	33	тр.	Ястребово	—	—	—
—	8.38	14.01	20.34	48	тр.	Ветово	—	—	—
—	8.51	14.14	20.47	57	тр.	Кривня	—	—	—
—	8.59	14.22	20.58	61	тр.	Сеново	—	—	—
—	9.15	14.36	21.12	71	тр.	Топчи	—	—	—
—	9.23	14.44	21.20	76	тр.	Кладенци	—	—	—
2.39	9.32	14.53	21.29	81	тр.	Разград	—	—	—
2.47	9.41	15.03	21.39	91	тр.	Мортагоново	—	—	—
—	9.50	15.21	21.50	91	тр.	Самуил	—	—	—
3.15	10.14	15.36	22.11	105	тр.	Самуил	—	—	—
5.00	10.25	15.50	22.30	Т. км.	0	тр.	Самуил	—	—
6.08	11.32	16.58	23.37	31	тр.	Исперих	—	—	—
1.43	7.57	13.01	20.10	0	тр.	Исперих	—	—	—
3.10	9.25	14.26	21.40	31	тр.	Самуил	—	—	—
8.18	10.18	15.38	22.15	105	тр.	Самуил	—	—	—
—	10.32	15.52	22.28	115	тр.	Висока поляна	—	—	—
—	10.40	16.00	22.36	124	тр.	Байково	—	—	—
2.52	10.57	16.16	22.52	134	тр.	Хитрино	—	—	—
—	11.07	16.26	23.02	143	тр.	Каменjak	—	—	—
—	11.14	16.33	23.09	150	тр.	Велино	—	—	—
—	11.25	16.44	23.20	159	тр.	Плиска	—	—	—
4.22	11.35	16.54	23.30	167	тр.	Каспичан	—	—	—
4.35	12.06	18.05	2.50	Т. км.	0	тр.	Каспичан	—	—
5.55	14.15	19.45	5.00	83	тр.	Сталин	—	—	—
6.15	—	17.07	2.09	0	тр.	Каспичан	—	—	—
6.52	—	17.48	2.47	25	тр.	Коларовград	—	—	—

Ruse — Kaspician									
Gares et haltes	Т. км.	Б 5 1, 2	П 901 1, 2	П 903 1, 2	П 905 1, 2				
Sofija 2	пр.	441	—	—	7.30	9.12			
G. Orjahovitz 4	пр.	127	—	9.46 ¹⁾	21.40	1.53			
Ruse 4	пр.	0	—	7.28	18.20	23.40			
Ruse 4 X BPP	пр.	167	4.06	6.58	17.22	22.30			
Ruse razpr.	↑	162	3.59	6.42	17.05	22.21			
Obr. ciflik		148		6.26	16.42	22.03			
Cervena voda		141		6.16	16.30	21.51			
Jastrebovo		134		6.02	16.16	21.37			
Vetovo		119		5.47	15.59	21.20			
Krivnja		110		5.35	15.46	21.07			
Senovo		106		5.28	15.39	21.00			
Topchi		96		5.18	15.28	20.46			
Kladentzi		91		5.10	15.19	20.38			
Razgrad	тр.	86	2.41	5.03	15.11	20.30			
Mortagonovo	пр.	73	2.21	4.54	15.01	20.20			
Samuil 91	тр.	62	2.06	4.50	14.33	19.52			
Samuil 91	пр.	31	—	3.45	14.36	—			
Ispertih 91	пр.	0	—	2.18	13.01	—			
Ispertih 91	пр.	31	—	6.08	16.58	23.37			
Samuil 91	пр.	0	—	5.00	15.50	22.30			
Samuil 91	пр.	62	2.04	4.27	14.30	19.50			
Visoka poljana	↑	52		4.16	14.17	19.37			
Bajkovo		43		4.06	14.06	19.26			
Hitrlino		33	1.28	3.48	13.47	19.07			
Kamenjak		24		3.28	13.27	18.47			
Velino		17		3.19	13.17	18.37			
Pliska		8		3.05	13.03	18.23			
Kaspician 2, T 5, X	тр.	0	0.38	2.52	12.50	18.10			
Kaspician 2	пр.	83	0.25	1.57	10.07	16.57			
Stalin 2	пр.	0	23.00	23.45	8.25	14.45			
Kaspician 2	пр.	25	22.33	2.40	11.56	17.55			
Kolarovgrad 2	пр.	0	21.55	2.05	11.25	17.29			

↑ Пристига в Бела

11

11. София—Волуяк—Димитрово									
П 502 1, 2	Мот 1102 2	П 608 1, 2	Т. км.	Гари и спирки					
7.35	17.00	19.00	0	я	тр.	София			
			3			Връбница			
			5			Обеля			
7.48	17.09	19.10	7	■	пр.	Волуяк			
6.36	15.20	17.15	Т. км.		39	тр.	Драгоман		
7.36	16.31	18.26	Връзки с		0	пр.	Волуяк		
6.53	15.55	18.43	Баня		0	тр.	Баня		
7.11	16.11	19.04			13	пр.	Волуяк		
7.50	17.10	19.15	7	■	тр.	Волуяк			
8.01	17.21	19.28	15	■		Бригадир			
8.20	17.40	19.51	29	■		Храбърско			
8.30	17.48	20.03	35	■		Златуша			
8.46	17.56	20.15	41	■		Радуй			
8.47	18.01	20.24	44	■		Разменна			
8.58	18.10	20.37	50	■		Мещица			
9.12		20.53	—	—	↓	Рудничар			
9.22	18.26	21.00	61	■	пр.	Димитрово			
10.04	19.17	21.40	Т. км.		15	пр.	Радомир		
11.28	23.06	23.06	Връзки		63	пр.	Ст. Димитров		
12.58	20.14 ¹⁾	23.26			71	пр.	Кюстендил		

1) Пристига в Земен

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11

Sofija—Volujak—Dimitrovo

Gares et haltes	Т. км.	Мот 1101 2	П 505 1, 2
Sofija 1, 2, 3, 5, 6 X	пр.	61	6.30 20.30
Vrabnitza	↓	58	
Obelja		56	
Volujak 1, 12	тр.	54	6.20 20.18
Dragoman 1	пр.	Т. км. 39	8.35 0.14
Volujak 1	тр.	0	6.51 23.14
Bankja 12	пр.	13	8.41 21.48
Volujak 12	тр.	0	8.21 21.28
Volujak 1, 12	пр.	54	6.18 20.16
Brigadir	↑	46	6.09 20.07
Hrabarsko		32	5.48 19.48
Zlatuša		26	5.36 19.34
Raduj		20	5.27 19.25
Razmenna		17	5.21 19.19
Meštitz		11	5.03 19.06
Rudničar		—	18.55
Dimitrovo 5, 6 X	тр.	0	4.41 18.44
Radomir 5, 6	тр.	Т. км. 15	4.00 18.11
St. Dimitrov 5	тр.	63	2.40 16.39
Kjustendil 6	тр.	71	—

11 Писководител

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14. Пловдив — Кричим — Пещера =									
23.48	—	10.55	17.00	Т. км.	18	тр.	Асеновград	—	
20.28	1.44	8.06	13.50	Връзки	108	тр.	Стара Загора	—	
22.25	—	—	14.30		78	тр.	Димитровград	—	
—	—	10.45	15.40		90	тр.	Панагюрище	—	
21.35	—	9.00	14.35		68	тр.	Левскиград	—	
С	Мот	П	С	Т. км.			Гари и спирки		
1401	1403	1405	1407	Т. км.					
1, 2	2	1, 2	1, 2						
2.55	5.35	13.10	18.02	0	тр.		Пловдив	—	
—	—	13.17	—	5	↓		Прослав	—	
3.11	5.56	13.26	18.23	9	↓		Т. Каблешков	—	
3.18	6.02	13.32	18.30	12	↓		Каднево	—	
3.26	6.09	13.40	18.39	18	↓		Кричим	—	
23.20	—	9.05	13.38	Т. км.	0	тр.	София	—	
3.29	—	12.22	18.02	Връзки с	155	пр.	Кричим	—	
				София					
3.40	6.12	13.45	18.46	18	тр.		Кричим	—	
3.59	6.24	13.55	18.57	24	↓		Куртово Конаре	—	
4.08	6.40	14.10	19.16	29	↓		Въча	—	
4.20	6.50	14.20	19.28	33	↓		Козарско	—	
4.30	7.02	14.30	19.39	37	↓		Бяга	—	
4.45	7.15	14.45	19.55	43	↓		Брацигово	—	
5.00	7.30	15.00	20.10	50	↓		Пещера	—	

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Plovdiv — Kričim — Peštera									
Asenovgrad 15	пр.	Т. км.	18	Връзки	7.55	14.05	18.50	—	
Stara Zagora 8	пр.	108	—	—	15.26	21.40	3.06		
Dimitrograd 1	пр.	78	10.04	15.55	21.32	6.24			
Panagjurište 81	пр.	90	10.10	15.20	22.40	—			
Levskihrad 82	пр.	68	—	14.05	21.10	—			
Gares et haltes		Т. км.	1402	Мот	П	С			
			1, 2	2	1, 2	1, 2			
Plovdiv 1, 8, 81, 82	пр	50	7.05	11.58	17.30	0.48			
Proslav	↑	45	6.58	11.52	17.23	—			
T. Kableškov	↑	41	6.52	11.45	17.16	0.36			
Kadievo	↑	38	6.45	11.39	17.08	0.30			
Kričim 1	тр	32	6.38	11.32	17.00	0.22			
Sofija 1	пр.	Т. км.	155	Връзки с	12.32	—	20.27	5.00	
Kričim 1	тр.	0	8.52	София	—	16.55	0.20		
Kričim 1, 82	пр	32	6.30	11.20	16.40	0.52			
Kurtovo Konare	↑	26	6.22	11.12	16.32	23.53			
Văča	↑	21	6.10	11.04	16.23	23.42			
Kozarsko	↑	17	5.56	10.52	16.08	23.22			
Bjaga	↑	13	5.49	10.46	16.01	23.12			
Bratizgovo	↑	7	5.40	10.38	15.52	23.02			
Peštera	тр	0	5.30	10.30	15.42	22.50			

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17, 21

17. Алдомировци—Болшевици							Гари и спирки	
Мот 1711 2	Мот 1701 2	Мот 1713 2	Мот 1715 2	Мот 1717 2	Мот 1703 2	Т. км. Врзани		
—	5.48	6.40	13.28	17.30	22.00	37	Т. км.	София
2.40	6.36	—	14.16	18.24	21.58	9	тр.	Драгоман
3.00	6.55	8.20	14.35	18.43	23.01	0	тр.	Алдомировци
3.10	7.07	8.30	14.47	18.55	23.11	6		Извор
3.16	7.17	8.36	14.57	19.05	23.17	8		Драготинци
3.27	7.24	8.47	15.04	19.12	23.28	10		Миньор
3.35	7.30	8.55	15.10	19.18	23.36	15	пр.	Болшевици

21. Плевен—Сомовит—Черквица						
20.15	23.45	8.25	Врзани със Сталин	Т. км.	тр.	Сталин
2.15	7.25	14.15		0	266	Горна Оряховица
4.33	10.23	16.22		373	пр.	Плевен
П 2101 1, 2	П 2103 1, 2	С 2105 1, 2	Т. км	Гари и спирки		
7.10	12.05	19.20	0	■	тр.	Плевен
7.16	12.11	19.27	2	■		Плевен запад
7.22	12.17	19.34	5	■	↓	Лев
7.26	12.21	19.38	7	■	пр.	Ясен
2.42 ¹⁾	7.52	12.50	Врзани	Т. км.	тр.	София
6.00	11.49 ²⁾	18.11		0	195	Ясен
7.36	12.31	19.48	7	■	тр.	Ясен
7.41	—	—	10	■		Долна Митрополия спирка
7.45	12.40	20.00	12	■		Долна Митрополия
7.53	12.48	20.08	16	■		Чифлик
7.58	12.53	20.14	18	■		Божурица
8.04	12.59	20.22	21	■		Подем
8.21	13.16	20.42	27	■		Камарево
8.29	13.24	20.52	31	■		Крета
8.38	13.33	21.04	36	■		Милковица
8.46	13.41	21.14	40	■		Долни вит
8.54	13.49	21.22	44	■	↓	
—	14.10	21.33	40	■	пр.	Сомовит
—	14.22	21.45	51	■	тр.	Сомовит
				■	пр.	Черквица

1) Пристига в Плевен, след като е връзката. 2) Тръгва от Мездра.

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Алдомировци—Болшевици

Gares et haltes	Т. км.	С 1702 2	Мот 1712 2	Мот 1714 2	Мот 1716 2	Мот 1718 2	Мот 1704 2
Sofija 1 пр.	37	3.08	6.16	—	11.20	18.36	21.42
Dragoman 1 пр.	9	1.55	5.32	8.35	10.32	17.45	21.10
Aldomirovtzi 1 пр.	15	1.40	5.08	8.10	10.08	17.30	20.47
Izvor	9	1.28	4.58	8.01	9.58	17.22	20.39
Dragotintzi	7	1.20	4.50	7.54	9.50	17.14	20.31
Minjor	5	1.08	4.39	7.44	9.38	17.07	20.24
Bolševik	0	1.00	4.30	7.35	9.30	17.00	20.17

Плевен—Сомовит—Черквица

Gares et haltes	Т. км.	С 2102 1, 2	П 2104 1, 2	С 2106 1, 2
Stalin пр.	377	—	19.45	5.00
G. Orjahovitza пр.	111	9.55	14.01	21.35
Pleven пр.	0	7.05	11.57	18.37
Pleven X. пр.	51	6.45	11.16	18.14
Pleven zapad	49	6.40	11.12	18.08
Lev	46	6.28	11.05	18.01
Jasen 2 пр.	44	6.22	11.00	17.56
Sofija пр.	196	—	16.58	21.35 ¹⁾
Jasen пр.	0	—	10.56	18.52
Jasen 2 пр.	44	6.12	10.46	17.46
Dolna Mitropoilja spirka	41	—	—	17.40
Dolna Mitropoilja	39	6.04	10.41	17.36
Čiflik	35	5.54	10.30	17.22
Božuritz	33	5.48	10.24	17.16
Podem	30	5.41	10.19	17.10
Komarevo	24	5.26	10.06	16.55
Kreta	20	5.08	9.49	16.35
Milkovitz	15	4.57	9.39	16.25
Dolni Vit	11	4.45	9.30	16.09
Somovit пр.	7	4.21	—	15.44
Čerkvitz	0	4.08	—	15.32

1) Пристига в Мездра

22

22. Левски — Троян —

22.10 3.40 5.00	23.35 7.05 8.12	8.05 14.09 15.20	12.50 18.37 19.51	Врези	Т. к. 0 203 256	тр тр пр	София — Плевен — Левски —
20.15 2.15 3.18	23.45 7.25 8.56	8.25 14.15 15.14	14.32 ¹⁾ 17.50 19.25	Врези	0 266 324	тр тр пр	Сталин — Г.Оряховица — Левски —
С 2202 1, 2	Мот 2204 2	С 2206 1, 2	Мот 2208 2	Т. км.	Гари и спирки —		
5.15	9.25	16.50	20.03	0	тр	Левски —	
5.25	9.34	17.00	20.11	6		Асеновци —	
5.32	9.40	17.07	20.17	9		Летница —	
5.44	9.49	17.19	20.27	16		Чавдарци —	
5.58	9.58	17.31	20.35	21		Александрово —	
6.09	10.06	17.42	20.44	25		Драсов —	
6.25	10.18	18.00	20.55	33		Дойренци —	
6.34	10.24	18.09	21.01	36		Йоглав —	
6.45	10.32	18.20	21.09	41		Умаревици —	
7.06	10.46	18.41	21.22	51	пр	Ловеч —	
7.20	—	19.11	21.25	58	тр	Казаево —	
7.39	—	19.26	21.35	67		Абланица —	
8.01	—	19.49	21.49	72		Лешница —	
8.15	—	20.03	21.58	76		Ломец —	
8.26	—	20.14	22.05	79		Добродан —	
8.40	—	20.28	22.11	84		Калейца —	
8.53	—	20.41	22.20	91	пр	Троян —	

1) Тръгва от Попово

Един обикновен билет през лятната ваканция
е прекрасен подарък за вашите близки.

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Levski — Trojan

Sofija 2 Pleven 2 Levski 2	пр пр пр	Т. к. 256 55 0	Врези	16.58 10.23 9.05	20.22 14.01 12.56	— 21 21 19.55	9.12 4.33 3.28
Stalin 2 G.Oryahovitsa 2 Levski 2	пр пр пр	324 58 0	Врези	— 9.55 8.20	19.45 14.01 12.58	5 00 21 35 20.01	8.10 2.10 1.05
Gares et haltes	Т. км.	С 2201 1, 2	Мот 2203 2	С 2205 1, 2	Мот 2207 2		
Levski 2, 23, X	пр	91	6.34	12.24	19.02	0.59	
Asenovtzi	↑	85	6.25	12.17	18.54	0.51	
Leinitza	↑	82	6.19	12.11	18.48	0.45	
Čavdartzl	↑	75	6.06	12.01	18.35	0.35	
Aleksandrovo	↑	70	5.56	11.54	18.25	0.27	
Drasov	↑	66	5.42	11.46	18.15	0.20	
Dojrentzi	↑	58	5.25	11.34	17.58	0.09	
Joglav	↑	55	5.15	11.27	17.44	0.04	
Umarevtzi	↑	50	5.05	11.19	17.34	23.57	
Lovet	тр	40	4.47	11.05	17.16	23.46	
Kazačevo	пр	33	4.32	—	16.46	23.42	
Ablanitza	↑	24	4.18	—	16.30	23.33	
Lešnitza	↑	19	4.00	—	16.12	23.19	
Lometz	↑	15	3.46	—	15.59	23.09	
Dobrodan	↑	12	3.37	—	15.50	23.02	
Kalejtza	↑	7	3.30	—	15.43	22.56	
Trojan X	тр	0	3.18	—	15.31	22.48	
			3.05	—	15.18	22.38	

За групови пътувания — 30% намаление

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23, 23a

23. Левски — Свищов									
22 10	23.35	8.05	12.50	Връзки	Т. км.	тр	София	—	
3.40	7.05	14.09	18.37		256	тр	Плевен	—	
5.00	8.12	15.20	19.51		53	пр	Левски	—	
					0				
20.15	23.45	8.25	14.32 ¹⁾	Връзки	324	тр	Сталин	—	
2.15	7.05	14.15	17.50		58	тр	Г. Оряховица	—	
3.18	8.56	15.14	19.25		0	пр	Левски	—	
С	Мот	Мот	С	Т. км.	Гари и спирки				
2302	2304	2306	2308	1, 2					
1, 2	2	2	1, 2						
5.20	9.20	16.40	20.20	0	тр		Левски	—	
5.46	9.42	17.02	20.46	13	↓		Кукла	—	
6.07	9.53	17.12	20.59	20	↓		Морава	—	
6.22	10.05	17.23	21.20	29	↓		Драгомирово	—	
6.36	10.17	17.35	21.34	38	пр		Ореш	—	
6.56	—	18.40	—	Връзки	Т. км.	тр	Ореш	—	
7.20	—	19.11	—	Белене	0	пр	Белене	—	
					13				
6.44	10.19	17.38	21.38	38	тр		Ореш	—	
6.51	10.25	17.44	21.47	41	↓		Илиево	—	
7.06	10.36	17.55	21.57	49	пр		Свищов	—	
23a. Свищов — Ореш — Белене									
С	С	С	Т. км.	Гари и спирки					
2311	2313	2307 2	2315 2						
2	2								
6.08	15.15	18.15	0	тр			Свищов	—	
6.22	15.29	18.26	8	↓			Илиево	—	
6.28	15.35	18.32	11	пр			Ореш	—	
5.20	—	16.40	Връзки	Т. км.	тр.	Левски	—		
6.36	—	17.25	0	38	пр.	Ореш	—		
6.56	15.40	18.40	11	тр			Ореш	—	
7.02	15.51	18.51	14	↓			Татарето	—	
7.12	16.01	19.02	19	↓			Декор	—	
7.20	16.09	19.11	24	пр			Белене	—	

1) Тръгва от Попово.

23, 23a

Levski — Svištov

Sofija 2	np	T. k.m. 256	Връзки	16.58	20.22	20.48	—
Pleven 2	np	53		10.23	14.01	16.22	21.21
Levski 2	mp	0		9.06	12.56	15.22	19.55
Stalin 2	np	324	Връзки	—	19.45	22.33 ¹⁾	5.00
G. Orjahovitz 2	np	58		9.55	14.01	17.14	21.35
Levski 2	mp	0		8.20	12.58	15.38	20.01
Gares et halles			T. k.m.	C 2301 1. 2	Mot 2303 2	C 2305 1. 2	Mot 2307 2
Levski 2, 22	np	↑ 36 29 20 11	49	6.50	12.30	14.30	19.33
Kukla	↑		36	6.32	12.16	14.12	19.19
Morava	↑		29	6.14	12.03	13.54	19.06
Dragomirovo	↑		20	5.48	11.48	13.23	18.52
Oreš 23 A	tp		11	5.27	11.33	13.02	18.37
Oreš	np	T. k.m. 13	Връзки Belene	—	8.34	—	17.30
Belene 23 A	mp	0		—	8.10	—	17.00
Oreš 23 A	np	↑ 8 0	11	5.24	11.31	12.46	18.32
Ilijevo	↑		8	11.26	11.15	12.30	18.26
Svištov	tp		0	5.08	11.15	12.30	18.15
Svištov — Oreš — Belene							
Gares et halles			T. k.m.	C 2312 2	C 2314 2306 2	C 2316 2	
Svištov	np	↑ 16 13	24	8.58	17.55	20.43	
Ilijevo	↑		16	8.44	17.44	20.30	
Oreš 23	tp		13	8.37	17.38	20.23	
Levski 2	np	T. k.m. 38	Връзки	12.30	19.33	—	
Oreš 23	mp	0		11.33	18.37	—	
Oreš 23	np	↑ 10 5 0	13	8.34	17.30	20.11	
Tatarteto	↑		10	8.29	17.25	20.06	
Dekov	↑		5	8.19	17.10	19.49	
Belene	↑		0	8.10	17.00	19.40	
	tp		0				

2) Пристига в Каспичан.

24, 25

24. Г. Оряховица — Златарица =

22.10	7.52	8.05	12.50	Връзки	0	тр.	София —
6.37	14.01	17.14	21.35		314	пр.	Г. Оряховица —
23.45	8.25	14.32 ¹⁾	14.45	Връзки	0	тр.	Сталин —
6.41	13.48	16.15	21.47		266	пр.	Г. Оряховица —
7.58	—	16.54	21.21	Връзки	0	тр.	Търново —
8.21	—	17.20	21.45		14	пр.	Г. Оряховица —
5.13 ²⁾	10.35	15.00 ³⁾	18.20	Връзки	0	тр.	Русе —
6.30	13.44	16.22	21.40		127	пр.	Г. Оряховица —
Мот 2402 2	Мот 2404A 2	С 2404 1, 2	С 2406 1, 2	Г. км.	Гари и спирки —		
8.30	16.40	17.55	23.30	0	тр. пр.	Г. Оряховица —	
8.37	16.46	18.07	23.42	1		Калитинец —	
8.55	16.55	18.22	0.10	4		Г. Оряховица — град —	
9.08	—	18.38	0.26	17		Лясковец —	
9.17	—	18.50	0.38	22		Драгичево —	
9.26	—	19.00	0.48	29		Церова курия —	
9.33	—	19.07	0.55	33		Капиново —	
9.40	—	19.15	1.03	37		Мияля —	
						Златарица —	

¹⁾ Тръгва от Попово. ²⁾ Пристига в Каспичан. ³⁾ Пристига в Бяла.
⁴⁾ Тръгва от Бяла. ⁵⁾ Пристига в Левски. ⁶⁾ Пристига в Плевен.

25. Коларовград — Ц. Крум — Преслав =

		С 2501 2	С 2503 2	Т. км.	Гари и спирки —	
—	—	4.40	18.40	0	тр.	Коларовград —
—	—	4.58	18.58	16	пр.	Цар Крум —
—	—	20.00	7.52	Т. км.	0	София —
—	—	5.20	17.05	Врези	456	Цар Крум —
—	—	5.85	19.20	16	тр.	Цар Крум —
—	—	5.51	19.36	23	пр.	Преслав —

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24, 25

G. Orjahovitza — Zlataritzza

Sofija	пр.	314	Връзки	16.58	20.48	18.15 ¹⁾	21.21 ²⁾	7.30
G. Orjahovitza	пр.	0		7.25	14.15	16.48	17.50	22.27
Staltn	пр.	266	Връзки	14.15	194.5	22.33 ³⁾	22.33 ⁴⁾	5.00
G. Orjahovitza	пр.	0		7.15	14.25	17.50	17.50	22.08
Farново	пр.	14	Връзки	7.34	13.21	18.06 ⁵⁾	18.06 ⁶⁾	22.34
G. Orjahovitza	пр.	0		7.10	12.56	17.42	17.42	22.10
Ruse	пр.	127	Връзки	10.08	17.42	19.33 ⁷⁾	19.23 ⁸⁾	23.21 ⁹⁾
G. Orjahovitza	пр.	0		7.10	14.30	17.55	17.55	22.20

Gares et haltes	Т. км.	С	Мот	С	Мот	С
		2401	2403	2421	2403A	2405
		1, 2	2	2	2	1, 2
G. Orjahovitza X 2.4. пр.	37	6.45	12.44	16.00	17.16	21.50
Kaltinetz	36	—	—	—	—	—
G. Orjahovitza—grad	33	6.35	12.39	15.50	17.09	21.40
Ljaskovetz	29	6.25	12.33	15.41	17.03	21.31
Dragicevo	20	6.06	12.14	14.55	—	21.03
Tzerova kurija	15	5.56	12.06	14.35	—	20.53
Kapinovo	8	5.33	11.57	—	—	20.36
Mindja	4	5.26	11.48	—	—	20.24
Zlataritzza пр.	0	5.17	11.40	11.50	—	20.15

Kolarovgrad — Tzar Krum — Preslav

Gares et haltes	Т. км.	С	С		
		2502	2504-202		
		2	2		
Kolarovgrad 26 X пр.	23	7.50	21.49	—	—
Tzar Krum 2 пр.	7	7.26	21.30	—	—
Sofija пр.	Т. км.	20.22	9.12	—	—
Tzar Krum пр.	0	7.18	22.57	—	—
Tzar Krum 2 пр.	7	7.00	21.16	—	—
Preslav пр.	0	6.44	21.00	—	—

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26. Коларовград—Комунари ==

20.00 5.41	22.10 11.20	7.52 17.26	Врези	Т. к.м. 0 472	тр. пр.	София — Коларовград —
6.15 6.52	10.15 10.41	17.07 17.48		0 25	тр. пр.	Каспичан — Коларовград —
С 2605 2	С 2601 1, 2	С 2603 1, 2		Т. к.м.		Гари и спирки —
7.10 7.24 7.34 7.44 8.08 8.24 8.34 8.40 8.51 9.00	12.12 12.16 12.36 12.46 13.10 13.26 13.36 13.42 13.53 14.02	18.30 18.44 18.54 19.04 19.28 19.44 19.54 20.00 20.11 20.20	0 8 14 17 27 36 42 44 49 55	тр. пр.		Коларовград — Дибич — Радко Димитриев — Ивански — Смядово — Бял бряг — Желяд — Арковна — Партизани — Комунари —
а)						
11.01 12.52	14.32 16.52	20.48 22.38	Врези за Поляновгр.	Т. к.м. 0 85	тр. пр.	Комунари — Поляновград —
— —	14.30 16.35	20.54 22.55	Врези за Сталин	Т. к.м. 0 73	тр. пр.	Комунари — Сталин —

а) Движи се само в неделни и неспирствени дни от 3. VI, до 30. IX, вкл.

Пътници,
Спазвайте реда за пътуване!
Изпълнявайте разпореденията на служите-
лите по транспорта!

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Kolarovgrad—Kommunari

Sofija 2 Kolarovgrad 2	пр. пр.	Т. к.м. 472 0	Врези	— —	7.30 17.54	9.12 22.41
Kaspičan 2 Kolarovgrad 2	пр. пр.	25 0	— —	— —	17.55 17.29	22.33 21.15
Gares et haltes		Т. к.м. 2602 1, 2	С 2604 1, 2	С 2606 2		
Kolarovgrad X. 2, 8	пр. пр.	53 45	6.38 6.20	17.20 17.02	20.36 20.18	
Dibic		59	6.03	16.47	20.01	
Radko Dimitriev		36	5.54	16.38	19.52	
Jvanski		26	5.36	16.21	19.34	
Smyadovo		17	5.14	15.59	19.12	
Bjal brjag		21	5.01	15.46	18.59	
Zelad		9	4.55	15.40	18.53	
Arkovna		4	4.43	15.28	18.41	
Partizani		0	4.35	15.20	18.33	
Kommunari X. 8	пр. пр.	85 0	— —	— —	14.22 12.05	— —
Kommunari 8 Poljanovgrad 2	пр. пр.	73 0	— —	— —	14.24 12.15	— —

Използвайте през лятото жп билети за едно-
дневни излети в празнични дни! 50% намаление!

12 Пътеводителя

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27. Сталин — Разделна — Кардам

П 2707 2	П 2701A 1, 2	П 2701 1, 2	П 2703 1, 2	П 2703A 1, 2	П 2705 1, 2	Т. км.	Гари и спирки
6.00	—	6.32	16.40	—	22.21	0	тр. Сталин
6.06	—	6.37	—	—	22.29	2	Сталин сп.
6.15	—	6.51	—	—	22.43	9	Тополите
6.21	—	6.57	—	—	22.49	12	Езерово
—	—	7.03	—	—	22.55	17	Страшимирово
6.29	—	7.23	17.02	—	23.02	19	Белослав
6.37	—	7.31	17.10	—	23.10	26	Разделна
—	—	—	23.20	—	8.30	0	тр. София 2
4.45 ¹⁾	—	4.45 ¹⁾	12.05	—	17.10	393	тр. Поляновград
6.16	—	6.16	15.46	—	19.55	525	тр. Разделна
12.50	—	20.00	22.10	—	7.52	0	тр. София 2
22.08	—	2.42	7.15	—	14.26	314	тр. Г. Оряховица
4.03	—	7.19	13.17	—	19.12	554	тр. Разделна
6.42	—	7.45	17.15	—	23.13	26	тр. Разделна
6.54	—	8.00	17.36	—	23.28	35	Девня
—	—	8.11	17.47	—	23.31	43	Кипра
—	—	8.28	18.04	—	23.56	46	Чернево
—	—	8.42	18.18	—	0.10	54	Суворово
—	—	9.02	18.39	—	0.29	66	Вълчи дол
—	—	9.10	18.47	—	0.37	72	Ген. Киселово
—	—	9.27	19.07	—	0.54	81	Оборище
—	—	9.42	19.22	—	1.09	91	Ботево
—	—	9.59	19.38	—	1.25	100	Богданово
—	—	10.08	19.47	—	1.34	108	тр. Толбухин
—	10.55	10.20	19.57	20.37	—	117	тр. Толбухин север
—	11.09	10.34	20.11	20.51	—	122	Победа
—	11.17	10.42	20.19	20.59	—	130	Генерал Ковев
—	11.29	10.54	20.31	21.11	—	134	Равнец
—	11.36	11.01	20.38	21.18	—	138	Генерал Тошев
—	11.46	11.11	20.48	21.28	—	148	тр. Кардам
—	11.58	11.23	21.00	21.40	—	—	тр. Негру вода
—	—	13.20	—	—	—	—	пр.
—	—	13.45	—	—	—	—	пр.

1) Движи се по допълнително нареждане от М-вото на транспорта

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Stalin — Razdelna — Kardam

Gares et haltes	Т. км.	П 2702 1, 2	П 2704 1, 2	П 2708 2	П 2706 1, 2
Stalin X	пр.	148	7.54	15.45	18.25
Stalin spirka	↑	146	7.50	15.41	18.21
Topolite	—	139	7.40	15.31	18.11
Ez-ovo	—	136	—	—	18.05
Strašimirovo	—	131	—	—	—
Beloslav	—	129	7.27	15.19	17.56
Razdelna	тр.	122	7.11	15.06	17.46
Sofija 3	пр.	525	21.55	—	—
Poljanovgrad	пр.	132	12.52	—	21.50 ¹⁾
Razdelna	тр.	0	9.54	—	18.53
Sofija 2	пр.	554	20.48	7.30	—
G. Orjahovitz 2	пр.	240	13.48	21.47	—
Razdelna	пр.	0	9.00	15.29	—
Razdelna 2	пр.	122	7.08	15.03	17.43
Devnja	↑	113	6.57	14.52	17.32
Kipra	—	105	6.42	14.41	—
Černevo	—	102	6.36	14.35	—
Suvorovo	—	94	6.20	14.19	—
Válči dol	—	82	6.05	14.04	—
Gen. Kiselovo	—	76	5.54	13.53	—
Oborište	—	67	5.44	13.43	—
Botevo	—	57	5.28	13.27	—
Bogdanovo	—	48	5.11	13.11	—
Tolbuhin X, B, B	тр.	40	5.00	13.00	—
Tolbuhin sever	пр.	31	4.48	—	—
Pobeda	—	26	4.35	—	—
General Kolev	—	18	4.15	—	—
Ravnetz	—	14	4.08	—	—
General Tošev	—	10	4.00	—	—
Kardam	тр.	0	3.45	—	—
Negru voda C. F. R.	пр.	—	—	—	—

2) Тръгва от Аспарухово 3) Пристига в Аспарухово

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31. Бургас — Поморие					
С 3101 1, 2	С 3103 1, 2	С 3105 1, 2	Т. км.	Гари и спирки	
8.45	14.50	20.10	0	тр.	Бургас
8.51	14.56	20.16	2	пр.	Вл. Павлов
20.40	23.20	9.05	Т. км.	тр.	София
0.55	5.45	13.00	0	тр.	Пловдив
7.02	13.17	19.22	173	пр.	Вл. Павлов
			468		
9.00	15.00	20.25	2	тр.	Вл. Павлов
9.13	15.13	20.39	8		Солнците
9.30	15.30	21.02	13		Сарафово
9.45	15.45	21.17	20		Лъка
9.54	15.54	21.26	23		Лоза
10.05	16.05	21.40	28	пр.	Поморие

а) Движи се от 3. VI. до 30. IX. вкл.

41. Върбаново — Габрово					
С 4102 1, 2	С 4104 1, 2	С 4106 1, 2	С 4108 1, 2	С 4110 1, 2	Т. км.
23.40	5.13 ¹⁾	—	10.35	15.00 ¹⁾	0 тр. Русе
2.50	7.10	—	14.50	17.42	127 тр. Г. Оряховица
4.07	8.34	—	16.23	19.05	175 пр. Върбаново
1.08	8.42 ²⁾	9.02	—	17.00	0 тр. Ст. Загора
4.53	9.14	12.26	—	20.24	131 пр. Върбаново
6.25	9.35	13.05	16.40	20.45	0 тр. Върбаново
6.39	9.49	13.19	16.54	21.59	7 Стойковци
6.48	9.58	13.28	17.03	21.08	10 Съботковци
7.01	10.11	13.41	17.16	21.21	16 Иванковци
7.10	10.20	13.50	17.25	21.30	23 пр. Габрово

1) Тръгва от Бяла 2) Пристига в Плячковици 3) Тръгва от Плячковици.

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Burgas — Pomorie

Gares et haltes	Т. км.	С 3102 1, 2	С 3104 1, 2	С 3106 1, 2
Burgas X. М.К.П.	пр.	28	6.56	14.00
VI Pavlov 8 X	тр.	26	6.50	13.54
				18.20
				18.14
Sofija 1 пр.	Т. км.	468	20.27	5.00
Plovdiv 8 пр.	429	16.08	23.15	8.10
VI Pavlov 8 пр.	0	9.48	15.24	21.27
VI Pavlov 3, 8 X	пр.	26	6.46	13.50
Solnizlie		20	6.37	13.40
Sarajovo		15	6.26	13.28
Laka		8	6.11	13.12
Loza		5	6.03	13.03
Pomorie X. М.К.П.	тр.	0	5.50	12.50

Värbanovo — Gabrovo

Gares et haltes	Т. км.	С 4101 1, 2	С 4103 1, 2	С 4105 1, 2	С 4107 1, 2	С 4109 1, 2
Ruse 4, 9 пр.	175	10.08	—	17.42	19.23 ¹⁾	23.21 ¹⁾
G. Orjakhovitsa 2, 4 пр.	48	6.23	11.48	13.55	17.20	20.36
Värbanovo 4 пр.	0	5.00	9.24	12.31	15.48	19.15
St. Zagora 4, 8 пр.	131	8.01 ²⁾	11.45	—	19.45	19.43 ³⁾
Värbanovo пр.	0	7.22	8.47	—	16.30	19.09
Värbanovo X 4 пр.	23	4.45	8.17	12.00	15.20	18.55
Stojkovtzi	16	4.35	8.07	11.50	15.10	18.45
Sabotkovtzi	13	4.29	8.01	11.44	15.04	18.39
Ivankovtzi	7	4.19	7.51	11.34	15.54	18.29
Gabrovo X пр.	0	4.05	7.37	11.20	14.40	18.15

1) Пристига в Бяла.

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51. Станке Димитров — Бобов дол									
2.55 3.51	5.28 6.39	9.37 10.35	15.31 16.29	— —	Врези	Т. км. 32 0	тр. Благоевград пр. Ст. Димитров	—	
22.50 1.49	1.24 ¹⁾ 3.14	7.35 11.28	14.40 17.54	17.38 ¹⁾ 19.27		0 105	тр. София пр. Ст. Димитров	—	
С 5102	С Х 2	С 5104 2	С 5106 2	С 5108 2		Т. км.	Гари и спирки		
5.20	7.02	13.20	19.36	21.20	0	■ ■ ■ ↓	тр.	Ст. Димитров	
5.38	7.17	13.38	19.54	21.38	8		Голямо село		
6.18	7.33	14.18	20.30	22.18	16		Мламолово		
6.38	—	14.38	20.50	22.38	23		Бобов дол		
1) Тръва от Димитрово 2) Пристига в Димитрово.									
71. Бойчиновци — Берковица									
С 7102 1, 2	С 7112 2	С 7104 1, 2	С 7106 1, 2	С 7108 2	Т. км.	Гари и спирки			
20.05 21.53 0.08	4.02 6.00 7.50	— — —	13.30 14.30 17.13	— — —	Врези с Лом и Видин	Т. км. 146 69 0	тр. Видин тр. Лом пр. Бойчиновци	—	
23.35 2.03 3.26	— — —	6.35 9.08 10.44	14.45 17.24 18.59	— 19.20 21.18	Врези с Мездра и София	0 88 153	тр. София тр. Мездра пр. Бойчиновци	—	
3.50 3.59 4.12 4.22 4.32 4.48 5.00 5.16	8.10 8.19 8.33 — — — — —	11.15 11.24 11.38 11.48 11.58 12.14 12.26 12.42	19.20 19.29 19.43 19.55 20.05 20.22 20.34 20.50	22.00 22.09 22.23 23.05 23.15 23.32 23.44 24.00	0 5 14 19 26 32 40	■ ■ ■ ■ ■ ■ ■ ■	тр. пр. тр. ↓ пр.	Бойчиновци Белотинци Михайловград Живовци Боровци Бокиловци Берковица	

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Stanke Dimitrov — Bobov dol

Blagoevgrad 5 np.		T. км.	0	6.26	—	12.39	19.07	2.55
St. Dimitrov 5 mp.		32	5.10	—	11.38	18.08	1.59	
Sofija 5 np.		105	Врези	6.30	—	14.00	22.24 ¹⁾	—
St. Dimitrov 5 mp.		0		2.40	—	10.45	20.30	—
Gares et haltes			T. км.	C 5101	C IX	C 5103	C 5105	C 5107
				2	2	2	2	2
St. Dimitrov 5 X np.		23	2.10	8.20	10.10	17.57	0.30	
Goljamo selo		15	1.56	8.07	9.56	17.43	0.16	
Mislomolovo		7	1.42	7.54	9.42	17.29	0.02	
Bobov dol		0	1.30	—	9.30	17.18	23.30	

Bojčinovtzi — Berkovitz

Bojčinovtzi — Berkovitz									
Gares et haltes	Т. км.	С	С	С	С	С			
		707	7101	7111	7103	7105			
		2	1, 2	2	1, 2	1, 2			
Vidin 7 пр.	Т. км.	146	—	14.25	14.25	22.35	7.36		
Lom 72 пр.	69	—	—	12.59	12.59	21.06	5.30		
Bojčinovtzi 7 пр.	0	—	—	10.54	10.54	19.07	3.38		
Sofija 2, 7 пр.	153	Врези с Мездра и София	9.12	12.42	—	22.05	5.08		
Mezdra 2, 7 пр.	65		7.02	9.50	—	19.13	2.09		
Bojčinovtzi 7 пр.	0		5.06	7.58	—	17.22	0.23		
Bojčinovtzi X 7	пр.	40	4.35	7.40	10.10	16.55	23.50		
Belotintzi	↑	35	4.28	7.32	10.02	16.47	23.42		
Mihajlovgrad X	пр.	26	4.14	7.17	9.47	16.32	23.27		
Živovtzi	пр.	21	4.05	7.12	—	15.55	23.00		
Borovtzi	пр.	14	3.56	7.03	—	15.46	22.51		
Boklovitzi	пр.	8	3.43	6.51	—	15.33	22.38		
Berkovitz X	пр.	0	3.34	6.24	—	15.17	22.24		
			3.22	6.30	—	15.05	22.12		

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72

72. Брусарци — Лом =

—	4.02	—	13.30	—	Връзки с Видин	Т. км. 0	тр. Видин	—
—	6.35	—	16.07	—	Връзки с Видин	102	пр. Брусарци	—
23.35	—	6.35	—	14.45	Връзки с София	0	тр. София	—
2.03	7.35 ¹⁾	9.08	—	17.24	Връзки с София	88	тр. Мездра	—
4.34	8.02	11.49	—	20.01	Връзки с София	197	пр. Брусарци	—
С 7202	С 712	С 7204	С 7206	С 7208	Т. км.	Гари и спирки		
1, 2	1, 2	1, 2	1, 2	1, 2	1, 2			
4.49	8.20	12.15	16.40	20.22	0	тр.	Брусарци	—
4.56	8.27	12.22	16.47	20.29	4	↓	Крива бара	—
5.04	8.44	12.31	17.04	20.38	8	↓	Басилевци	—
5.12	9.01	12.40	17.21	20.47	12	↓	Стал. махала	—
5.23	9.19	12.51	17.42	21.58	18	↓	Момин брод	—
5.30	9.27	12.59	17.50	21.06	23	пр.	Лом	—
—	—	13.04	—	21.10	23	пр.	Лом	—
—	—	13.09	—	21.14	25	пр.	Лом-север	—

1) Тръгва от Долно Цервене

Ресторантните вагони предлагат питателна и вкусна храна, висококачествени напитки, вежлива прислуга и уютна обстановка при общодостъпни цени. Използвайте ги!

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72

Brusartzi — Lom

Vidin 7 пр.	Т. км. 102	Връзки с Видин	—	14.25	—	22.35	—
Brusartzi 7,72 мп.	0	Връзки с Видин	—	11.58	—	20.09	—
Sofija 2, 7 пр.	197	Връзки с София	12.42	—	22.06	—	5.08
Mezdra 2, 7 пр.	109	Връзки с София	9.38	—	19.03	—	1.59
Brusartzi 7,72 мп.	0	Връзки с София	6.55	—	16.17	—	23.05
Gares et haltes	Т. км.	С 711	С 7201	С 7203	С 7205	С 7207	
		1, 2	1, 2	1, 2	1, 2	1, 2	
Brusartzi X 7 пр.	25	6.41	11.28	15.18	19.40	22.40	
Kriva Bara пр.	21	6.35	11.21	15.11	19.33	22.33	
Vasilovtzi пр.	17	6.27	11.12	15.02	19.24	22.24	
Stalijska mahala пр.	13	6.19	10.55	14.53	19.05	22.15	
Momin brod пр.	7	6.09	10.35	14.40	18.44	22.03	
Lom X пр.	2	6.00	10.25	14.30	18.34	21.53	
Lom-sever X пр.	0	—	—	13.15	17.42	21.18	

Комбинираното пътуване по железниците и Дунава с ОБИКОЛЕН БИЛЕТ е истинско удоволствие.

Пътници,
Бъдете дисциплинирани, спазвайте реда при настаняването си в превозното средство и при напускането му.

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81

81. Пловдив — Панагюрище					
23.20	9.05	13.38	Врези	Т. км.	тр. София
4.00	12.45	18.30		0	пр. Пловдив
				173	
П	Мот	С	Т. км.	Гари и спирки	
8102	8104	8106	Т. км.		
2	2	2	Т. км.		
7.20	13.15	19.25	0	тр.	Пловдив
7.23	13.23	19.35	6	пр.	Филипово
—	6.00 ¹⁾	9.40	Т. км.	тр. Бургас	
4.3 ²⁾	8.05	13.50	291	тр. Ст. Загора	
6.24	10.48	15.55	102	пр. Филипово	
			0		
7.32	13.26	19.40	6	тр.	Филипово
7.42	13.35	19.51	12		Царацово
7.50	13.42	19.59	16		Бенковски
8.08	13.58	20.25	27		Голямо Конаре
8.23	14.10	20.41	36		Тополов дол
8.50	14.22	21.10	44		Овчеполци
8.59	14.29	21.20	48		Цар Асен
9.12	14.39	21.34	56		Смилец
9.27	14.51	21.50	64		Дюлево
9.45	15.02	22.14	72		Стрелча
10.10	15.20	22.40	90	пр.	Панагюрище

1) Тръгва от Чирпан

2) Тръгва от Ямбол

30% НАМАЛЕНИЕ
при колективно пътуване по железниците
през цялата година

Справка стр. 33

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81

Plovdiv — Panagjurište

Sofija 1	пр.	173	Врези	12.32	19.45	21.35 ⁴⁾	
Plovdiv 1	пр.	0		8.30	15.00	18.35	
Gares et haltes			Т. км.	С	П	Мот	
			Т. км.	8101	8103	8105	
			Т. км.	2	2	2	
Plovdiv 8, 81 X, B	пр.	90	6.05	12.50	17.40		
Filipovo 8	пр.	84	5.55	12.42	17.33		
Burgas 8	пр.	291	13.25	19.30	23.35 ⁴⁾		
St. Zagora 8	пр.	102	8.40	15.26	21.40		
Filipovo 8	пр.	0	5.57	13.11	18.57		
— Filipovo 8 X	пр.	84	5.50	12.38	17.30		
— Tzarasovo		78	5.40	12.30	17.23		
— Benkovski		74	5.32	12.23	17.16		
— Goljamo Konare		68	5.16	12.09	17.02		
— Topolov dol		54	4.53	11.55	16.46		
— Ovčepolizl		46	4.42	11.45	16.37		
— Tzar Asen		42	4.31	11.38	16.29		
— Smilez		34	4.20	11.29	16.20		
— Djulevo		26	4.09	11.20	16.11		
— Strelča		18	3.55	11.07	15.59		
— Panagjurište	пр.	0	3.30	10.45	15.40		

3) Пристига в Ямбол

4) Пристига в Костенец

Пътуването с ОБИКОЛЕН БИЛЕТ е икономично

Справка стр. 31

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82

82. Пловдив — Левскиград = Plovdiv — Levstigrad												
Т.к.м.	Гара и спирки — Gares et haltes	П		Мот		П		С		П		Мот
		308	8202	1, 2	2	8204	8202A	1, 2	2	8206	8210	8212
0	София — Sofia 1	23.20	—	—	—	7.10	9.05	—	—	13.38	—	—
173	Пловдив — Plovdiv	4.00	—	—	—	11.56	12.46	—	—	16.30	—	—
0	Джамитовград —	—	—	—	—	3.58	6.40	—	—	12.42	14.30	18.00
78	Пловдив — Plovdiv	—	—	—	—	6.08	8.15	—	—	14.45	17.07	21.06
0	Асеновград — Asenovgrad	—	—	—	—	6.10	10.55	—	—	17.00	19.10	—
18	Пловдив — Plovdiv 15	—	—	—	—	6.45	11.37	—	—	17.45	19.50	—
0	Пещера — Peštera 14	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	15.42	—	—
50	Пловдив — Plovdiv	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	17.30	—	—
0	Пловдив — Plovdiv 1, 8 X 8202	5.25	1) 6.55	2) 6.55	12.10	14.15	14.50	18.58	—	22.28	—	—
6	Филипово — Filipovo 5, 81 X	5.36	7.07	7.07	12.22	14.30	15.12	19.12	—	22.35	—	—
14	Труд — Trud	5.46	7.17	7.17	12.32	14.43	15.35	19.23	—	22.45	—	—
19	Гр. Игнатиево — Gr. Ignatievo	5.55	7.27	7.27	12.40	14.55	16.00	19.34	—	22.52	—	—
25	Калояново — Kalojanovo	6.07	7.38	7.38	12.49	15.07	16.10	19.44	—	—	—	—
30	Чернозем — Chernozem	6.15	7.47	7.47	12.57	15.17	16.20	19.53	—	—	—	—
34	Долна махала — Dolna mahala 82a	6.20	7.52	7.52	13.02	15.23	—	19.58	—	—	—	—

1) Движи се в празнични и несладни дни от 3. VI до 30. IX. вкл.

2) Движи се само в празнични дни.

3) Движи се само в съботни, неделни и непразнични дни.

Средна — Suite

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82. Пловдив — Левскиград = Plovdiv — Levstigrad												
Т.к.м.	Гара и спирки — Gares et haltes	П		Мот		П		С		П		Мот
		308	8202	1, 2	2	8204	8202A	1, 2	2	8206	8210	8212
0	Долна махала —	5.40	8.10	—	—	13.20	15.50	—	—	20.25	—	—
18	Хисар — Hisar 82a	7.20	8.40	—	—	13.45	16.30	—	—	20.55	—	—
0	Хисар — Hisar 82a	5.10	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	14.50	18.50	—
18	Долна махала —	5.35	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	15.12	19.25	—
34	Долна махала — Dolna mahala	5.28	8.00	10.40	13.12	—	—	—	—	16.35	20.15	—
38	Горна махала — Gorna mahala	5.35	8.08	10.49	13.19	—	—	—	—	16.42	20.23	—
43	Песнопой — Pesnopoј	6.45	8.17	10.59	13.27	—	—	—	—	16.52	20.32	—
52	Бажа — Baжа	6.58	8.32	11.20	13.42	—	—	—	—	17.06	20.47	—
60	Дъбене — Dăbene	7.09	8.44	11.34	13.54	—	—	—	—	17.17	20.58	—
68	Левскиград — Levstigrad 3 X 8202	7.20	8.56	11.50	14.05	—	—	—	—	17.28	21.10	—
0	Левскиград — Levstigrad 3 мр.	7.40	—	—	—	14.56	—	—	—	18.15	22.20	—
171	София — Sofia	9.50 ¹⁾	—	—	—	19.52	—	—	—	21.55	0.38 ²⁾	—
0	Левскиград — Levstigrad 3 мр.	7.30	—	—	—	12.05	15.10	—	—	18.10	0.25	—
64	Казанлък — Kazanlık 3	9.17	—	—	—	13.17	17.15	—	—	20.10	1.37	—
160	Сивен — Siven 3	12.50	—	—	—	15.38	20.48	—	—	—	3.55	—

1) Движи се в празнични и неделни дни от 3. VI до 30. IX. вкл.

2) Пристига в София.

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82

82. Левскиград — Пловдив — Levstikgrad — Plovdiv												
Т. к. м.	София — Sofia 3	м.р.	4.09	8.30	9.20	—	15.52	—	—	—	—	—
Възник	0	Левскиград — Levstikgrad 3 пр.	6.30	11.53	13.55	—	20.40	—	—	—	—	—
Т. к. м.	Сливен — Sliven 3	м.р.	—	—	—	8.00	14.22	14.22	16.00	—	—	—
Възник	0	Казанлык — Kazanlak 3 пр.	2.34	5.25	—	11.45	16.46	16.46	19.35	—	—	—
Възник	160	Левскиград — Levstikgrad 3 пр.	3.48	7.12	—	13.45	18.02	18.02	21.25	—	—	—
Т. к. м.	Гари и сиври — Gares et haltes	II	С	С	Мот	П	Мот	П	П	П	П	П
Възник	0	8201	8213	8201A	8215	8203	8217	8205	307	—	—	—
Възник	18	1, 2	2	1, 2	2	2	2	2	2	1, 2	1, 2	1, 2
Т. к. м.	Д. махала — D. mahala 82a	м.р.	6.40	—	—	13.20	15.50	20.25	20.25	22.45	—	—
Възник	18	Хисар — Hissar 82a	7.20	—	—	13.45	16.30	20.55	20.55	23.15	—	—
Т. к. м.	Хисар — Hissar 82a	м.р.	5.10	—	10.00	—	14.50	18.50	18.50	21.51	—	—
Възник	18	Д. махала — D. mahala 82a	5.35	—	10.23	—	15.12	19.25	19.25	22.18	—	—

а) Денжи се само в празнични и неделни дни от 3. VI до 30. IX вкл.
 б) В празнични и неделни дни от 3. VI до 30. IX вкл. не се денжи.
 в) Грива от Загитиди.

Следва — Suite

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Гари и сиври — Gares et haltes												
Т. к. м.	П	Мот	С	П	С	Мот	П	С	Мот	П	П	П
Възник	8201	8207	8201A	8203	8209	8211	8205	307	—	—	—	—
Възник	1, 2	2	1, 2	1, 2	2	2	2	2	2	1, 2	1, 2	1, 2
Т. к. м.	Долна махала — Dolna mahala 82a	м.р.	5.52	—	10.35	15.28	—	—	—	—	—	—
Възник	34	Чернозем — Chernozem	5.58	—	10.42	15.34	—	—	—	—	—	—
Възник	43	Калояново — Kalojanovo	6.10	а) 7.48	10.52	15.42	16.50	—	—	—	—	—
Възник	49	Гр. Игнатиево — Gr. Ignatievo	6.20	7.57	11.03	15.51	17.18	—	—	—	—	—
Възник	54	Труд — Trud	6.29	8.06	11.13	15.59	17.30	—	—	—	—	—
Възник	62	Филипово — Filipovo 8 81. X	6.38	8.14	11.25	16.08	17.42	—	—	—	—	—
Т. к. м.	Филипово — Filipovo 8. 81	м.р.	8.20	8.20	13.11	18.57	18.57	—	—	—	—	—
Възник	0	См. Загора — St. Zagora 8 пр.	10.45	10.45	15.25	21.40	21.40	—	—	—	—	—
Възник	102	Бургас — Burgas 3, 8 пр.	—	—	19.30	23.35	23.35	—	—	—	—	—
Възник	291	Пловдив — Plovdiv 8, 81, X	6.42	8.17	11.35	16.12	17.48	—	—	—	—	—
Възник	68	Пловдив — Plovdiv 1, 8, 14, 15, 81	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Т. к. м.	Пловдив — Plovdiv 1	м.р.	8.30	8.30	15.00	16.30	—	—	—	—	—	—
Възник	0	София — Sofia	12.32	12.32	19.45	20.27	—	—	—	—	—	—
Възник	173	Пловдив — Plovdiv 14 пр.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Възник	50	Пешера — Peshera	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Възник	78	Пловдив — Plovdiv 1 пр.	7.35	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Възник	144	Димитров — Dimitrovo пр.	10.04	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Възник	0	Силениград — Silengrad пр.	13.15	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Възник	18	Пловдив — Plovdiv 15 пр.	7.15	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Възник	18	Асеновград — Asenovgrad пр.	7.55	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

а) Денжи се само в празнични и неделни дни от 3. VI до 30. IX вкл. не се денжи.
 б) В празнични и неделни дни от 3. VI до 30. IX вкл. не се денжи.
 в) Денжи се само в празнични и неделни дни от 3. VI до 30. IX вкл. не се денжи.
 г) Пристига в Цирин а) Пристига в Ямбол

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82 А и 83

82 А. Долна махала — Хисар									
5.25	6.55	12.10	14.15	18.58	—			тр. Пловдив	—
6.20	7.52	13.02	15.23	19.58	—			пр. Долна махала	—
4.55	—	12.20	14.35	19.05	21.35	Врези		тр. Левскиград	—
5.44	—	13.06	15.20	19.53	22.23			пр. Долна махала	—
С	С	Мот	С	С	С	Т. км.		Гари и спирки	—
8204А	8204Б	8206А	8202А	8208А	8210А				
1, 2	1, 2	2	1, 2	1, 2	1, 2				
6.40	8.10	13.20	15.50	20.25	22.45	0	тр	Долна махала	—
7.05	8.26	13.33	16.15	20.40	23.00	8	пр	Черничево	—
7.20	8.40	13.45	16.30	20.55	23.15	18		Хисар	—

а) Движи се от 3. VI, до 30. IX вкл.

б) В празнични и неделни дни от 3. VI до 30. IX вкл. не се движи.

в) Движи се само в празнични и неделни дни от 3. VI до 30. IX вкл.

83. Ямбол — Елхово									
20.40	23.20	9.05	Т. км.		тр.			София	—
0.55	5.45	13.00	360		тр.			Пловдив	—
3.18	8.52	15.38	187		тр.			Ст. Загора	—
4.32	10.27	17.02	79		пр.			Ямбол	—
—	9.40	15.15	0						
—	12.10	18.18	110	тр.				Бургас	—
			0	пр.				Ямбол	—
С	П	С	Т. км.					Гари и спирки	—
8302	8304	8306							
1, 2	1, 2	1, 2							
5.05	12.30	18.40	0	тр.				Ямбол	—
5.35	12.52	19.10	13					Ханово	—
6.12	13.10	19.45	23					Тенево	—
6.23	13.20	20.08	27					Маломир	—
6.39	13.36	20.27	36					Бояново	—
6.49	13.46	20.37	41					Кирилово	—
6.58	13.55	20.46	46	пр.				Елхово	—

82 А и 83

Dolna mahala — Hisar									
Plovdiv	пр.	6.50	11.45	16.20	21.04	23.30			
Do'na mahala 82	пр.	5.52	10.35	15.28	20.08	22.32			
Levskigrad	пр.	7.20	11.50	17.28	21.10	—			
Dolna mahala 82	пр.	6.28	10.40	16.35	20.15	—			
Gares et haltes	Т. км.	С	С	Мот	С	С			
		8203 А	8201 А	8205 А	8207 А	8209 А			
		1, 2	1, 2	2	1, 2	1, 2			
Dolna mahala 8, ☐	пр	18	5.35	10.23	15.12	19.25	а)	22.13	
Černičevo		10	5.23	10.12	15.02	19.13		22.02	
Hisar	тр	0	5.10	10.00	14.40	18.50		21.50	

Jambol — Elhovo

Sofija 1	пр.	Т. км.							
Plovdiv	пр.	360			19.45	20.27	5.00		
St. Zagora	пр.	187			11.00	16.08	23.15		
Jambol 8	пр.	79			7.40	13.38	20.12		
	пр.	0			6.00	12.20	18.28		
Burgas	пр.	110			—	13.25	19.30		
Jambol 8	пр.	0			—	10.35	17.10		
Gares et haltes	Т. км.	С	П	С					
		8301	8303	8305					
		1, 2	1, 2	1, 2					
Jambol 8, X	пр.	46	5.50	10.15	16.50				
Hanovo		33	5.32	9.59	16.32				
Tenevo		23	5.15	9.44	16.14				
Malomir		19	4.57	9.35	16.01				
Bojanovo		10	4.37	9.19	15.42				
Kirilovo		5	4.25	9.09	15.30				
Elhovo	тр.	0	4.15	9.00	15.20				

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84. Сталин — Ст. Оряхово ==					
	П-2701 C-8401 1, 2	П-815 C-8 03 1, 2	Т. км.		Гари и спирки —
	6.32	17.50	0	■	Сталин —
	6.37	17.56	2	■	Сталин-спирка —
	6.51	18.13	9	■	Тополите —
	6.57	18.20	13	■	Езерово —
	7.03	18.27	17	■	Страшимирово —
	7.23	18.38	19	■	Белослав —
	7.31	18.49	26	■	Разделна —
	5.00	13.00	Врези	0	тр. Толбухин —
	7.08	15.03	82	пр.	Разделна —
	8.15	18.53	25	тр	Разделна —
	8.24	19.03	32	■	Синдел —
	20.00	7.52	0	тр.	София —
	7.19	19.00	548	пр.	Синдел —
	8.34	19.15	32	■	Синдел —
	8.42	19.23	36	■	Юнак —
	—	—	Врези	0	тр. Поляновград —
	—	—	122	пр	Юнак —
	8.44	19.25	36	■	Юнак —
	9.00	19.40	44	■	Дъбравино —
	9.08	19.49	47	■	Горни чифлик —
	9.19	20.00	52	■	Пчелник —
	9.57	20.22	56	■	Долни чифлик —
	10.07	20.32	61	■	Старо Оряхово —

1) Пристига в Аспарухово

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Stalin — St. Orjahovo

Gares et haltes		Т. км.	П-2702 C-8402 1, 2	Б-22 C-8404 1, 2	
Stalin X	пр	61	7.54	19.48	
Stalin-spirka	↑	59	7.50		
Topolite		52	7.40		
Ezerovo		48			
Strašimirovo		44			
Beloslav		42	7.27	19.27	
Razdelna 27	тр	35	7.11	19.16	
Tolbuhin	пр.	82	10.08	1.34	
Razdelna 27	тр.	0	7.45	23.13	
Razdelna	пр	35	6.34	19.12	
Sindel 2	тр.	29	6.25	19.06	
Sofija	пр.	548	20.48	9.12	
Sindel 2	тр.	0	9.10	21.07	
Sindel	пр	29	6.21	18.19	
Junak	тр	35	6.14	18.12	
Poljanovgrad	пр.	122	10.07	20.50 ¹	
Junak 8	тр.	0	6.18	20.15	
Junak	пр.	25	6.09	18.10	
Dăbravino		17	5.54	17.55	
Gorni čiflik		14	5.45	17.46	
Pčelnik		9	5.34	17.35	
Dolni čiflik		5	5.25	17.26	
Staro Orjahovo	тр.	0	4.50	16.55	

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91. Самуил — Тодорово =					
2.52 0.45	— 7.15	12.50 12.35	18.10 19.00	Врези Т. км 62 105	тр. тр. Каспичан — Русе —
С 9102 1, 2	С 9104 1, 2	С 9106 1, 2	С 9108 1, 2	Т. км	Гари и спирин —
5.00	10.28	15.80	22.30	0	тр. Самуил —
5.15	10.39	16.05	22.44	9	Хърсово —
5.24	10.48	16.14	22.53	14	Голяма вода —
5.41	11.05	16.31	23.10	18	Богданци —
5.50	11.14	16.40	23.19	22	Бърдоква —
5.59	11.23	16.49	23.28	26	Голям поровец —
6.08	11.32	16.58	23.37	31	пр. Исперих —
6.30	11.46	17.10	—	39	тр. Китанчево —
6.33	11.59	17.23	—	46	пр. Тодорово —
6.44	12.10	17.34	—		

За пътуване до
ЛЕТНИ КОЛОНИИ И ЛАГЕРИ —
30% намаление

Samuil — Todorovo

Kaspičan Ruse	пр. пр.	62 105	Врези	4.22 6.58	— 6.58	11.35 —	16.54 17.22	23.30 —
Gares et haltes		Т. км	С 9101 A 1, 2	С 9101 1, 2	С 9103 1, 2	С 9105 1, 2	С 9107A 1, 2	С 9107 1, 2
Samuil 9 ♀	пр.	46	3.10	3.45	9.25	14.26	21.40	
Hârsovo		37	2.48	3.23	9.03	14.04	21.18	
Goljama voda		32	2.36	3.11	8.50	13.52	21.05	
Bogdantzi		28	2.26	3.01	8.40	13.42	20.54	
Bârdokva		24	2.04	2.39	8.18	13.22	20.32	
Goljam porovetz		20	1.56	2.31	8.10	13.14	20.24	
Ispërîh ♀, ♂	тр. пр.	15	1.43	2.18	7.57	13.01	20.10	
Kitančevo	↑	7	—	—	7.40	12.54	18.44	
Todorovo	тр.	0	—	—	7.28	12.42	18.32	
					7.16	12.30	18.20	

а) Движи се от 3. VI до 30. IX. вкл.
б) Движи се от 1. X. нататък

30 НАМАЛЕНИЕ

при колективно пътуване по железниците
през цялата година

Справка стр. 33

Т1. Червен бряг—Оряхово

22.10 1.50	2.42 ¹⁾ 4.15	8.05 12.17	12.50 16.46	Т. к. 0 141	тр пр	София — Червен бряг
—	14.45	23.45	8.25	0	тр	Сталин —
—	22.27	7.25	14.15	266	тр	Г. Оряховица —
—	1.30	10.38	16.30	377	тр	Плевен —
—	3.08	12.13	17.35	439	пр	Червен бряг —
С 102 1, 2	С 104 1, 2	П 106 1, 2	С 112 1, 2	Т. км. Т. км.	Гари и спирки	
2.12	4.50	13.00	18.30	0	тр	Червенбег —
2.33	5.11	13.22	18.52	8		Чумаковци —
2.48	5.32	13.47	19.15	14		Койнаре —
3.13	6.00	13.59	19.45	23		Бреняца —
3.53	7.12	14.39	20.45	36		Кнежа —
4.20	7.39	15.06	21.12	47	пр	Бърдарски геран —
4.35	7.54	15.21	21.28	54	тр	Бела Слатина —
5.08	8.34	15.45	—	56		Б. Слатина-спирка —
5.17	8.48	15.51	—	59		Търнава —
5.29	9.03	16.03	—	68		Алтимир —
5.53	9.32	16.22	—	75		Галиче —
6.18	9.53	16.38	—	80		Ляпница —
6.36	10.13	16.57	—	86		Крушовица —
6.56	10.36	17.14	—	89		Войводово —
7.04	10.44	17.22	—	94		Букьовци —
7.32	11.12	17.37	—	98		Сараево —
7.42	11.22	17.47	—	109	пр	Оряхово —
8.05	11.45	18.10	—			

1) Тръгва от Мездра

За еднодневно пътуване на отиване и
връщане — „РР“ билети

Справка стр. 30

Червен бряг—Оряхово

София 2	np	Т. к. 141	Връзки	16.53	20.22	—	7.30
Червен бряг 2 mp		0		12.24	17.43	—	3.17
Stalin 2	np	439	Връзки	19.45	5.00	8.10	14.15
G. Orjahovtza	np	173		14.01	21.35	2.10	6.37
Pleven 2	np	62		11.49	18.27	23.49	3.30
Червен бряг	mp	0		10.45	16.56	22.45	2.03

Gare et haltes	Т. км.	П 101 1, 2	С 103 1, 2	С 105 1, 2	С 111 1, 2	
Червенбег 2, X np	↑	109	10.20	16.32	22.18	1.38
Cumakovtzi		101	10.00	16.12	21.58	1.18
Kojnare		95	9.45	15.58	21.43	1.0
Brenitza		86	9.23	15.27	21.08	0.31
Kneza		73	8.54	14.49	20.30	24.00
Bardarski geran		62	8.20	13.57	19.34	23.17
Bjala Slatina	тр	55	8.02	13.39	19.16	23.00
B. Slatina-spirka	np	53	7.37	13.11	18.28	—
Tarnava		50	7.32	13.06	18.23	—
Altimir		41	7.19	12.53	18.07	—
Galka		34	7.02	12.36	17.50	—
Lipnitsa		29	6.44	12.12	17.18	—
Krusovitzza		23	6.33	12.00	17.02	—
Vojvodovo		20	6.13	11.36	16.32	—
Bukjovtzi		15	6.03	11.22	16.16	—
Saraevo		11	5.50	11.09	16.03	—
Orjahovo X np	↓	0	5.29	10.44	15.29	—
	тр		5.05	10.20	15.05	—

За многочленни семейства —

30% намаление

Справка стр. 32

T2. Септември (Пазарджик) — Добриница											
Септември (Пазарджик) — Велинград-юг всички влакове вж таб. Т 2 бис.											
23.40	1.05	—	4.06	—	8.30	16.30	Врзани	0	тр.	Пловдив	—
1.16	2.32	—	5.08	—	9.34	17.34	54	пр.	Септември	—	—
20.40	23.20	—	—	7.10	9.05	13.38	0	тр.	София	—	—
23.02	2.30	—	—	10.30	11.38	16.53	119	пр.	Септември	—	—
Мот	Мот	С	Мот	Мот	Мот	Мот	Г. км.	Гари и спирки			
210	202	244	208	212A	204	206	0	тр.	Септември	—	—
1.2	1.2	2	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2	7	пр.	Варвара	—	—
2.10	2.50	4.10	5.55	10.45	11.50	17.58	0	тр.	Пазарджик	—	—
2.20	3.00	4.24	6.10	10.58	12.00	18.08	17	пр.	Варвара	—	—
—	—	3.34	5.55	—	11.10	17.40	Врзани	0	тр.	Пазарджик	—
—	—	4.18	6.18	—	11.45	18.10	17	пр.	Варвара	—	—
2.22	3.03	4.42	6.27	11.03	12.03	18.13	7	тр.	Варвара	—	—
2.33	3.14	4.56	—	11.16	12.14	18.24	13	тр.	Марко Николов	—	—
2.43	3.25	5.10	6.47	11.28	12.24	18.34	18	тр.	Цепина	—	—
3.04	3.45	5.50	7.08	11.58	12.47	18.56	27	тр.	Долене	—	—
3.31	4.15	6.40	7.36	12.30	13.14	19.24	43	тр.	Костандово	—	—
3.42	4.27	6.56	7.48	12.45	13.26	19.36	51	тр.	Велинград	—	—
3.44	4.36	—	8.02	12.56	13.30	19.41	54	тр.	Велинград-юг	—	—
3.50	4.50	—	8.13	13.04	13.38	19.50	65	тр.	Острец	—	—
—	5.06	—	8.29	—	13.54	20.06	71	тр.	Цветяно	—	—
—	5.18	—	8.42	—	14.09	20.18	77	тр.	Св. Петка	—	—
—	5.30	—	8.55	—	14.21	20.33	92	тр.	Авр. колиби	—	—
—	5.55	С	9.18	—	14.46	20.58	99	тр.	Чисто тепе	—	—
—	6.05	244	—	—	14.56	21.08	108	тр.	Черна моста	—	—
—	6.22	2	—	—	15.09	21.21	126	тр.	Якоруда	—	—
—	6.32	11.50	—	—	15.28	21.33	133	тр.	Бабяк	—	—
—	6.45	12.09	—	—	15.41	21.46	137	тр.	Белица	—	—
—	6.56	12.40	—	—	15.53	21.57	143	тр.	Генерал Ковачев	—	—
Мот	7.05	12.50	Мот	С	16.01	22.05	149	тр.	Гулияна баня	—	—
202A	7.16	13.06	204A	248	16.12	22.16	155	тр.	Разлог	—	—
1.2	7.30	13.54	1.2	2	16.50	22.28	162	тр.	Банско	—	—
4.25	7.44	14.25	11.05	5.15	17.02	22.42	162	тр.	Добриница	—	—
4.35	7.54	14.40	11.15	5.30	17.12	22.52	162	тр.	Добриница	—	—

а) Движи се само в празнични и неделни дни от 3. VI. до 30. IX вкл.
 б) Движи се по допълн. нареждане на М-во на транспорта.
 в) Движи се от 3. VI до 30. IX вкл.
 г) Движи се в присъствени дни от 3. VI до 30. IX вкл.
 д) Освен отпечатаните в таблицата влакове се движат и моторния влак № 201A, които тръгва от Добриница на 8.10 ч. и пристига в Банско на 8.20 ч.

Септември (Пазарджик) — Добриница

(Sептември (Pazardžik)—Velingrad jug tous les trains voir tabl. T 2 bis)

Plovdiv 1	пр.	54	Врзани	—	11.56	—	18.30	23.10	23.10	0.16
Sepтември 1	пр.	0	—	—	10.38	—	17.06	21.52	21.52	23.10
Sofija 1	пр.	119	Врзани	—	12.32	19.45	19.45	—	—	5.00
Sepтември 1	пр.	0	—	—	9.44	16.30	16.30	—	—	1.28
Gares et haltes	Г. км.	Мот	Мот	Мот	Мот	Мот	Мот	Мот	Мот	Мот
Sepтември X 1	пр.	162	6.47	9.32	15.40	16.16	20.52	20.52	22.55	—
Varvara T2a X	пр.	155	6.34	9.22	15.30	16.06	20.40	20.40	22.45	—
Pazardžik	пр.	17	6.48	—	16.00	17.03	20.55	20.55	—	—
Varvara	пр.	0	6.25	—	15.39	16.40	20.33	20.33	—	—
Varvara T2a, X	пр.	155	6.22	9.20	15.27	16.02	20.29	20.29	22.42	—
Marko Nikolov	↑	149	6.12	9.10	15.18	15.53	20.19	20.19	22.32	—
Tzeplina	↑	144	6.02	9.00	15.09	15.43	20.09	20.09	22.22	—
Dolene	↑	135	5.44	8.44	14.53	15.27	19.53	19.53	22.06	—
Kostandovo	↑	119	5.17	8.19	14.28	15.02	19.26	19.26	21.40	—
Velingrad ♀	тр.	111	5.02	8.05	14.14	14.48	19.05	19.05	21.26	—
Velingrad — jug	пр.	108	4.57	7.58	14.10	14.41	18.59	18.59	21.20	—
Ostretz	↑	97	4.52	7.53	14.05	14.36	18.54	18.54	21.15	—
Tzvetino	↑	91	—	7.36	—	14.19	18.35	18.35	20.56	—
Sv. Petka	↑	85	—	7.24	—	14.07	18.23	18.23	20.44	—
Av. amozli kolibi	↑	70	—	7.15	—	13.54	18.14	18.14	20.35	—
Čisto tepe	↑	63	—	6.52	—	13.30	17.50	17.50	20.09	—
Černa Mesta	↑	54	—	6.39	243	13.17	—	—	19.56	—
Jakoruda ♀	↑	46	—	6.24	2	13.02	—	—	19.41	—
Babjak	↑	36	—	6.11	8.58	12.52	—	—	19.31	—
Belliza ♀	↑	29	—	5.56	8.40	12.36	—	—	19.16	—
General Kovačev	↑	25	—	5.46	8.25	12.26	—	—	19.06	—
Gul'jina banja	↑	19	Мот	5.37	8.00	12.18	—	—	18.57	—
Razlog X, ♀	↑	13	205A	5.26	7.45	12.07	245A	203A	18.46	—
Bansko X, ♀	↑	7	1.2	5.16	7.32	11.57	2	1.2	18.36	—
Dobrinista X, ♀	тр.	0	23.15	5.05	6.55	11.46	15.40	17.35	18.25	—
			23.05	4.50	6.25	11.30	15.20	17.25	—	—

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Т 2 бис Септември (Пазарджик) — Велиград юг (всички влакове) = Septemvri (Pazardzhik) — Velingrad jug (tous les trains)													
Т. км	Гари и спирки — Gares et haltes	Мот 210 1, 2	Мот 202 1, 2	С 244 2	Мот 208 1, 2	П 234А 2	Мот 212 1, 2	П 212А 1, 2	Мот 204 1, 2	Мот 214 1, 2	Мот 206 1, 2		
0	Септември — Septemvri 1	2.10	2.50	4.10	5.55	—	—	—	10.45	11.50	15.48	17.58	
7	Варвара — Varvara T2A	2.20	3.00	4.24	6.10	—	—	—	10.58	12.00	15.58	18.08	
Връзки	Пазарджик — Pazardzhik	—	—	3.34 ^{а)}	5.55 ^{б)}	6.50 ^{в)}	9.28 ^{г)}	—	11.10 ^{д)}	16.45 ^{е)}	17.40 ^{ж)}		
0	Варвара — Varvara	—	—	4.18 ^{а)}	6.18 ^{б)}	7.25 ^{в)}	9.50 ^{г)}	—	11.45 ^{д)}	17.08 ^{е)}	18.02 ^{ж)}		
7	Варвара — Varvara	тр.	2.22	3.03	4.42	6.27 ^{а)}	9.55 ^{б)}	11.03 ^{в)}	12.03	17.12	18.13		
13	Марко Николов — Marko Nikolov	пр.	2.33	3.14	4.56	7.39 ^{а)}	10.06 ^{б)}	11.16 ^{в)}	12.14	17.23	18.24		
18	Цепина — Tzerpina	пр.	2.43	3.25	5.10	6.47 ^{а)}	10.16 ^{б)}	11.28 ^{в)}	12.24	17.33	18.34		
28	Долене — Dolene	пр.	3.04	3.45	5.50	7.08 ^{а)}	10.38 ^{б)}	11.52 ^{в)}	12.47	17.52	18.56		
45	Костандово — Kostandovo	пр.	3.31	4.15	6.40	7.36 ^{а)}	11.05 ^{б)}	12.30 ^{в)}	13.14	18.19	19.24		
51	Велиград — Velingrad	пр.	3.42	4.27	6.56	7.48 ^{а)}	11.16 ^{б)}	12.45 ^{в)}	13.26	18.30	19.36		
54	Велиград юг — Velingrad jug	пр.	3.44	4.36	—	8.02 ^{а)}	11.20 ^{б)}	12.56 ^{в)}	13.30	18.34	19.41		
		пр.	3.50	4.42	—	8.08 ^{а)}	11.25 ^{б)}	13.04 ^{в)}	13.36	18.40	19.47		

а) Движи се в празнични и неделни дни от 3. VI до 30. IX. вкл.
б) Движи се ежедневно от 3. VI до 30. IX. вкл.
в) Движи се по допълнителни нареждане от М-вото на транспорта.
г) Движи се само в присъствени дни от 3. VI до 30. IX. вкл.

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Т2 бис Велиград юг — (Пазарджик) Септември (всички влакове) = Velingrad jug — (Pazardzhik) Septemvri (tous les trains)											
Т. км	Гари и спирки — Gares et haltes	Мот 209 1, 2	П 233А 2	Мот 201 1, 2	Мот 211 1, 2	Мот 203 1, 2	С 255 2	Мот 207 1, 2	Мот 213 1, 2	Мот 205 1, 2	
0	Велиград юг — Velingrad jug	тр.	4.82	—	7.53 ^{а)}	14.05	14.36	—	18.54 ^{б)}	18.46 ^{в)}	21.15
7	Велиград — Velingrad	пр.	4.57	—	7.58 ^{а)}	14.10	14.41	—	18.59 ^{б)}	19.59 ^{в)}	21.20
11	Костандово — Kostandovo	пр.	5.02	—	8.05 ^{а)}	14.14	14.48	17.56	19.05 ^{б)}	19.05 ^{в)}	21.26
27	Долене — Dolene	пр.	5.17	—	8.19 ^{а)}	14.28	15.02	18.21	19.26 ^{б)}	19.26 ^{в)}	21.40
36	Цепина — Tzerpina	пр.	5.44	—	8.44 ^{а)}	14.53	15.27	18.54	19.53 ^{б)}	19.53 ^{в)}	22.06
41	Марко Николов — Marko Nikolov	пр.	6.02	—	9.00 ^{а)}	15.09	15.43	19.13	20.09 ^{б)}	20.09 ^{в)}	22.22
47	Варвара — Varvara T2A	пр.	6.12	7.43	9.10 ^{а)}	15.18	15.53	—	20.19 ^{б)}	20.19 ^{в)}	22.32
		пр.	6.22	7.53	9.20 ^{а)}	15.27	16.02	19.38	20.29 ^{б)}	20.29 ^{в)}	22.42
Т. км	Варвара — Varvara	пр.	6.25	7.55	—	15.35	16.12	19.58	20.33 ^{б)}	20.33 ^{в)}	—
0	Пазарджик — Pazardzhik	пр.	6.48	8.25	—	16.05	16.34	20.28	20.55 ^{б)}	20.55 ^{в)}	—
47	Варвара — Varvara	пр.	6.34	8.27	9.22	15.30	16.06	19.54	20.40 ^{б)}	20.40 ^{в)}	22.46
54	Септември — Septemvri 1.	пр.	6.47	8.40	9.32	15.40	16.16	20.06	20.52 ^{б)}	20.52 ^{в)}	22.55

а) Движи се от 3. VI до 30. IX. вкл.
б) Движи се в празнични и неделни дни от 3. VI до 30. IX. вкл.
в) Движи в присъствени дни от 3. VI до 30. IX. вкл.

Т 2а. Септември—Варвара—Пазарджик = Septemvri—Varvara—Pazardžik

Т. км.	Гари и спирки — Gares et haltes	С 224/ 231 2	Мот 216/ 225 2	Мот 218/ 209 1, 2	С 233 1, 2	П 218А 1, 2	С 236/ 237 2	Мот 220/ 219 1, 2	Мот 222/ 221 1, 2	С 248 2	С 239 2	Мот 226/ 207 1, 2
0	Септември — Septemvri 1 ✕	тр.	4.10	4.55	5.55	—	8.00	14.16	15.48	16.45	18.42	—
7	Варвара — Varvara Т 2 ✕	↓	4.40	5.20	6.25	7.55	8.15	15.35	16.12	17.10	18.56	19.58
16	Ляхово — Ljahovo	↓	4.56	5.32	6.37	8.11	—	15.51	16.24	—	—	20.14
24	Пазарджик — Pazardžik 1 ✕	пр.	5.10	5.43	6.48	8.25	—	16.05	16.34	17.30	—	20.56
Време	Т. км. 0 37	Пазарджик—Pazardžik 1 пр. Пловдив — Plovdiv 1 пр.	—	—	7.26 8.54	—	—	—	—	17.38 18.30	—	22.18 23.10

а) Движи се само в празнични дни от 3. VI. — 30. IX. вкл.
б) Движи се от 3. VI. — 30. IX. вкл.

МЛАДЕНИ,
БЪДЕТЕ ВНИМАТЕЛНИ КЪМ ПО ВЪЗРАСТНИТЕ И
ИМ ОТСТЪПВАЙТЕ ДОБРСВОЛНО МЕСТАТА СИ В ПРЕ-
ВОЗНИТЕ СРЕДСТВА!

Т 2а. Пазарджик—Варвара—Септември — Pazardžik—Varvara—Septemvri

Т. км.	Гари и спирки — Gares et haltes	С 232 2	Мот 208/ 218 1, 2	С 234 2	П 217А 2	Мот 212 1, 2	С 236/ 235 2	Мот 214 1, 2	Мот 224/ 222 1, 2	С 240 2	П 225 2	Мот 228/ 227 1, 2
Време	Т. км. 0 37	Пловдив—Plovdiv 1 пр. Пазарджик — Pazardžik 1 пр.	1.05 2.02	4.06 4.48	—	—	8.30 9.14	—	15.00 15.53	16.30 17.14	—	18.35 19.36
0	Пазарджик — Pazardžik ✕ 1	тр.	3.34	5.55	6.50	—	9.28	11.10	16.45	17.40	18.28	—
8	Ляхово — Ljahovo	↓	4.00	6.07	7.07	—	9.39	11.27	16.57	17.51	18.45	—
17	Варвара — Varvara Т 2 ✕	↓	4.18	6.34	7.25	8.27	9.50	12.26	17.08	18.20	19.03	20.40
24	Септември — Septemvri 1 ✕	пр.	—	6.47	—	8.40	—	12.38	—	18.30	—	20.52

а) Движи се само в празнични и неделни дни от 3. VI. — 30. IX. вкл.
б) Движи се от 3. VI. — 30. IX. вкл.
в) Движи се само в присъствени дни от 3. VI. — 30. IX. вкл.

ПЪТНИЦИ,
Бъдете дисциплинирани, спазвайте реда при настаняването си
в превозното средство и при напускането му.

T3

Т3. Кочериново — Рилски манастир —									
22.50	1.20 ³⁾	7.35	14.40	Връзки	Т. км.	0	тр	София —	
1.59	5.10	11.38	18.08		105	тр	Ст. Димитров —		
2.34	5.53	12.17	18.43		127	пр	Кочериново —		
23.40	—	6.20	—		0	тр	Петрич —		
0.35	4.30 ¹⁾	7.15	14.48 ¹⁾		10	тр	Ген. Тодоров —		
3.11	5.47	9.52	15.46		95	пр	Кочериново —		
С	С	С	С	Т. км.	Гари и спирки —				
302	306	304	308						
2	2	2	2						
3.32	6.15	12.34	19.04	0	тр	Кочериново —			
3.44	6.27	12.46	19.16	2		Струма —			
4.05	6.43	13.04	19.34	5		Бараково —			
4.16	6.54	13.15	19.45	8		Поромино —			
4.33	7.14	13.33	20.05	11		Стоб —			
4.52	7.33	13.52	20.24	17	пр	Рива —			
5.30	—	14.32	—		тр				
6.16	—	15.18	—	27		Н. Рилски —			
6.33	—	15.38	—	31		Пастра —			
6.58	—	16.00	—	34		Желю Демиревски —			
7.10	—	16.12	—	37		Елешница —			
7.48	—	16.48	—	43		Брячбор —			
8.10	—	17.10	—	49	пр	Рилски манастир —			

¹⁾ Тръгва от Крупник ²⁾ Тръгва от Димитрово ³⁾ Пристига в Крупник

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T3

Kočerinovo — Rilski monastir

Sofija 5	пр	127	Връзки	—	14.00	20.30	7.25
St. Dimitrov 5	пр	22		6.39	10.35	16.29	3.51
Kočerinovo 5	пр	0		5.55	9.57	15.51	3.14
Petrič T4	пр	95		—	17.20	22.15	6.05
Gen. Todo ov 5	пр	85		7.22 ¹⁾	16.10	21.14	5.05
Kočerinovo 5	пр	0		6.07	12.22	18.47	2.39
Gares et haltes			Т. км.	С	С	С	С
				307	309	301	303/305
				2	2	2	2
Kočerinovo 5 X	пр	49		5.30	9.40	15.30	1.40
Struma		47		5.20	9.30	15.20	1.30
Barakovo		44		5.06	9.16	15.06	1.16
Poromino		41		4.46	8.59	14.45	0.59
Stob		38		4.36	8.49	14.35	0.49
Rila ∇	тр	32		4.12	8.30	14.15	0.30
Neofit Rilski	пр	22		—	—	13.35	20.03
Pastra		18		—	—	13.01	19.29
Želju Demirevski		15		—	—	12.44	19.10
Elešnitza		12		—	—	12.30	18.55
Bržebov		6		—	—	12.13	18.38
Rilski monastir	тр	0		—	—	11.48	18.10
				—	—	11.20	17.40

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T4

T4. Петрич—Ген. Тодоров—Кулата =									
С 402 2	С 404 2	С 406 2	С 408 2	С 410 2	С 412 2	Т. км	Гари и спирки —		
6.30	8.15	14.10	17.50	20.10	23.40	0	тр ↓ пр	Петрич — Мятиново — Мултарово — Ген. Тодоров —	
6.38	8.23	14.28	18.08	20.28	23.58	5			
6.43	8.38	14.33	18.13	20.33	0.03	6			
7.00	8.55	14.50	18.30	20.50	0.20	10			
7.15	—	—	18.50	—	0.35	Врези 0 75 212	Т.км. 0 75 212	тр. Ген.Тодоров — пр Благоевград — пр София —	
9.29	—	—	22.22	—	2.47				
14.00	—	—	—	—	7.25				
22.50	—	—	—	14.40	—	Врези 0 212	0 212	тр. София — пр. Ген. Тодоров —	
5.05	—	—	—	21.14	—				
7.20	—	—	—	21.30	—	10	тр ↓ пр	Ген. Тодоров — Марикостино — Марино поле — Чучулигово — Кулата —	
7.40	—	—	—	21.50	—	16			
7.59	—	—	—	22.09	—	20			
8.08	—	—	—	22.21	—	23			
8.20	—	—	—	22.33	—	26			

ПРЕДАВАЙТЕ ТЕЖКИ БАГАЖИ
за превоз в фургона. Направете
пътуването си приятно и удобно.
Багажните такси са евтини.

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T4

Petrič — Gen. Todorov — Kulata							
Gares et hal es	Т. км	С 401 2	С 403 2	С 405 2	С 407 2	С 409 2	С 411 2
Petrič пр	26	6.05	10.50	14.00	17.20	22.15	1.40
Mitnovo ↑	21	5.48	10.33	13.43	17.03	22.58	1.23
Muletarovo ↓	20	5.43	10.28	13.38	16.58	21.53	1.18
Gen. Todorov тр	16	5.25	10.10	13.20	16.40	21.35	1.00
Gen. Todorov пр 5	Т.км. 0	5.05	—	—	16.10	21.14	—
Blagoevgrad пр	57	3.00	—	—	12.49	19.08	—
Sofija тр	212	22.50	—	—	7.35	14.40	—
Sofija пр	212	—	—	—	—	—	7.25
Gen. Todorov тр	0	—	—	—	—	—	0.35
Gen. Todorov пр	16	—	9.46	—	—	—	0.15
Marikostino ↑	11	—	9.27	—	—	—	23.56
Marin, Pole ↓	6	—	9.08	—	—	—	2.37
Čučuligovo ↓	3	—	8.59	—	—	—	23.28
Kulata тр	0	—	8.46	—	—	—	23.15

Пътуването с ОБИКОЛЕН БИЛЕТ е икономично

Справка стр. 31

14 Пътеводител

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Т5 и Т5а

Т5 и Т5а. Каспичан—Тодор Икономов—Каолиново ==									
12.50	20.00	—	22.10	—	7.52	8.05	Врези	тр.	София —
2.40	6.11	—	11.56	—	17.55	21.33		пр.	Каспичан —
—	—	—	8.25	—	14.45	10.42	Врези	тр.	Сталин —
—	—	—	10.07	—	16.57	23.00		пр.	Каспичан —
С	С	С	П	С	С	С	Т. км.	Гари и спирки —	
514	512	516	502	520	504	520А			
2	2	2	2	2	2	2			
5.50	7.05	8.35	12.25	16.40	18.50	23.25 ¹⁾	0	тр.	Каспичан —
6.12	7.33	8.57	12.52	17.02	18.47	23.47	6		Нови пазар —
—	8.05	—	13.25	—	19.18	—	15		Ст. Михайловски —
—	8.17	—	13.38	—	19.29	—	18		Жилино —
—	8.31	—	13.52	—	19.42	—	21		Войвода —
—	8.51	—	14.12	—	20.05	—	24		Черквище —
—	9.14	—	14.35	—	20.28	—	—		Могила —
—	9.46	—	15.04	—	21.00	—	38		Хърсово —
—	10.30	—	15.46	—	21.40	—	48		Долина —
—	10.45	—	16.01	—	21.55	—	51	пр.	Ружица —
—	10.46	—	—	—	—	—	0	тр.	Ружица —
—	11.14	—	—	—	—	—	8	тр.	Кус —
—	11.38	—	—	—	—	—	15	пр.	Каолиново —
—	—	—	16.02	—	21.56	—	51	тр.	Ружица —
—	—	—	16.33	—	22.28	—	61	пр.	Вълнари —
—	—	—	16.56	—	22.51	—	68	пр.	Т. Икономов —

¹⁾ Движи се само в празнични дни от 3. VI — 30. IX, вкл.

Учащите пътуват колективно по железниците с голямо намаление

Т5 и Т5а

Kaspičan — Todor Jkonomov — Kaolino									
Sofija 2	пр.	Врези	16.58	20.22	—	20.48	7.30	—	9.12
Kaspičan	пр.		2.09	6.15	—	10.15	17.07	—	22.10
Stalin 2	пр.	Врези	5.00	8.10	—	14.15	19.45	19.45	—
Kaspičan	пр.		2.50	6.21	—	12.05	18.05	18.05	—
Gares et haltes		Т. км.	С	С	С	С	С	С	С
			519А	501	513	515	511	519	503
			2	2	2	2	2	2	2
Kaspičan X, 2, 9	пр.	68	0.20	5.42	6.50	9.50	16.32	17.50	21.38
Novi pazar	↑	62	24.00	5.22	6.30	9.30	16.12	17.30	21.18
St. Mihajlovski		53	—	4.50	—	—	15.40	—	20.47
Zilno		50	—	4.39	—	—	15.29	—	20.36
Vojvoda		47	—	4.25	—	—	15.15	—	20.22
Cerkovište		44	—	4.16	—	—	15.06	—	20.13
Mogila		—	—	3.47	—	—	14.37	—	19.46
Hârsovo		30	—	3.22	—	—	14.06	—	19.21
Dolina		20	—	2.43	—	—	13.31	—	18.47
Ružitza	тр.	17	—	2.22	—	—	13.10	—	18.27
Ružitza	пр.	15	—	—	—	—	13.09	—	—
Kus	тр.	7	—	—	—	—	12.38	—	—
Kaolino	тр.	0	—	—	—	—	12.02	—	—
Ružitza	пр.	17	—	2.21	—	—	—	—	18.26
Válnari	тр.	7	—	1.45	—	—	—	—	17.50
T. Jkonomov	тр.	0	—	1.10	—	—	—	—	17.16

ТУРИСТИ,

ИЗПОЛЗУВАЙТЕ ПРЕЗ ЛЯТОТО ЖП. БИЛЕТИ ЗА ЕДНОДНЕВНИ ИЗЛЕТИ

50% НАМАЛЕНИЕ!

**СЪКРАТЕНО РАЗПИСАНИЕ НА ВЛАКОВЕТЕ
МЕЖДУ ГАРА СОФИЯ И ДОЛУОЗНАЧЕНИТЕ ГАРИ**

Тръга от София	Пристига от София	Времетра- ене на пъ- туването час мин	От — до гара	Тръга за София	Пристига в София	Времетра- ене на пъ- туването час мин
9.05 20.40 23.20	18.40 6.21 12.31	9 35 9 41 13 11	Айтос през Пловдив (табл. 1, 8)	10.33 16.15 22.10	20.27 5.00 8.10	9 54 12 45 10 —
8.30 9.20 20.54	18.40 23.24 6.21	10 10 14 01 9 27		5.02 10.33 22.20	19.52 21.55 7.40	14 50 11 22 9 30
7.10 9.05 13.38 23.20	14.05 14.05 21.18 5.30	6 55 5 — 8 40 6 10		6.10 10.55 23.48	12.32 19.45 6.30	6 22 8 50 6 42
7.10 9.05 13.38 23.20	17.00 17.00 22.38 7.40	9 50 7 55 — 8 20	Асеновград (табл. 1, 15)	5.05 11.46 18.25	12.32 19.45 5.00	7 27 7 59 10 35
6.35 14.45 23.35	12.42 20.50 5.16	6 07 6 05 5 41		3.22 6.30 15.05 22.12	9.12 12.42 22.06 5.08	5 50 6 12 7 01 6 56
7.35 14.40 22.50	12.39 19.03 2.55	5 04 4 23 4 05		2.56 9.37 15.31	7.25 14.00 20.28	4 29 4 23 4 57
9.05 20.40 23.20	19.30 7.10 13.25	10 25 10 30 14 05	Банско (табл. 1, Т 2)	9.40 15.15 21.20	20.27 5.00 8.10	10 47 13 45 10 50
8.30 9.20 20.54	19.30 0.26 7.10	11 — 15 06 10 16		4.00 9.40 21.20	19.52 21.55 7.40	15 52 12 15 10 20

Тръга от София	Пристига от София	Времетра- ене на пъ- туването час мин	от — до гара	Тръга за София	Пристига в София	Времетра- ене на пъ- туването час мин
8.05 12.50 22.10	15.21 21.28 4.35	7 16 8 38 6 25	Бяла Слатина (табл. 2, Т 1)	8.02 13.39 23.00	16.58 20.22 7.30	8 56 6 43 8 30
7.52 8.05 12.50 20.00 22.10	15.43 19.23 23.21 3.23 8.17	7 51 11 18 10 31 7 23 10 07		1.05 5.13 12.30 20.23	9.12 16.58 20.48 7.30	8 07 11 43 8 18 11 07
8.30 9.20 16.30 20.54	11.46 13.46 21.09 0.06	3 16 4 26 4 39 3 12		4.07 15.06 18.24	7.40 19.52 21.55	3 33 4 46 3 31
7.10 9.05 13.38 20.40 23.20	12.45 13.26 19.36 3.42 4.27	5 35 4 21 5 58 7 02 5 07	Бяла (табл. 2, 4)	8.05 14.48 21.26	12.32 19.45 5.00	4 27 4 57 7 34
6.35 14.45 23.35	14.25 22.36 7.36	8 50 8 51 8 01		4.02 13.20 20.00	12.42 22.06 5.08	8 40 8 36 9 08
6.35 14.45 23.35	9.89 17.52 2.33	3 03 3 07 2 58		1.38 6.05 9.11 16.46 18.43	5.08 9.12 12.42 20.22 22.08	3 35 3 07 3 34 3 36 3 25
7.52 20.00 22.10	17.25 7.10 10.20	9 33 11 10 12 10	Велинград (табл. 1, Т 2)	4.05 7.37 11.20 18.15	16.58 20.22 20.48 7.30	12 53 12 45 9 28 13 15

Трѣта от София	Пристига от София	Времетра- е на пъ- туването	от — до гара	Трѣта за София	Пристига в София	Времетра- е на пъ- туването
9.20 20.54	21.20 6.55	12 10	Габрово през Левскиград (табл. 3, 4, 41)	7.35 18.15	19.52 7.40	12 13
7.52 8.05 12.50 20.00 22.10	14.01 17.14 21.35 2.10 6.37	6 9 8 6 8	Горна Оряховица (табл. 2)	2.15 7.25 11.20 14.15 22.27	9.12 16.58 20.22 20.48 7.30	6 9 9 6 9
7.10 9.05 13.38 20.40 23.20	15.55 15.55 21.32 1.52 6.24	8 6 7 5 7	Димитровград (табл. 1)	6.40 12.42 22.25	12.32 19.45 6.30	5 7 8
6.00 7.35 9.20 14.40 17.20 19.00 22.50	7.28 9.22 10.39 16.02 18.39 21.00 0.06	1 1 1 1 1 2 1	Димитрово (табл. 5а)	4.41 5.12 6.06 7.30 12.50 17.48 18.44 19.52	6.30 6.24 7.25 8.40 14.00 19.02 20.30 21.00	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1
7.10 9.05 13.38 23.20	17.12 17.12 22.52 7.54	10 8 9 8	Добричица (табл. 7 2)	4.50 11.30 17.25	12.32 19.45 5.00	7 8 9
7.52 8.05 12.50 20.00 22.10	16.05 18.47 23.17 3.52 8.17	8 10 10 7 10	Дряново през Г. Оряховица (табл. 2, 4)	5.20 9.40 12.46 20.42	16.58 20.22 20.48 7.30	11 10 8 10
9.05 20.40 23.20	20.46 6.58 13.55	11 10 14	Елхово (табл. 1, 8, 83)	4.15 9.00 15.20	19.45 20.27 5.00	15 11 13

Трѣта от София	Пристига от София	Времетра- е на пъ- туването	от — до гара	Трѣта за София	Пристига в София	Времетра- е на пъ- туването
8.05 12.50 22.10	19.15 1.03 9.40	11 12 11	Златарица (табл. 2, 24)	5.17 11.40 20.15	16.58 20.48 7.30	11 9 11
7.52 12.50 20.00 22.10	23.37 6.08 11.32 16.58	15 17 15 18	Исперих (табл. 2, 4, 9, 91)	1.43 13.01 20.10	20.22 7.30 16.58	18 18 20
8.30 9.20 20.54 23.20	13.18 17.15 1.35 9.15	4 7 4 9	Казанлък (табл. 3)	2.34 11.45 16.46 19.25	7.40 19.52 21.52 5.00	5 8 5 9
8.30 9.20 20.54 23.00	12.35 15.47 0.56 8.25	4 6 4 9	Калофер (табл. 3)	3.26 13.15 17.40 21.00	7.40 19.52 21.52 5.00	4 6 4 8
7.52 8.05 12.50 20.00 22.10	17.26 21.49 2.01 5.41 11.20	9 13 13 9 13	Коларовград (табл. 2)	2.50 7.03 10.45 17.54 22.41	16.58 20.22 29.48 7.30 9.12	14 13 10 13 10
8.30 9.20 16.30 20.54	10.55 12.41 20.04 23.13	2 3 3 2	Копривщица (табл. 3)	5.22 16.34 19.36	7.40 19.52 21.56	2 3 2
7.10 9.05 13.38 23.20	19.05 19.05 1.03 9.38	11 10 11 10	Кърджали (табл. 1, 4)	3.20 9.42 19.10	12.32 19.45 6.30	9 10 11
6.00 9.20 14.40 19.00	9.30 12.58 19.54 23.26	3 3 5 4	Кюстендил (табл. 6)	5.15 10.10 17.35 18.16	8.40 14.00 21.00 22.00	3 3 3 3

Трета от София	Пристига от София	Времетра- не на пъ- туването час мин	от — до гара	Трета за София	Пристига в София	Времетра- не на пъ- туването час мин
8.30 9.20 16.30 20.54	11.55 13.56 21.18 0.15	3 25 4 36 3 48 3 21	Левскиград (табл. 2)	3.58 14.56 18.15	7.45 19.52 21.56	3 42 4 56 3 41
7.52 8.05 12.50 20.00 22.10	12.50 15.20 19.51 0.56 5.00	4 58 7 15 7 01 4 56 6 50		3.28 9.06 12.56 15.22 23.59	9.12 16.58 20.22 20.48 7.30	5 47 7 52 7 26 5 26 7 31
8.05 12.50 22.10	18.41 21.22 7.06	10 36 8 32 8 56		4.47 11.05 23.46	16.58 20.22 9.12	12 11 9 17 9 26
6.35 14.45 23.35	12.59 21.06 5.30	6 24 6 21 5 55		6.00 14.30 21.53	12.42 22.08 5.08	6 42 7 38 7 15
6.35 14.45 23.35	11.38 19.43 4.12	5 03 4 58 4 37	Михайловград (табл. 7, 71)	4-14 7.17 16.38 23.27	9.12 12.42 22.06 5.08	4 58 5 25 5 29 5 41
7.10 9.05 13.38 23.20	19.40 19.40 1.40 10.15	12 30 10 35 12 02 10 55		2.50 9.07 18.35	12.32 19.45 6.30	9 42 10 38 11 55
9.05 13.38 20.40 23.20	16.08 22.32 3.47 9.31	7 03 8 54 7 07 10 11	Нова Загора (табл. 1, 8)	1.00 6.58 13.06 19.28	8.10 19.45 20.27 5.00	7 10 12 47 7 21 9 32
6.35 14.45 23.35	12.46 20.58 5.52	6 11 6 13 6 17		5.54 15.25 22.03	12.42 22.08 5.08	6 48 6 43 7 05

Трета от София	Пристига от София	Времетра- не на пъ- туването час мин	от — до гара	Трета за София	Пристига в София	Времетра- не на пъ- туването час мин
8.05 22.10	18.10 8.05	10 05 9 55	Оряхово (табл. 2, Т. 1)	5.05 10.20	16.58 20.22	11 53 10 02
7.10 9.05 13.38 18.15 20.40 23.20	11.00 12.01 17.34 22.14 23.25 3.00	3 50 2 56 3 56 3 59 2 45 3 40		0.52 2.08 4.51 9.17 15.57 17.17	5.00 6.30 8.10 12.32 19.45 20.27	4 08 4 22 3 19 3 15 3 48 3 10
7.10 9.05 13.38 23.20	15.20 15.20 22.40 10.10	8 10 6 15 9 02 10 50	Панагюрище (табл. 1, 81)	3.30 10.45	12.32 19.45	9 02 6 —
7.55 14.40 22.50	17.20 22.15 6.05	9 45 7 35 7 15		6.20 23.40	14.00 7.25	7 40 7 45
7.10 9.05 13.38 23.20	15.00 15.00 20.10 5.00	7 50 5 55 6 32 5 40	Пещера (табл. 1, 14)	5.30 10.30 15.42 22.50	12.32 19.45 20.27 5.00	7 02 9 15 4 45 6 10
6.46 8.30 9.20 16.30 20.54	10.06 10.30 12.11 19.34 22.52	3 20 2 — 2 51 3 04 1 58		5.44 14.20 17.00 19.57	7.40 18.02 19.52 21.56	1 56 3 42 2 52 1 59
7.52 8.05 12.50 20.00 22.10	11.49 13.56 18.27 23.49 3.30	3 57 5 51 5 37 3 49 5 20	Плевен (табл. 2)	1.30 4.42 10.38 14.14 16.30	7.30 9.12 16.58 20.22 20.48	6 — 4 30 6 20 6 08 4 18

Тръгва от София	Пристига от София	Времетра- не на пъ- туването час мин	от — до гара	Тръгва за София	Пристига в София	Времетра- не на пъ- туването час мин
7.10 9.05 13.38 18.15 20.40 23.20	11.56 12.46 18.30 23.10 0.10 4.00	4 46 3 41 4 52 4 55 3 30 4 40	Пловдив (табл. 1)	1.05 4.06 8.30 15.00 16.30 23.40	6.30 8.10 12.32 19.45 20.27 5.00	5 25 4 04 4 02 4 45 3 57 5 20
9.05 20.40 23.20	18.10 5.40 11.46	9 05 9 — 12 26		11.16 17.08 23.12	20.27 5.00 8.10	9 11 11 52 8 58
8.30 9.20 20.54	16.55 22.35 5.15	8 25 13 15 8 21		6.03 13.02 22.52	19.52 21.55 7.40	13 49 8 54 8 48
9.05 20.40 23.20	21.40 10.05 16.05	12 35 13 25 16 45		5.50 12.50 17.15	20.27 5.00 8.10	14 37 16 10 14 55
7.52 8.05 12.50 20.00 22.10	15.45 19.37 23.52 4.01 9.04	7 53 11 32 11 02 8 01 10 54		0.26 4.57 9.13 12.33 20.09	9.12 16.58 20.22 20.48 7.30	8 46 12 01 11 09 8 15 11 21
7.52 20.00	19.36 5.51	11 44 9 51		6.44 21.00	20.22 9.12	13 38 12 12
7.52 12.50 20.00 22.10	18.35 3.29 6.53 12.41	10 43 14 39 10 53 14 31	Провадия (табл. 2)	1.17 9.37 16.17 21.35	16.58 20.48 7.30 9.42	15 41 11 11 15 13 11 47
7.10 9.05 13.38 23.20	14.58 14.58 20.32 5.32	7 48 5 53 6 54 6 12		7.32 13.36 23.18	12.32 19.45 6.30	5 — 6 09 7 12

Тръгва от София	Пристига от София	Времетра- не на пъ- туването час мин	от — до гара	Тръгва за София	Пристига в София	Времетра- не на пъ- туването час мин
6.00 7.35 9.20 14.40 17.20 19.00 22.50	8.00 10.04 11.15 16.34 19.17 21.40 0.36	2 — 1 29 1 55 1 54 1 53 1 40 1 46	Радомир (табл. 5а)	4.00 5.35 6.52 12.13 18.11 19.19	6.30 7.25 8.40 14.00 20.28 21.00	2 30 1 50 1 48 1 47 2 17 1 41
7.52 20.00 22.10	21.39 9.32 14.53	13 47 13 32 16 43		5.03 15.11 20.30	20.48 7.30 9.12	15 45 16 19 12 42
7.52 12.50 22.10	20.20 4.54 15.01	12 28 16 04 16 51		2.47 15.03 21.39	20.22 7.30 16.58	17 35 16 27 19 19
7.10 9.05 13.38 23.20	16.22 16.22 22.26 7.26	9 12 7 17 8 48 8 06		5.16 11.57 18.36	12.32 19.45 5.00	7 16 7 48 10 24
7.52 20.00 22.10	17.42 4.50 10.08	9 50 8 50 11 58		10.35 18.20 23.40	20.48 7.30 9.12	10 13 13 10 9 32
7.35 14.40 22.50	15.29 20.51 4.42	7 54 6 11 5 52	Сандански (табл. 5)	0.58 7.40	7.25 14.00	6 27 6 20
7.10 9.05 20.40 23.20	18.40 18.40 3.18 8.30	11 30 9 35 6 38 9 10		4.35 10.25 20.20	12.32 19.45 6.30	7 57 9 20 10 10
8.05 12.50 22.10	17.55 21.57 7.06	9 50 9 07 8 56	Свишов (табл. 2, 22)	5.08 11.15 12.30 18.15	16.58 20.22 20.48 7.30	11 50 9 07 8 18 13 15

Тръгва от София	Пристига от София	Времетра- не на пъ- туването час мин	от — до гара	Тръгва за София	Пристига в София	Времетра- не на пъ- туването час мин
8.30 9.20 20.54 23.20	15.38 20.48 3.56 12.50	7 08 11 28 7 02 13 40	Сливен , през Левскиград (табл. 3)	0.10 8.00 14.22 16.00	7.40 19.52 21.56 5.00	7 30 11 52 7 34 13 —
9.05 20.40 23.20	19.20 7.44 13.05	10 15 11 04 13 45		9.45 16.25 21.02	20.27 5.00 8.10	12 42 12 35 11 08
7.52 12.50 22.10	13.49 21.22 8.54	5 57 8 32 10 44		9.20	16.58	7 38
7.52 12.50 20.00 22.10	19.45 5.00 8.10 14.15	11 53 16 10 12 10 16 05		8.25 14.45 20.15 23.45	20.48 7.30 9.12 16.58	12 23 16 45 12 57 17 13
8.30 9.05 20.54 23.20	20.37 22.55 9.10 16.35	12 07 13 50 12 16 17 15	Сталин , през Г. Оряховица (табл. 2)	5.05 9.20 12.15 19.00	20.37 21.56 5.00 7.40	15 32 12 36 16 45 12 40
6.00 7.35 14.40 19.00 22.50	10.02 11.28 17.54 23.06 1.49	4 02 3 53 3 14 4 06 2 59		2.40 4.01 10.45 16.39	6.30 7.25 14.00 20.28	3 50 3 24 3 15 3 49
9.05 13.38 20.40 23.20	15.26 21.40 3.06 8.40	6 21 8 02 6 26 9 20		1.44 8.06 13.50 20.28	8.10 19.45 20.27 5.00	6 26 11 39 6 37 8 32
7.52 20.00 22.10	1.34 10.08 19.47	17 42 14 08 21 37		5.00 13.00 18.20	20.48 7.30 9.12	15 48 18 30 14 42

Тръгва от София	Пристига от София	Времетра- не на пъ- туването час мин	от — до гара	Тръгва за София	Пристига в София	Времетра- не на пъ- туването час мин
8.30 9.05 23.20	1.34 1.34 19.47	17 04 16 29 20 27	Толбухин през Левскиград и Пловдив (табл. 3, 8А, 21)	5.00	21.56	16 56
8.05 12.50 21.10	20.58 22.29 9.10	12 53 9 39 11 —		3.05 15.18 22.38	16.58 7.30 9.12	13 53 16 12 10 35
7.52 8.05 12.50 20.00 22.10	16.26 20.42 0.57 4.40 10.10	8 34 12 37 12 07 8 40 12 —		3.50 8.07 11.43 18.59 23.37	16.58 20.22 20.48 7.30 9.12	13 08 12 15 9 05 12 31 9 35
7.52 8.05 12.50 20.00 22.10	15.17 18.06 22.34 3.13 7.34	7 25 12 01 9 44 7 13 9 24		5.57 10.22 13.30 21.21	16.58 20.22 20.48 7.30	11 01 10 — 7 18 10 09
9.12 20.40 23.20	17.52 2.46 7.49	8 40 6 06 8 26	Харманли (табл. 1)	5.12 11.15 21.00	12.32 19.45 6.30	7 20 8 30 9 30
7.10 9.05 13.38 23.20	17.00 17.00 23.00 7.30	9 50 7 55 9 22 8 10		5.31 11.47 21.18	12.32 19.45 6.30	7 01 7 58 9 12
7.10 8.30 9.05 13.38 23.30	13.45 13.45 16.30 20.55 7.20	6 35 5 15 7 25 7 17 8 —		5.10 10.00 14.50 18.50 22.13	12.32 19.45 20.27 5.00	7 22 9 45 5 37 10 10 6 47

Трөгъла от София	Пристигъта от София	Времетрае-не на пътуването час мин	от — до гара	Трөгъла за София	Пристигъта в София	Времетрае-не на пътуването час мин
7.52 8 05 12.50 17.25 20 00 22.10	10.37 12.17 16.46 21.45 22.37 1.50	2 45 4 07 3 54 4 20 2 37 3 40	Червенбрег (табл. 2)	3.17 6.00 12.24 15.48 17.43	7.30 9.12 16.58 20.22 20.48	4 13 3 12 4 34 4 34 3 05
9.05 13.38 20.40 23.20	14.22 20 18 2.04 7.22	5 17 6 40 5 24 8 02	Чирпан (табл. 1, 8)	2.41 4.36 9.26 15.00 21.45	8.10 12 32 19.45 20.27 5.00	5 39 7 56 10 19 5 27 7 15
7.10 9.05 13.38 23.20	15.17 15.17 21.29 6.30	8 07 6 12 7 51 7 10	Якоруда (табл. 1. Т2)	6.11 12.52 19.31	12.32 19.45 5.00	6 19 6 53 9 29
9.05 13.38 20.40 23.20	17.02 23.35 4.32 10.27	7 57 9 57 7 52 11 07	Ямбол (табл. 1, 8)	0.12 6.00 12.20 18.28	8.10 19.45 20.27 5.00	7 58 13 45 8 07 10 32

**Качването в вагоните става от задните врати,
а слизането — от предните врати**

Пристигащи влакове в гара София
Arrivée des trains à la gare de Sofia

Час на пристигане Heure de l'arrivée	Влак — Train	категория catégorie	№	От где пристига Provenance	№ на табелната du tableau
0.52	Мот		1201	Банкя	12
1.10	Мст		315А	Яна	3а
3.00	С		1702	Болшевик — Сливница	17, 1а
5.08	П		105	Бургас — Стара Загора — Пловдив	8, 1
5.08	П		705	Видин — (Лом) — (Берковица) — Враца	7, 71, 72
6.12	П		303	Долно Камарци	3а
6.16	П		112	Калотина — Драгоман — Сливница	1
6.24	П		507	Димитрово	5а
6.25	П		1203	Банкя	12
6.30	П		207	Мездра	2а
6.30	Мот		1101	Кочериново — Димитрово — Водуж	5, 11
7.25	П		103	Свилеград — Димитровград — Пловдив	1
7.25	П		501	Генерал Тодоров — Димитрово	5
7.28	П		123	Елин Пелин	16
7.30	П		203	Сталин — Горна Оряховица — Плевен	2
7.33	П		1205	Банкя	12
7.40	Б		33	Сталин — Поляновград — Левскиград	ЕА, 3
7.46	Мот		114	Калотина — Драгоман — Сливница	1
8.10	Б		13	Бургас — Стара Загора — Пловдив	8, 1
8.38	П		1207	Банкя	12
8.40	П		601	Кюстендил — Димитрово	6
8.50	П		305	Пирдоп	3
9.12	Б		1	Р се — (Сталин) — Г. Оряховица — Плевен	4, 2
9.23	П		125	Елин Пелин	16
9.30	П		1241	Божурище запад	12
9.55	П		1209	Банкя	12
10.25	П		1211	Банкя	12
11.00	П		1213	Банкя	12
11.20	П		116	Драгоман — Сливница	1
11.40	Мот		309	Долно Камарци	3а
12.18	Мот		127	Елин Пелин	16

Час на пристигане Heure de l'arrivée	Влак — Train		От где пристига Provenance	№ на табелата sur tableau
	категория catégorie	№		
12.30	П	1215	Банкя	12
12.32	Б	3	Истанбул — Свиленград — Пловдив	1
12.42	П	701	Видин — (Лом) — (Берковица) — Враца	7, 71, 72
13.22	П	1217	Банкя	12
14.00	П	503	Генерал Тодоров — Димитрово	5
15.25	П	129	Елин Пелин	16
15.32	Мот	311	Яна	3а
16.30	П	1219	Банкя	12
16.46	Мот	131	Ихтиман	16
16.50	С	118	Калотина — Драгоман — Сливница	1
16.58	П	205	Сталин — Горна Оряховица — Плевен	2
17.25	П	133	Казичене	16
18.00	П	1221	Банкя	12
18.02	П	313	Пирдоп	3
18.17	П	1243	Божирище запад	12
18.30	П	209	Своге	2а
18.33	П	135	Елин Пелин	3а
18.36	П	120	Драгоман — (Болшевик) — Сливница	1, 17
18.54	Б	4	Белград — Нис — Драгоман	1
19.02	П	509	Димитрово	5а
19.28	П	1223	Банкя	12
19.38	П	205А	Локатник	2а
19.45	П	101	Свиленград — Димитровград — Пловдив	1
19.52	П	301	Бургас — Поляновград — Левскиград	3
20.15	П	137	Елин Пелин	3а
20.22	П	201	Каспичан — Горна Оряховица — Плевен	2
20.27	Б	11	Бургас — Стара Загора — Пловдив	8, 1
20.30	П	505	Крупник — Димитрово	5
20.38	П	1125	Банкя	12
20.45	Б	21	Сталин — Горна Оряховица — Плевен	2
21.00	П	603	Гюешево — Кюстендил — Димитрово	6
21.07	П	1227	Банкя	12
21.40	П	307А	Пирдоп	3
21.40	П	1229	Банкя	12
21.42	Мот	1706	Болшевик — Сливница	17, 1а

Час на пристигане Heure de l'arrivée	Влак Train		От где пристига Provenance	№ на табелата du tableau
	категория catégorie	№		
21.55	Б	31	Сталин — Поляновград — Левскиград	8А, 3
22.00	П	605	Кюстендил — Димитрово	6
22.06	П	703	Видин — (Лом) — (Берковица) — Враца	7, 71, 72
22.50	П	1231	Банкя	12
23.14	Мот	315	Яна	3а
23.15	П	139	Елин Пелин	16
23.55	С	120А	Калотина — Драгоман — Сливница	1

Пътувайте с НАМАЛЕНИ ЦЕНИ през цялата година с:

ОБИКОЛНИ БИЛЕТИ — до 70% намаление, в зависимост от маршрута

ИЗЛЕТНИ БИЛЕТИ — 50% намаление

БИЛЕТИ ЗА МНОГОЧЛЕННИ СЕМЕЙСТВА — 30% намаление

БИЛЕТИ ЗА ГРУПОВИ ПЪТУВАНИЯ — 30% намаление

АБОНАМЕНТНИ КАРТИ — до 80 % намаление

Заминаваци влакове от гара София
Depart des trains de la gare de Sofia

Час на тръгване Heure de départ	Влак Train		Местоназначение Destination	№ на таблица du tableau
	категория catégorie	№		
4.35	П	1202	Банкя	12
5.25	П	122	Елин Пелин	16
5.48	Мот	1701	Сливница — Болшевик	1а, 17
5.52	П	1204	Банкя	12
6.00	Мот	306	Долно Камарци	3а
6.00	П	602	Димитрово — Кюстендил	6
6.18	П	308А	Пирдоп	3
6.35	П	702	Враца — (Берковица) — (Лом) — Видин	7, 71, 72
6.38	П	124	Елин Пелин	16
6.40	П	111	Сливница — Драгоман	1, 1а
6.46	П	310	Пирдоп	3
6.58	П	1206	Банкя	12
6.58	П	1242	Божурище запад	12
7.00	П	202А	Лакатник	2а
7.10	П	102	Пловдив — Свиленград	1
7.35	П	502	Волюк — Димитрово — Генерал Тодоров	11, 5
7.52	Б	22	Плевен — Горна Оряховица — Сталин	2
8.00	П	113	Сливница — Драгоман — Калотина	1, 1а
8.02	П	1208	Банкя	12
8.05	П	202	Плевен — Горна Оряховица — Каспичан	2
8.30	Б	32	Левскиград — Сливен — Сталин	3, 8А
8.42	П	1210	Банкя	12
9.05	Б	12	Пловдив — Стара Загора — Бургас	1, 8
9.20	П	604	Димитрово — Кюстендил — Гюешево	6
9.20	П	302	Левскиград — Сливен — Бургас	3
9.22	П	1212	Банкя	12
10.00	Мот	126	Елин Пелин	16
10.30	П	1214	Банкя	12
11.50	П	1216	Банкя	12
12.50	П	204	Плевен — Горна Оряховица — Сталин	2
12.50	П	128	Елин Пелин — Ихтиман	16

Час на тръгване Heure de départ	Влак Train		Местоназначение Destination	№ на таблица du tableau
	категория catégorie	№		
13.15	Б	3	Драгоман — Ниш — Белград	1
13.20	Мот	312	Яна	3а
13.28	П	115	Сливница — Драгоман	3, 3а
13.38	П	104	Пловдив — Димитровград — Марица	1
14.00	П	1218	Банкя	12
14.40	П	504	Димитрово — Генерал Тодоров	5
14.45	П	704	Враца — (Берковица) — (Лом) — Видин	7
14.50	П	1244	Божурище запад	12
15.45	П	130	Казичане	16
15.53	П	1220	Банкя	12
16.25	П	132	Елин Пелин	16
16.30	П	304	Пирдоп — Левскиград	3
16.45	П	1222	Банкя	12
17.00	Мот	1102	Волюк — Димитрово	11
17.20	П	606	Димитрово — Земен	5а
17.25	П	208	Червенбег	2
17.30	П	117	Сливница — Драгоман — Калотина	1
17.40	П	1224	Банкя	12
18.15	П	106	Пловдив	1
18.18	П	314	Долно Камарици	3а
18.38	П	210	Мездра	2а
18.48	П	1226	Банкя	12
18.58	П	134	Елин Пелин	16
19.00	П	608	Волюк — Димитрово — Кюстендил	11, 6
19.25	П	119	Сливница — Драгоман — Калотина	1
19.25	М	210А	Курило	2а
19.30	П	1228	Банкя	12
20.00	Б	2	Плевен — Г. Оряховица — Русе — (Сталин)	2
20.02	П	1230	Банкя	12
20.40	Б	4	Пловдив — (Бургас) — Свиленград — Истанбул	1, 8
20.54	Б	34	Левскиград — Сливен — Сталин	3, 8А
20.58	П	136	Елин Пелин	16
21.10	П	1232	Банкя	12
21.15	Мот	316	Яна	3а
22.00	П	1703	Сливница — Болшевик	1а, 17

Час на тръгване Heure de départ	Влак Train		Местоназначение Destination	№ на таблица du tableau
	категория catégorie	№		
22.10	П	206	Плевен—Горна Оряховица—Сталин .	2
22.50	П	506	Димитрово — Генерал Тодоров . . .	5
23.00	Мот	121	Сливница — Драгоман	1a
22.20	П	108	Пловдив — (Бургас)—Димитровград — Свиленград	1, 8
23.22	Мот	316A	Яна	3a
23.35	П	706	Враца — (Берковица) — (Лом) — Видин	7, 71, 72
23.40	Мот	1234	Банки	12

30% намаление
при колективно пътуване по железниците
през цялата година

Справка стр. 33

Пристигащи влакове в гара Пловдив
Arrivée des trains à la gare de Plovdiv

Час на пристигане Heure de l'arrivée	Влак Train		От где пристига Provenance	№ на таблица du tableau
	категория catégorie	№		
0.10	Б	4	София	1
0.30	П	103	Свиленград — Димитровград	1
0.48	С	1406	Пещера	14
3.48	Б	13	Бургас — Стара Загора	8
4.00	П	108	София	1
6.05	С	8101	Панагюрище	81
6.08	П	107	Димитровград	1
6.38	С	805	Чирпан	8
6.45	П	1501	Асеновград	15
6.50	П	8201	Левскиград	82
7.05	П	1402	Пещера	14
8.15	Б	3	Истанбул — Свиленград — Димитровград	1
8.25	Мот	8207	Калояново	82
8.54	П	142	Костенец	18
11.00	П	803	Ямбол — Стара Загора	8
11.37	С	1503	Асеновград	15
11.45	С	8201A	Хисар	82A, 82
11.58	П	102	София	1
11.58	Мот	1404	Пещера (От Кричим до Пловдив се дви- жи съединен с вл. № 102)	14
12.16	Б	12	София	1
12.50	П	8103	Панагюрище	81
14.45	П	101	Свиленград — Димитровград	1
16.08	Б	11	Бургас — Стара Загора	8
16.20	П	8203	Левскиград	82
17.07	С	109	Димитровград	1
17.25	С	807	Чирпан	8
17.30	П	1404	Пещера	14
17.40	Мот	8105	Панагюрище	81
17.45	С	1505	Асеновград	15
17.58	С	8207	Калояново	82

Час на пристигане Heure de l'arrivée	Влак Train		От где пристига Provenance	№ на таблицата du tableau
	категория catégorie	№		
18.30	П	104	София	1
19.50	П	1507	Асеновград	15
20.02	Мот	148	Септември	1в
21.04	Мот	8211	(Левскиград) — Долна махала	82
21.04	С	8205	Левскиград	82
21.06	П	107А	(Свиленград) — (Димитровград) — Пър- вотай	1
23.10	П	106	София	1
23.15	П	801	Бургас — Стара Загора	8
23.30	П	307	Сливен — Казанлък — Левскиград	3, 82

Пътувайте с намалени цени през цялата година с:
Обиколни билети — до 70% намаление, в
зависимост от маршрута.

Излетни билети — 50% намаление.

Билети за многочленни семейства — 30%
намаление.

Билети за групови пътувания — 30% на-
маление.

Абонаментни карти — до 80% намалени

Заминавашащи влакове от гара Пловдив Départ des trains de la gare de Plovdiv

Час на тръгване Heure de départ	Влак Train		Местоназначение Destination	№ на таблицата du tableau
	категория catégorie	№		
0.35	Б	4	Димитровград — Свиленград — Истанбул	1
0.55	Б	14	Стара Загора — Ямбол — Бургас	8
1.05	П	103	София	1
2.55	С	1401	Пещера	14
4.06	Б	13	София	1
4.25	П	108	Димитровград — Свиленград	1
4.50	С	1502	Асеновград	15
5.25	П	308	Левскиград — Казанлък — Сливен	82, 3
5.35	Мот	1403	Пещера — (Септември)	14, 1в
5.45	П	802	Стара Загора — Ямбол — Бургас	8
6.55	П	8202	Левскиград	82
6.55	Мот	8208	Калояново	82
7.10	П	101А	Кричим	1в
7.15	С	1504	Асеновград	15
7.20	П	8102	Панагюрище	81
7.35	П	110	Димитровград — (Свиленград)	1
7.55	П	806	Чирпан	8
8.30	Б	3	София — Драгоман — Ниш — Белград	1
12.10	П	8204	Левскиград	82
13.00	Б	12	Стара Загора — Ямбол — Бургас	8
13.10	П	1405	Пещера	14
13.15	Мот	8104	Панагюрище	81
13.25	С	1506	Асеновград	15
13.46	П	102	Димитровград — Свиленград	1
14.15	С	8202А	Хисар	82А, 82
14.50	С	8210	Калояново	82
15.00	П	101	София	1
16.30	Б	11	София	1
17.10	П	108А	Първотай	1

Час на тръгване Heure de départ	Влак Train		Местоназначение Destination	№ на табличката du tableau
	категория categorie	№		
18.02	П	1407	Пещера	14
18.15	П	1508	Асеновград	15
18.35	П	141	Костенец	1в
18.45	П	804	Стара Загора — Ямбол	8
18.58	П	8206	Левскиград	82
19.16	П	104	Димитровград — Марица	1
19.25	С	8106	Панагюрище	81
20.35	С	1510	Асеновград	15
22.25	Мот	8212	Калояново	82
22.40	Мот	149	Септември	1в
23.40	П	105	София	1

Във всеки влак има вагони и отделения за пушачи и непушачи. Не пушете във вагони и отделения за непушачи! При настаняване във влака съблюдавайте надписите!

Пристигащи влакове в гара Сталин
Arrivée des trains à la gare de Stalin

Час на пристигане Heure de l'arrivée	Влак Train		От где пристига Provenance	№ на табличката du tableau
	категория categorie	№		
5.00	П	204	София — Плевен — Горна Оряховица	2
5.55	Б	6	Русе	9, 2
7.03	П	816	Аспарухово — Комунари	8А
7.54	П	2702	Кардам — Толбухин	27
7.54	П	8402/	2702 Старо Оряхово	84, 27
8.10	Б	24	София — Плевен — Горна Оряховица	2
9.10	Б	34	София — Сливен — Поляновград	3, 8А
9.45	П	204Б	Коларовград	2
14.15	П	206	София — Плевен — Горна Оряховица	2
15.45	П	2704	Толбухин	27
16.35	П	812	Поляновград	8А
18.25	П	2718	Левня	27
19.45	Б	22	София — Плевен — Горна Оряховица	2
20.37	Б	32	София — Сливен — Поляновград	3, 8А
21.40	П	2706	Кардам — Толбухин	27
22.55	П	814	Поляновград	8А

Туристи,
Използвайте през летния сезон
БИЛЕТИ ЗА ЕДНОДНЕВНИ ИЗЛЕТИ
— 50% намаление!

Заминавашащи влакове от гара Сталиџ
Depart des trains de la gare de Stalin

Час на тръгване Heure de depart	Влак Train		Местоназначение Destination	№ на табличката du tableau
	категория catégorie	№		
5.05	П	811	Поляновград	8А
6.00	П	2717	Девня	27
6.32	П	2701	Толбухин — Кардам	27
6.32	П	2701/	Старо Оряхово	87, 84
		8401		
8.25	Б	21	Горна Оряховица — Плевен — София	2
9.20	В	31	Поляновград — Сливен — София	8А, 3
12.15	П	813	Поляновград	8А
14.45	П	203	Горна Оряховица — Плевен — София	2
16.40	П	2703	Толбухин — Кардам	27
17.50	П	815	Комунари — Аспарухово	8А
17.50	П	815/	Старо Оряхово	84
		8403		
19.00	Б	33	Поляновград — Сливен — София	8А, 3
20.15	Б	23	Горна Оряховица — Плевен — София	2
20.42	П	203Б	Коларовград	2
22.24	П	2705	Толбухин	27
23.00	Б	Русе		2, 9
23.45	П	205	Горна Оряховица — Плевен — София	2

Пътуването с ОБИКОЛЕН БИЛЕТ
е икономично.

Справка стр. 31

РАЗДЕЛ III

ВОДЕН ТРАНСПОРТ



Пътувайте по Дунав и Черно море с корабите на
 Българско речно плаване и Български морски флот.
 Опознайте прелестите на нашето дунавско и
 черноморско крайбрежие

1. АЗБУЧЕН СПИСЪК

НА

ДУНАВСКИТЕ И ЧЕРНОМОРСКИТЕ ПРИСТАНИЩА
PORTS DANUBIENS ET MARITIMES BULGARES

а) Дунавски пристанища — Ports danubiens:

Абланово — Ablanovo	Оряхово — Orjahovo
Арчар — Arčar	Остров — Ostrov
Байкал — Bajkal	Пиргово — Pirgovo
Батин — Batın	Пожарево — Požarevo
Вадин — Vadin	Попина — Popina
Вардим — Vardim	Русе — Ruse
Видин — Vidin	Ряхово — Rjahovo
Връв — Vřav	Свищов — Svišov
Гомотарция — Gomotartzi	Силистра — Silistra
Д. Ряхово — D. Rjahovo	Сандрово — Sandrovo
Дунавец — Dunavetz	Симеоново — Simeonovo
Загражден — Zagražden	Сланотрън — Slanotrăn
Козлодуй — Kozloduj	Сомовит — Somovit
Кошава — Košava	Ставево — Stanevo
Кривина — Krivina	Стълпище — Stălpiste
Лом — Lom	Тутракан — Tutrakan
Мартен — Marten	Флорентин — Florentin
М. Преславец — M. Preslavetz	Цибър — Tzibăr
Никопол — Nikopol	Ясен — Jasen
Ново Село — Novo Selo	

б) Черноморски пристанища — Ports maritimes:

Атия — Atija	Мичурин — Mičurin
Ахтопол — Ahtopol	Морска градина — Morska gradina
Балчик — Balčik	Несебър — Nesebăr
Бургас — Burgas	Обзор — Obzor
Бяла — Bjala	Памучна фабрика — Pamučna fabrika
Звездица — Zvezditz	Поморие — Pomorie
Златни Пясъци — Zlatni Pjäsätzi	Приморско — Primorsko
Каварна — Kavarna	Руско село — Rusko selo
Камчия — Kamčija	Созопол — Sozopol
Карантина — Karantina	Сталин — Stalin
Китев — Kitev	Фабрика Хр. Ботев — Fabrika Hr. Botev
Летовище „Варна“ — Letovište „Varna“	

Забележка: Имената на пристанищата са дадени с черни букви, а тези на пристаните — с обикновени букви.

ТАРИФНИ РАЗПОРЕДБИ

ПО

РЕЧНОТО И МОРСКОТО ПАРАХОДСТВО

Снабдяване с пътнически билети

С билети за пътуване с корабите на параходствата пътниците се снабдяват от всички дунавски и черноморски пристанища.

Продажбата на билетите започва преди заминаването на кораба, за който важат, с оглед да има достатъчно време да бъдат снабдени с билети всички пътници.

Издават се билети и за комбинирано пътуване с железници и корабите на параходство Българско речно плаване (БРП) между гарите и пристанищата по българското крайбрежие, което дава възможност на пътниците да пропътуват маршрута с железница и кораб с издължения им билет без да се снабдяват с нов такъв в пристанището или гарата на прехвърлянето.

През времето, когато корабоплаването е открито се издават обиколни билети за комбинирано пътуване с железници и корабите на параходствата Българско речно плаване (БРП) и Български морски флот (БМФ), съгласно действащите наредби.

Билети за комбинирано пътуване с корабите на БРП и железници се издават от всички корабни агенции и пристанища на Българско речно плаване, жп

бюра в страната, а обиколни билети и от агенциите на Български морски флот.

Пътувания с намалени цени

Деца до 5 навършени години пътуват безплатно, а от 5 до 10 навършени години с 50% от цените на намалената тарифа.

При единични пътувания се издават билети с намаление при следните случаи: срещу празник и в деня на празника за пътуване на отиване и връщане, при отиване на почивка или лечение в селища и почивни домове, при посещение на панаяри, събори и др.

При групови пътувания на организации и на учаси при екскурзии се издават билети с намаление както само при пътуване с корабите, така и при пътуване с кораби и железница.

Тарифни разстояния и превозни цени

Тарифните километрически разстояния между дунавските пристанища и тарифните морски разстояния между морските пристанища са дадени в отпечатаните разписания и указателите за тарифните разстояния.

Превозните такси за пътниците, багажите и спалните места са дадени в отпечатаните по-

долу таблица отделно за речното и морско параходство.

Засемане места в корабите

Пътниците влизат в корабите само след като последните бъдат установени на мястото, от където ще тръгнат, но най-рано един час преди тръгване на кораба. Пътниците заемат местата в корабите според класа на претенжавания от тях билет, отбелязан върху билета.

Във всеки един пътнически кораб са запазени специални места, определени за сами пътуващи майки с деца до 5 навършени години и за сами пътуващи жени с напреднала бременност.

Ред при пътуването

Пътниците са длъжни да познаят пътническите си билети докато трае пътуването им.

Пътниците, намерени да пътуват без билети, заплащат в кораба стойността на билета за пропътуваното разстояние в съответния клас в двоен размер, но най-малко 8 лв.

Прекъсване на пътуването

Допуска се пътниците, снабдени с билети само за отиване, да прекъснат пътуването си в едно кое да е посредно пристанище, но не и пристан. В такъв случай те са длъжни да направят заверка на билета се в пристанището, гдето са прекъснали, веднага след слизането си от кораба.

Заверката се прави на гърба на билета.

Прекъсването може да про-

дължи най-много до полунощ на втория ден, като денят на заверката не се брои.

Корабните билети не дават право на прекъсване на пътуването.

Закъснение и отменение на корабите. Прекъсване на съобщението

Късното заминаване и пристигане на някой кораб в отпращащото пристанище, отменяването му или преустановяването на движението на корабите, не дава право на пътниците да предявяват искане за парично обезщетение.

Когато се спре или прекъсне движението на корабите вследствие мъгла, висока вода, ниска вода, ледоход, силно развълнувано море, над 3 бала, повреда или др. природни стихии, или когато се пропусне връзката с кораба, върху който трябва да стане прехвърлянето в едно пристанище при условие, че това прекъсване ще продължи повече от 6 часа, пътникът има право да иска:

а) да се откаже от пътуването;

б) да продължи пътуването си със следващия кораб, ако има такъв.

Пътникът получава стойността на билета си веднага от агенцията в следните случаи:

а) когато върне билета в агенцията, от която го е купил най-късно 30 минути преди заминаването на кораба;

б) когато корабът, за който е издаден билетът, фактесне повече от 6 часа;

в) когато поради природни стихии и др. подобни дъжжението на корабите се преустанови;

г) когато не е допуснат да пътува поради заболяване.

Превоз на ръчен багаж

Всеки пътник има право да превозва със себе си ръчен багаж, без да заплаща превозни такси, всякакви предмети и др. необходими му за лично потребление опаковани в куфари, чанти, бокци, торби, кошници, кутии и др. подобни опаковки.

Общата тежина за ръчния багаж не може да превишава 20 кг на възрастни пътници и 10 кг за дете до 10 навършени години.

Пътниците могат да оставят при себе си най-необходимите предмети, когато същите са поставени в ръчни куфарчета, чанти, мрежи и др. и не тежат повече от 10 кг. Останалият ръчен багаж се предава на съхранение в багажното помещение на кораба срещу заплащане на съответната такса.

Приемане на багажни пратки

Всеки пътник има право да предаде за превоз багаж за цялото или за част от разстоянието, за което притежава билет.

Тежината на отделни колетни не може да превишава 50 кг.

За да се приеме и таксува една багажна пратка, необходимо е пътникът да представи билет, от който да се вижда, че той действително ще пътува по направлението, за което иска да бъде таксуван багажът му.

За всеки предаден за превоз багаж, органите на параходствата издават на пътника багажна разписка, срещу представянето на която става освобождаването на багажа.

Таксуван багаж може да се предаде за превоз комбинирано — с железница и кораб.

Ползуване от спално място в корабите

Със спално място могат да се ползват пътниците, които са снабдени със съответния пътнически билет и допълнителен билет за спално място, важащ за кораба, с който ще пътуват.

Поръчване и продажба на спални места

Всеки пътник, който иска да се ползва от спално място (легло) в кораба през време на пътуването си, трябва да се снабди с билет за спално място.

Билетите за спално място се продават от агенциите на параходствата в пристанищата Видин, Русе, Силистра, Сталин, Бургас и в корабите.

Допуска се предварително запазване на спални места. Поръчката трябва да се направи не по-рано от 15 дни преди датата на пътуването.

Всеки пътник, който иска да си запази спално място предварително, може от свое име да подаде писмено или телеграфно искане за запазване на спални места, с отговор платен, до агенциите на параходствата в Русе, съответно Сталин.

Спалните места се запазват

предварително:

а) за ползуване на спално място в речните кораби — в агенцията на параходството в пристанище Русе;

б) за морските кораби — в агенцията на морското параходство в пристанище Сталин.

В поръчката трябва да се посочат следните данни: име и презиме и адрес на пътника; началното и крайното на пътуването пристанище; класът за който се иска да бъде запазено спалното място;

датата на пътуването; броят на местата и за жена или мъж се искат леглата.

На основание получените поръчки, агенциите в пристанищата Русе и Сталин отговарят писмено (телеграфно) на посочения адрес, запазено ли е мястото и ако да, указват номера на запазеното спално място.

Въз основа на получените писмени (телеграфни) отговори, пътниците се снабдяват с билети за спално място от определени те в настоящата точка места.

При предварително запазване на спално място се заплаща и такса 2 лева, освен цената на самото спално място.

Ангажирането на луксозната кабина за дунавските кораби става при Управлението на параходството — Русе, тел. № 28—15 или в корабна агенция Русе, тел. № 27-91.

Заемане спалните места в корабите

16 Пътеводител

Пътниците заемат в кораба това спално място (легло) което отговаря на класа, в който ще пътуват и на изданието им допълнителен билет за спалното място.

Пътниците, които пътуват безплатно или с намаление, заплащат за ползуване от спално място същите такси, както пътниците, снабдени с билети по цените на редовната тарифа.

При прекъсване на пътуването билетите за спални места губят валидността си за непотпуваното разстояние, което остава да пропътува пътникът.

Когато пътуването е съпроводено с едно или няколко прекъсвания или когато се прекъсне пътуването, новият билет за спално място се издава за действителното разстояние, което остава да пропътува пътникът

На пътниците могат да са издават билети за спални места за пренощуване в крайното на пътуването пристанище при условия, че не са заети предварително спалните места за нощуване на пътници, пътуващи на другия ден със същия кораб. В този случай билетите за спалните места се издават по цените за ползуване спални места на разстояние до 130 км или до 60 морски мили.

Разрешава се на пътниците, снабдени с билети, за спални места да пренощуват в кораба преди тръгването му от началното пристанище.

УКАЗАТЕЛ —
на тарифните километрични разстояния
des distances kilométriques tarifaires entre

№ по ред	От пристанище De port	До пристанище A port	Връв — Vrāv	Видин — Vidin	Арчар — Arčar	Лом — Lom	Цибър — Tzibār	Козлодуй — Kozloduj	Оряхово — Orjahovo
			Километри —						
1	Връв — Vrāv	—	50	70	98	123	138	163	
2	Видин — Vidin	50	—	20	48	73	88	113	
3	Арчар — Arčar	70	20	—	28	53	68	93	
4	Лом — Lom	98	48	28	—	25	40	65	
5	Цибър — Tzibār	123	73	53	25	—	15	40	
6	Козлодуй — Kozloduj	138	88	68	40	15	—	25	
7	Оряхово — Orjahovo	163	113	93	65	40	25	—	
8	Остров — Ostrov	179	129	109	81	56	41	16	
9	Вадин — Vadin	188	138	118	90	65	50	25	
10	Байкал — Bajkal	202	152	132	104	79	64	39	
11	Сомовит — Somovit	238	188	168	140	115	100	75	
12	Никопол — Nikopol	249	199	179	151	126	111	86	
13	Свишов — Svišov	290	240	220	192	167	152	127	
14	Стяпище — Stälpšte	330	280	260	232	207	192	167	
15	Русе — Ruse	350	300	280	252	227	212	187	
16	Ряхово — Rjahovo	380	330	310	282	257	242	217	
17	Тутракан — Tutrakan	412	362	342	314	289	274	249	
18	М. Преславец — M. Preslavetz	433	383	363	335	310	295	270	
19	Попина — Popina	444	394	374	346	321	306	281	
20	Силистра — Silistra	474	424	404	376	351	336	311	

INDICATEUR

между българските дунавски пристанища
les ports danubiens bulgares

Остров — Ostrov	Вадин — Vadin	Байкал — Bajkal	Сомовит — Somovit	Никопол — Nikopol	Свишов — Svišov	Стяпище — Stälpšte	Русе — Ruse	Ряхово — Rjahovo	Тутракан — Tutrakan	М. Преславец — M. Preslavetz	Попина — Popina	Силистра — Silistra	№ по ред
Kilomètres													
179	188	202	238	249	290	330	350	380	412	433	444	474	1
129	138	152	188	199	240	280	300	330	362	383	394	424	2
109	118	132	168	179	220	260	280	310	342	363	374	404	3
81	90	104	140	151	192	232	252	282	314	335	346	376	4
56	65	79	115	126	167	207	227	257	289	310	321	351	5
41	50	64	100	111	152	192	212	242	274	295	306	336	6
16	25	39	75	86	127	167	187	217	249	270	281	311	7
9	—	23	59	70	111	151	171	201	233	254	265	295	8
23	14	—	36	47	88	128	148	178	210	231	242	272	9
59	50	36	—	11	52	92	112	142	174	195	206	236	10
70	61	47	11	—	41	81	101	131	163	184	195	225	11
111	102	88	52	41	—	40	60	90	122	143	154	184	12
151	142	128	92	81	40	—	20	50	82	103	114	144	13
171	162	148	112	101	60	20	—	30	62	83	94	124	14
201	192	178	142	131	90	50	30	—	32	53	64	94	15
233	224	210	174	163	122	82	62	32	—	21	32	62	16
254	245	231	195	184	143	103	83	53	21	—	11	41	17
265	256	242	206	195	154	114	94	64	32	11	—	30	18
395	286	272	236	225	184	144	124	94	62	41	30	—	19
													20

УКАЗАТЕЛ — INDICATEUR

на тарифните мили разстояния между българските морски пристанища
des distances en milles tarifaires entre les ports de mer bulgares

От пристанище De port	До пристанище A port	Каварна — Kavarna	Балчик — Balçik	Сталин — Stalin	Бяла — Bjala	Обзор — Obzor	Несебър — Nesebär	Поморие — Pomorie	Бургас — Burgas	Созопол — Sozopol	Приморско — Primorsko	Мичурин — Michturin	Ахтопол — Ahtopol
Каварна — Kavarna		—	10	23	45	47	62	68	77	88	101	107	111
Балчик — Balçik		10	—	17	39	41	56	62	71	82	95	101	105
Сталин — Stalin		23	17	—	22	24	39	45	54	65	78	84	88
Бяла — Bjala		45	39	22	—	2	14	21	30	41	54	60	64
Обзор — Obzor		47	41	24	2	—	8	15	24	35	48	54	58
Несебър — Nesebär		62	56	39	16	8	—	7	16	27	40	47	51
Поморие — Pomorie		68	62	45	23	17	7	—	17	28	41	48	52
Бургас — Burgas		77	71	54	32	21	10	9	—	20	33	40	44
Созопол — Sozopol		88	82	65	43	33	24	14	11	—	24	31	35
Приморско — Primorsko		101	95	78	56	41	33	24	14	14	—	20	24
Мичурин — Michturin		107	101	84	62	54	47	39	30	24	20	—	24
Ахтопол — Ahtopol		111	105	88	64	58	51	44	35	28	20	14	—

Таблица — Tableau

Превозни такси с корабите на Българското речно плаване
Prix de transport avec les bateaux de la Navigation fluviale bulgare

Тарифни километра Kilomètres tar.	За един пътник Pour un voyageur				За 10 кгр. багаж Pour 10 kgr. bagages	За легло Pour un lit		Лежан стол Chaise-longues
	Редовна тарифа Tarif normal		Намалена тарифа Tarif réduit			1 кл. cl.	2 кл. cl.	
	1 кл. cl.	2 кл. cl.	1 кл. cl.	2 кл. cl.				
Такса в лева — Taxe en lévas								
10	3 20	2,—	2,40	1,60	0,28	8,—	6,—	1,—
15	4,40	2,80	3,20	2,—	0,32	8,—	6,—	1,—
20	4,80	3,20	3,60	2,40	0,36	8,—	6,—	1,—
25	6,—	4,—	4,40	2,80	0,40	8,—	6,—	1,—
30	7,20	4,80	5,60	3,60	0,48	8,—	6,—	1,—
35	7,60	5,20	6,—	4,—	0,48	8,—	6,—	1,—
40	8,40	5,60	6,80	4,40	0,52	8,—	6,—	1,—
45	9,60	6,40	7,20	4,80	0,56	8,—	6,—	1,—
50	10,80	7,20	8,—	5,20	0,60	8,—	6,—	1,—
60	12,—	8,—	8,40	5,60	0,72	8,—	6,—	1,—
70	14,40	9,60	10,80	7,20	0,76	8,—	6,—	1,—
80	16,80	11,20	12,—	8,—	0,88	8,—	6,—	1,—
90	19,20	12,80	13,20	8,80	0,96	8,—	6,—	1,—
100	21,60	14,40	15,—	10,—	1,—	8,—	6,—	1,—
110	22,80	15,20	16,40	10,80	1,12	8,—	6,—	1,—
120	24,80	16,40	17,60	11,60	1,20	8,—	6,—	1,—
130	26,40	17,60	18,80	12,40	1,32	8,—	6,—	1,—
140	27,20	18,—	19,20	12,80	1,48	12,—	8,—	1,—
150	29,20	19,60	20,40	13,60	1,52	12,—	8,—	1,—
160	30,80	20,40	21,60	14,40	1,60	12,—	8,—	1,—
170	32,40	21,60	22,80	15,20	1,76	12,—	8,—	1,—
180	33,60	22,40	23,60	15,60	1,80	12,—	8,—	1,—
190	35,20	23,60	25,20	16,80	1,92	12,—	8,—	1,—
200	36,80	24,40	26,—	17,20	1,96	12,—	8,—	1,—
210	38,40	25,60	27,20	18,—	2,08	12,—	8,—	1,—

Тар. километри Kilomètres tar.	За един пътник Pour un voyageur				За 10 кг. багаж Pour 10 kg. bagages	За легло Pour un lit		Лежан стол Chaise-longues
	Редовна тарифа		Намалена тарифа			1 кл. cl.	2 кл. cl.	
	Tarif normal		Tarif réduit					
	1 кл. cl.	2 кл. cl.	1 кл. cl.	2 кл. cl.				
Такса в лева — Taxe en lévas								
220	39.60	26.40	27.60	18.40	2.12	12.—	8.—	1.—
230	40.80	27.20	28.80	19.20	2.16	12.—	8.—	1.—
240	42.40	28.40	30.—	20.—	2.28	12.—	8.—	1.—
250	43.20	28.80	30.80	20.40	2.32	12.—	8.—	1.—
260	44.80	30.—	32.—	21.20	2.40	12.—	8.—	1.—
270	45.60	30.40	32.40	21.60	2.48	12.—	8.—	1.—
280	48.—	32.—	33.60	22.40	2.52	12.—	8.—	1.—
290	48.80	32.40	34.40	22.80	2.56	12.—	8.—	1.—
300	50.40	33.60	35.60	23.60	2.60	12.—	8.—	1.—
310	51.60	34.40	36.—	24.—	2.72	18.—	10.—	1.—
320	52.80	35.20	37.20	24.80	2.76	18.—	10.—	1.—
330	54.—	36.—	38.—	25.20	2.80	18.—	10.—	1.—
340	54.80	36.40	38.40	25.60	2.92	18.—	10.—	1.—
350	55.60	37.20	39.20	26.—	2.96	18.—	10.—	1.—
360	56.80	38.—	40.—	26.80	3.—	18.—	10.—	1.—
370	58.—	38.80	40.80	27.20	3.08	18.—	10.—	1.—
380	59.20	39.60	41.60	27.60	3.12	18.—	10.—	1.—
390	60.80	40.40	42.80	28.40	3.16	18.—	10.—	1.—
400	61.20	40.80	43.20	28.80	3.28	18.—	10.—	1.—
410	62.40	41.60	44.—	29.20	3.32	18.—	10.—	1.—
420	63.20	42.—	44.40	29.60	3.36	18.—	10.—	1.—
430	63.60	42.40	45.20	30.—	3.40	18.—	10.—	1.—
440	64.80	43.20	45.60	30.40	3.48	18.—	10.—	1.—
450	66.—	44.—	46.40	30.80	3.52	18.—	10.—	1.—
460	66.40	44.40	46.80	31.20	3.56	18.—	10.—	1.—
470	67.20	44.80	47.20	31.60	3.60	18.—	10.—	1.—
480	68.40	45.60	48.—	32.—	3.68	18.—	10.—	1.—
490	69.60	46.40	48.80	32.40	3.72	18.—	10.—	1.—
500	70.40	46.80	49.20	32.80	3.76	18.—	10.—	1.—

Таблица — Tableau

превозни такси с корабите на Български морски флот
prix de transport avec les bateaux de la Navigation maritime bulgare

Тар. мили Milles tarifaires	За един пътник Pour un voyageur				За 10 кг. багаж Pour 10 kg. bagages	За легло Pour un lit		Лежан стол Chaise-longues
	Редовна тарифа		Намалена тарифа			1 кл. cl.	2 кл. cl.	
	Tarif normal		Tarif réduit					
	1 кл. cl.	2 кл. cl.	1 кл. cl.	2 кл. cl.				
Такса в лева -- Taxe en lévas								
1—4	2.00	1.60	1.60	1.20	0.40	8.00	6.00	1
5	2.80	2.00	2.40	1.60	0.48	8.00	6.00	1
6	3.20	2.40	2.40	1.60	0.48	8.00	6.00	1
7	3.60	2.80	2.80	2.00	0.60	8.00	6.00	1
8	4.00	3.20	3.20	2.40	0.60	8.00	6.00	1
9	4.80	3.60	3.20	2.40	0.66	8.00	6.00	1
10	5.20	4.00	4.00	2.80	0.72	8.00	6.00	1
11—13	6.40	4.80	4.80	3.20	0.72	8.00	6.00	1
14—16	7.20	5.60	5.60	4.00	0.80	8.00	6.00	1
17—19	8.40	6.40	6.40	4.80	0.88	8.00	6.00	1
20—22	9.20	7.20	7.20	5.20	0.88	8.00	6.00	1
23—25	10.40	8.00	8.00	5.60	1.00	8.00	6.00	1
26—28	11.60	8.80	8.40	6.00	1.00	8.00	6.00	1
29—31	12.40	9.60	9.60	6.80	1.00	8.00	6.00	1
32—34	14.00	10.80	10.80	7.60	1.20	8.00	6.00	1
35—37	15.60	12.00	11.60	8.40	1.20	8.00	6.00	1
38—40	17.20	13.20	12.80	9.20	1.20	8.00	6.00	1
41—45	18.80	14.40	14.00	10.00	1.28	8.00	6.00	1
46—50	20.80	16.00	15.60	11.20	1.28	8.00	6.00	1
51—55	22.80	17.60	17.20	12.40	1.28	10.00	8.00	1
56—60	24.80	19.20	18.40	13.20	1.40	10.00	8.00	1
61—65	26.80	20.80	20.00	14.40	1.40	10.00	8.00	1
66—70	29.20	22.40	22.00	15.60	1.52	10.00	8.00	1
71—75	31.20	24.00	23.60	16.80	1.52	10.00	8.00	1
76—80	34.00	26.00	25.20	18.00	1.52	10.00	8.00	1
81—85	36.40	28.00	27.60	19.60	1.60	10.00	8.00	1
86—90	39.20	30.00	29.20	20.80	1.60	10.00	8.00	1

Тар. милл Milles tarifaires	За един пътник Pour un voyageur				За 10 кг. багаж Pour 10 kg. bagages	За легло Pour un lit		Лежан стол Chaise-longues
	Редовна тарифа Tarif normal		Намалена тарифа Tarif réduit			1 кл. cl.	2 кл. cl.	
	1 кл. cl.	2 кл. cl.	1 кл. cl.	2 кл. cl.				
Такса в лева — Taxe en lévas								
91—95	41.60	32.00	31.20	22.40	1.60	10.00	8.00	1
96—100	44.40	34.00	33.20	23.60	1.68	10.00	8.00	1
101—110	48.00	36.80	36.00	25.60	1.80	16.00	12.00	1
111—120	51.60	39.60	38.80	27.60	1.80	16.00	12.00	1
121—130	55.20	42.40	41.60	29.60	2.00	16.00	12.00	1
131—140	58.80	45.20	44.40	31.60	2.00	16.00	12.00	1
141—150	63.60	48.80	47.60	34.00	2.00	16.00	12.00	1
151—160	68.00	52.40	51.60	36.80	2.20	16.00	12.00	1
161—170	72.80	56.00	54.80	39.20	2.20	16.00	12.00	1
171—180	77.60	59.60	58.40	41.60	2.20	16.00	12.00	1
181—190	82.00	63.20	62.00	44.40	2.40	16.00	12.00	1
191—200	85.90	66.80	65.60	46.80	2.40	16.00	12.00	1

РАЗПИСАНИЕ
за
ДВИЖЕНИЕ НА ПЪТНИШКИТЕ КОРАБИ

Разписание =
за движение на пътнишките кораби на Българско речно плаване
по р. Дунав в сила от 15. III. до 15. XI. 1956 година

1. Линия Видин—Русе—Силистра и обратно —						
II класен кораб*) Bateau de II classe			I класен кораб*) Bateau de I classe			Т. км.
дни jours	пр.	тр.	дни jours	пр.	тр.	
Понеделник и петък — lundis et jeudis	—	5.00	—	5.00	0	Видин —
	5.50	5.55	5.45	5.50	15	Симеоново —
	6.10	6.15	6.05	6.15	20	Арчар —
	7.40	7.55	7.25	8.05	48	Лом —
	8.55	9.00	8.50	8.55	66	Станево —
	9.20	9.25	9.15	9.20	73	Цибър —
	10.05	10.10	10.00	10.05	88	Козлодуй —
	11.25	11.35	11.05	11.35	113	Оряхово —
	12.30	12.35	12.25	12.35	129	Остров —
	13.05	13.10	13.05	13.10	138	Вадин —
	13.55	14.00	13.50	14.00	152	Байкал —
	14.50	14.55	14.45	14.50	168	Загражден —
	15.50	16.05	15.40	15.55	188	Сомовит —
	16.40	16.50	16.25	16.35	199	Никопол —
	19.05	19.20	18.30	18.45	240	Свищов —
Неделя, вторник и събота Dimanches, mardis et samedis	—	8.15	—	8.15	300	Пиргово —
	9.50	10.00	9.40	9.50	330	Русе —
	11.40	12.00	11.20	11.50	362	Ряхово —
Понеделник, среда, четвъртък и петък Dimanches, lundis, mercredis, jeudis et vendredis	13.00	13.05	12.45	12.50	383	Тутракан —
	13.35	13.45	13.20	13.30	394	М. Преславец —
	15.15	ношува	14.45	ношува	424	Попина —
	—	—	—	—	—	Силистра —

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*) Първокласни кораби са: „Д. Благоев“, „Г. Димитров“ и „Ал. Стайболийски“. Второкласни кораби са: „Г. Кирков“, Хр. „Смърненски“ и „Ц. Церковски“.
Забележка: В неделя дни корабът от Видин за Русе спира в Пиргово.

Horaire

pour la circulation des bateaux le la Navigation fluviale Bulgare
sur le Danube du 15. III. — 15. XI. 1956

Ligne Vidin—Ruse—Silistra et vice — versa						
Ports	T. км.	I класен кораб*) Bateau de I classe		II класен кораб*) Bateau de II classe		
		пр.	тр.	дни jours	пр.	тр.
Vidin	424	16.20	ношува	петък	19.20	ношува
Simeonovo	409	15.20	15.25	—	18.10	18.15
Arçar	404	14.55	15.00	—	17.35	17.40
Lom	376	12.30	13.20	—	15.05	15.25
Stanevo	358	11.25	11.30	—	13.45	13.50
Tzibăr	351	11.00	11.05	—	13.10	13.15
Kozloduj	336	10.05	10.10	—	12.00	12.05
Orjahovo	311	8.10	8.35	—	9.45	10.00
Ostrov	295	7.00	7.10	—	8.20	8.25
Vadin	286	6.20	6.25	—	7.35	7.40
Bajkal	272	5.30	5.35	—	6.30	6.35
Zagražden	256	4.25	4.30	—	5.15	5.20
Somovit	236	3.10	3.20	—	3.40	3.50
Nikopol	225	2.20	2.30	—	2.35	2.45
Svištov	184	23.30	23.45	—	23.10	23.20
Pirgovo	139	20.40	20.45	—	19.30	19.35
Ruse	124	—	20.00	—	18.30	—
Ruse	124	13.25	—	—	15.20	—
Rjahovo	94	11.30	11.40	—	12.55	13.00
Tutrakan	62	9.00	9.30	—	10.05	10.15
M. Preslavetz	41	7.50	7.55	—	8.35	8.40
Popina	30	7.10	7.15	—	7.35	7.45
Silistra	0	—	5.30	—	—	5.30

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Линия РУСЕ—ВИДИН и обратно, в сила от 15. XI. 1956 година
Ligne RUSSE—VIDIN et vice-versa en vigueur du 15. XI. 1956.

Дни Jours	При- сти- га Arrivé	Тръг- ва Départ	Т. км.	Пристанища — Ports	Т. км.	При- сти- га Arrivé	Тръг- ва Départ	Дни Jours
Понедел., среда, и петък Lundi, mercredi et vendredi	—	6.00	0	Русе — Ruse	300	11.20	—	Вторник, четв. и съб. Mardi, jeudi et samedi
	10.55	11.10	60	Свищов — Svishtov	240	8.40	9.00	
	14.30	14.35	101	Никопол — Nikopol	190	6.40	6.50	
	15.25	15.35	112	Сомовит — Somovit	—	—	6.00	
	—	—	—	Сомовит — Somovit	188	16.40	нонува	
	17.00	17.05	132	Загражден — Zagradzen	168	15.40	15.45	
	18.15	нонува	148	Байкал — Bajkal	—	—	—	
Вторник, четвъртък и събота Mardi, jeudi et samedi	—	6.00	—	Байкал — Bajkal	152	14.45	14.50	Понеделник, среда и петък Lundi, mercredi et vendredi
	7.10	7.15	162	Вадин — Vadin	138	14.00	14.05	
	7.55	8.00	171	Остров — Ostrov	129	13.30	13.35	
	9.25	9.40	187	Оряхово — Orjahovo	113	12.40	12.50	
	11.35	11.40	212	Козлодуй — Kozloduj	88	11.20	11.25	
	12.45	12.50	227	Цибър — Tzibar	73	10.45	10.50	
	13.20	13.25	234	Станево — Stanevo	66	10.20	10.25	
	15.00	15.20	252	Лом — Lom	48	9.05	9.25	
	17.40	17.45	280	Арчар — Arčar	20	7.35	7.40	
	18.15	18.20	285	Симеоново — Simeonovo	15	7.10	7.15	
	19.30	—	300	Видин — Vidin	0	—	6.30	

Забелжка. Пътуват второкласни кораби.

Линия РЯХОВО — РУСЕ и обратно в сила от 15. III. до 15. XI. 1956 г. — Ligne RJAHOVO — RUSE et vice-versa

Дни Jours	При- сти- га Arrivé	Тръг- ва Départ	Т. км.	Пристанища — Ports	Т. км.	При- сти- га Arrivé	Тръг- ва Départ	Дни Jours
Всичкодневно Journellement	—	4.00	0	Ряхово — Rjahovo	30	20.10	—	Всичкодневно Journellement
	5.10	5.15	10	Сандрово — Sandrovo	20	19.30	19.35	
	5.45	5.50	15	Мартен — Marten	15	19.10	19.15	
	7.30	—	30	Русе — Ruse	0	—	18.30	
Линия М. ПРЕСЛАВЕЦ—ТУТРАКАН и обратно — Ligne M. Preslavetz—Tutrakan et vice-versa в сила от 15. III. до 15. XI. 1956 г.								
Дни Jours	При- сти- га Arrivé	Тръг- ва Départ	Т. км.	Пристанища — Ports	Т. км.	При- сти- га Arrivé	Тръг- ва Départ	Дни Jours
Всичкодневно осен месец Journellement sa. dimanches	—	5.00	0	М. Преславец — M. Preslavetz	21	18.30	нонува	Всичкодневно осен месец Journellement sa. dimanches
	5.30	5.35	5	Д. Ряхово — D. Rjahovo	16	18.10	18.15	
	6.05	6.10	10	Дунавец — Dunavetz	11	17.50	17.55	
	6.35	6.40	13	Пожарево — Požarevo	8	17.30	17.35	
	7.40	—	21	Тутракан — Tutrakan	0	—	17.00	

Линия ВРЪВ — ВИДИН и обратно в сила от 15. III. до 15. XI. 1956 г. — Ligne VRAY — VIDIN et vice-versa

Дни Jours	При- стига Arrive	Тръг- ва Départ	Т. км.	Пристанища — Ports	Т. км.	При- стига Arrive	Тръг- ва Départ	Дни Jours
Всичко Journellement	—	4.00	0	Връв — Vráv	50	19.40	—	Всичко Journellement
неделя dimanches	4.15	4.25	7	Ново село — Novoselo	43	19.05	19.10	неделя dimanches
	4.40	4.50	11	Флорентин — Florentin	39	18.35	18.40	
	5.10	5.20	14	Ясен — Jasen	36	18.10	18.15	
	5.40	5.50	22	Гомотарци — Gomotartzi	28	17.25	17.30	
	6.10	6.20	30	Кошава — Košava	20	16.45	16.50	
	6.35	6.45	36	Сланотрън — Slanotrăn	14	16.15	16.20	
	7.25	—	50	Видин — Vidin	0	—	15.00	

Линия СВИЦОВ — РУСЕ и обратно в сила от 15. III. 1956 г. — Ligne SVISTOV — RUSE et vice-versa

Дни Jours	При- стига Arrive	Тръг- ва Départ	Т. км.	Пристанища — Ports	Т. км.	При- стига Arrive	Тръг- ва Départ	Дни Jours
Всичко Journellement	—	4.00	0	Свищов — Svistov	60	19.45	—	Всичко Journellement
	4.30	4.35	8	Вардим — Vardim	52	18.50	18.55	
	5.05	5.10	20	Кривина — Krivina	40	18.00	18.05	
	5.45	5.50	28	Батин — Batin	32	17.10	17.15	
	6.10	6.15	33	Абланово — Ablanovo	27	16.45	16.50	
	6.35	6.40	40	Стълпище — Stălpiste	20	16.15	16.20	
	7.00	7.10	45	Пиргово — Pirgovo	15	15.35	15.45	
	8.00	—	60	Русе — Ruse	0	—	14.30	

В неделя корабът тръгва от Русе за Свищов на 16.00 ч.

Линия РУСЕ — СИЛИСТРА и обратно, в сила от 15. XI. 1956 година

Ligne RUSSE — SILISTRA et vice-versa en vigueur du 15. XI. 1956

Дни Jours	При- стига Arrivé	Тръг- ва Départ	Т. км.	Пристанища — Ports	Т. км.	При- стига Arrivé	Тръг- ва Départ	Дни Jours
Понеделник, сряда и петък Lundi, Mercredi et Vendredi	—	8.15	0	Русе — Ruse	124	13.55	ношува	Вторник, четвър- тък и събота Mardi, Jeudi et Samedi
	9.40	9.50	30	Ряхово — Rjahovo	94	12.00	12.10	
	11.20	11.50	62	Тутракан — Tutrakan	62	9.30	10.00	
	12.45	12.50	83	М. Преславец — M. Preslavetz	41	8.20	8.25	
	13.20	13.30	94	Попина — Popina	30	7.40	7.45	
	14.45	ношува	124	Силистра — Silistra	0	—	6.00	

Забележка. Пътува първокласен кораб.

Линия РЯХОВО—РУСЕ и обратно, в сила от 15. XI. 1956 година

Ligne RJAHOVO—RUSE et vice-versa en vigueur du 15. XI. 1956

Дни Jours	При- стига Arrivé	Тръг- ва Départ	Т. км.	Пристанища — Ports	Т. км.	При- стига Arrivé	Тръг- ва Départ	Дни Jours
Всичко Journellement	—	5.00	0	Ряхово — Rjahovo	30	19.40	ношува	Всичко Journellement
	6.10	6.15	10	Сандрово — Sandrovo	20	18.35	18.40	
	6.45	6.50	15	Мартен — Mar en	15	18.10	18.15	
	8.30	—	30	Русе — Ruse	0	—	17.00	

3. РАЗПИСАНИЕ

за движение на пътнишките кораби
на Български морски флот

3. HORAIRE

pour la circulation des bateaux de la
Navigation Maritime Bulgare

Линия СТАЛИН — БУРГАС и обратно — Ligne STALIN — BURGAS et vice-versa

В сила от 1. VI. — 15. X. — En vigueur du 1. VI. — 15. X. 1956.

Дни Jours	При- стига Arrive	Тръг- ва Départ	Мор. мили Milles	Пристанища — Ports	Мор. мили Milles	При- стига Arrive	Тръг- ва Départ	Дни Jours
Всичкодневно Journellement sans dimanches	—	6.15	0	Сталин — Stalin	55	21.15	—	Всичкодневно Journellement sans dimanches
	8.35	8.45	21	Бяла — Bjala	34	18.45	19.00	
	9.00	9.10	23	Обзор — Obzor	32	18.20	18.30	
	11.00	11.15	37	Несебър — Nesebăr	18	16.15	16.30	
	12.15	12.30	46	Поморие — Pomorie	9	15.00	15.15	
	13.30	—	55	Бургас — Burgas	0	—	14.00	

Забележка. При изпълнение повече от 3 бала, корабът не спира в Обзор и Бяла

Пътници,

За всички нередности се отнасяйте до Управление воден транспорт — София!

Линия СТАЛИН — КАВАРНА и обратно — Ligne STALIN — KAVARNA et vice-versa

Всичкодневно през цялата година — Jourrellement pendant toute l'année

Дни Jours	При- стига Arrive	Тръг- ва Départ	Мор. мили Milles	Пристанища — Ports	Мор. мили Milles	При- стига Arrive	Тръг- ва Départ	Дни Jours
Всичкодневно Journel- lement	—	10.00	0	Сталин — Stalin	27	17.00	—	Всичкодневно Journel- lement
	12.00	12.15	17	Балчик — Balčik	10	14.30	15.00	
	13.15	—	27	Каварна — Kavarna	0	—	13.30	

Линия СТАЛИН — ЛЕТОВИЩЕ ВАРНА и обратно — Ligne STALIN — Letoviste VARNA et vice-versa

Всичкодневно от 1. VI. — 15. IX. 1956 г. — Jourrellement du 1. VI. — 15. IX. 1956

Пристанища — Ports	I рейс		II рейс		III рейс		IV рейс		V рейс	
	При- стига	Тръг- ва	При- стига	Тръг- ва	При- стига	Тръг- ва	При- стига	Тръг- ва	При- стига	Тръг- ва
Сталин — Stalin	—	8.00	—	—	—	17.00	—	—	—	—
Карантината — Karantinata	8.10	8.15	—	—	17.10	17.15	—	—	—	—
Мор. бани — Mor. bani	8.30	8.40	—	—	17.30	17.40	—	—	21.15	21.30
Лет. Варна — Let. Varna	9.20	9.25	10.50	10.55	18.20	18.25	19.50	19.55	22.00	22.05
Мор. бани — Mor. bani	10.05	10.10	11.35	11.40	19.05	19.10	20.35	20.40	22.45	22.50
Карантината — Karantinata	—	—	11.55	12.00	—	—	20.55	21.00	—	—
Сталин — Stalin	—	—	12.10	—	—	—	—	—	23.05	—

Забележка. При изпълнение повече от 3 бала корабите не се движат.

Линия СТАЛИН—КРАНЕВО и обратно == Ligne STALIN—KRANEVO et vice versa
 Всекдневно от 1. V до 15. IX. 1956 г. — Journelement di 1. V. — 15. IX. 1956

Пристанища — Ports	I рейс		II рейс		III рейс	
	пр.	тр.	пр.	тр.	пр.	тр.
Сталин — Stalin	—	6.30	—	15.00	—	—
Морска градина — Morska gradina	6.45	7.00	15.15	15.20	—	19.50
Летовище Варна — Letovište Varna	7.40	7.45	16.00	16.05	20.30	20.35
Златни пясъци — Zlatni piasatzi	8.25	8.30	16.45	16.50	—	—
Краево — Kranevo	8.55	9.00	17.15	17.20	—	—
Златни пясъци — Zlatni piasatzi	9.25	9.30	18.05	18.10	—	—
Летовище Варна — Letovište Varna	10.10	10.15	18.50	19.00	—	—
Морска градина — Morska gradina	10.55	11.00	19.40	—	21.15	21.20
Сталин — Stalin	11.15	—	—	—	21.35	—

Забележка: При вълнение повече от 3 бала корабите не се движат.

Линия СТАЛИН—КОНСТАНТИНОВО и обратно, всекидневно¹⁾ == Ligne STALIN—KONSTANTINOV et vice versa

Пристанища — Ports	I рейс		II рейс		III рейс		IV рейс	
	пр.	тр.	пр.	тр.	пр.	тр.	пр.	тр.
Сталин — Stalin	—	6.30	—	9.30	—	15.30	—	18.30
Пам. фабрика — Pam. fabrika	6.45	6.50	9.45	9.50	15.45	15.50	18.45	18.50
Руско село — Rusko selo	7.20	7.25	—	—	16.20	16.25	—	—
Звездитца — Zvezditz	7.30	7.35	10.25	10.35	16.30	16.35	19.25	19.35
Константиново — Konstantinovo	7.50	7.55	—	—	16.50	16.55	—	—
Звездитца — Zvezditz	8.10	8.20	—	—	17.10	17.20	—	—
Руско село — Rusko selo	8.25	8.30	—	—	17.25	17.30	—	—
Пам. фабрика — Pam. fabrika	9.00	9.05	11.20	11.25	18.00	18.05	20.20	20.25
Сталин — Stalin	9.20	—	11.40	—	18.20	—	20.40	—

¹⁾ I и III рейсове се движат през цялата година. От 1. X. 1956 год. III рейс се движи с половин час по-рано, като тръгва от Сталин а 15 ч. — II и IV рейсове се движат от 1. VI. до 15. IX. 1956 год.

Линия БУРГАС—СОЗОПОЛ и обратно -- Ligne BURGAS—SOZOPOL et vice-versa
 Всекдневно от 1. VI. — 1. X. 1956 г. — Journelement du 1. VI. — 1. X. 1956

Пристига Arrivé	Тръгва Départ	Морски мили Milles	Пристанища — Ports	Морски мили Milles	Пристига Arrivé	Тръгва Départ
—	17.30	0	Бургас — Burgas Атня — Atija Созопол — Sozopol	12	7.40	—
18.10	18.20	5		7	6.50	7.00
19.10	—	12		0	—	6.00

Забележка. През месеците юни, юли и август в изделните дни корабът от Созопол за Бургас тръгва на 5 ч. а от Бургас за Созопол на 18.30 часа.

Линия БУРГАС—СОЗОПОЛ и обратно -- Ligne BURGAS—SOZOPOL et vice-versa
 Всекдневно от 1. X. 1956 — 1. VI. 1957 -- Journelement du 1. X. 1956 — 1. VI. 1957

Пристига Arrivé	Тръгва Départ	Морски мили Milles	Пристанища — Ports	Морски мили Milles	Пристига Arrivé	Тръгва Départ
—	15.30	0	Бургас — Burgas Атня — Atija Созопол — Sozopol	12	8.10	—
16.10	16.20	5		7	7.20	7.30
17.10	—	12		0	—	6.30

Линия БУРГАС — НЕСЕБЪР и обратно — Ligne BURGAS — NESEBAR et vice-versa
 Всекидневно от 1. VI. — 1. X. 1956 — Journallement du 1. VI. — 1. X. 1956

Пристига Arrivé	Тръгва Départ	Морски мили Milles	Пристанища — Ports	Морски мили Milles	Пристига Arrivé	Тръгва Départ
—	17.00	0	Бургас — Burgas	17	7.45	—
18.05	18.15	9	Поморие — Pomorie	8	6.30	6.40
19.15	—	17	Несебър — Nesebär	0	—	5.30

Забележка. През месеците юни, юли и август в неделяните дни корабът от несебър за Бургас тръгва на 4.30 часа, а от Бургас за Несебър на 18 часа.

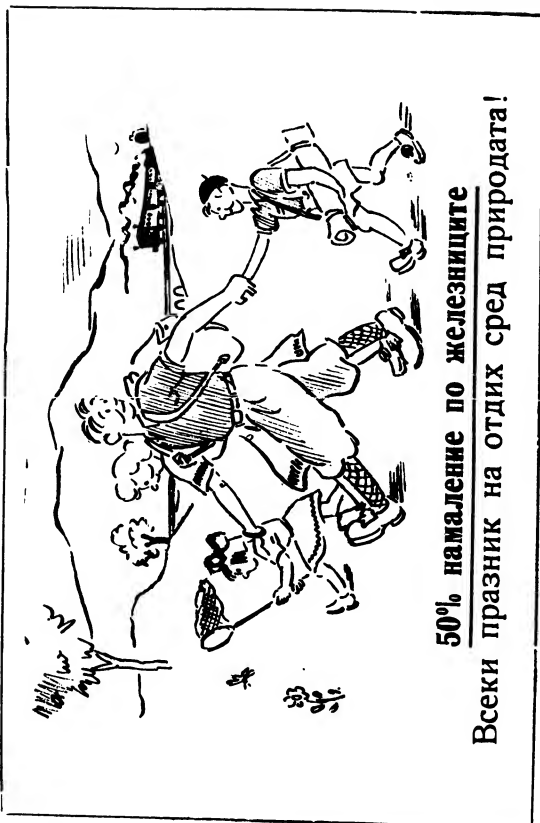
Линия БУРГАС — НЕСЕБЪР и обратно — Ligne BURGAS — NESEBAR et vice-versa
 Всекидневно от 1. X. 1956 — 1. VI. 1957 — Journallement du 1. X. 1956 — 1. VI. 1957

Пристига Arrivé	Тръгва Départ	Морски мили Milles	Пристанища — Ports	Морски мили Milles	Пристига Arrivé	Тръгва Départ
—	15.00	0	Бургас — Burgas	17	8.50	—
16.10	16.20	9	Поморие — Pomorie	8	7.30	7.40
17.20	—	17	Несебър — Nesebär	0	—	6.30

Линия БУРГАС — АХТОПОЛ и обратно — Ligne BURGAS — AHTOPOL et vice-versa
 В сила от 1. VI. 1956 г. — 1. VI. 1957 г. — En vigueur du 1. VI. 1956 — 1. VI. 1957

Дни Jours	При- стига Arrivé	Тръгва Départ	Пристанища — Ports	При- стига Arrivé	Тръгва Départ	Дни Jours
Понеделник, среда и петък Lundis, mercredis et vendredis	—	8.00	Бургас — Burgas	12.15	—	Вторник, четвъртък и събота Mardis, Jendis et samedis
	8.40	8.45	Атия — Atija	11.30	11.35	
	9.35	9.45	Созопол — Sozopol	10.30	10.40	
	11.25	11.30	Приморско — Primorsko	8.45	8.50	
	11.45	11.50	Китев — Kiten	8.25	8.30	
	12.40	12.50	Мишурин — Mišurin	7.25	7.35	
	13.30	13.35	Ахтопол — Ahtopol	6.40	6.45	
	14.15	—	Мишурин — Mišurin	—	6.00	

Забележка. От 1. X. 1956 година до 1. VI. 1957 година кораба от Мишурин тръгва в 6.30 часа и пристига в Бургас в 12.45 часа..



РАЗДЕЛ IV
АВТОМОБИЛЕН
ТРАНСПОРТ

1. ТАРИФНИ РАЗПОРЕДБИ

а) Превоз на пътници

1. Право да пътува има всеки гражданин, снабден с редовно издадени и попълнени билети по цени, определени в тарифите и правилниците.
2. Билетите се издават от съответните пътнически автостанции, а по автолиниите — от кондуктора или шофьора на автобуса и вадат за курса, вписан в билета.
3. Закупен билет може да бъде върнат на автостанцията, която го е издала, срещу връщане на стойността му само, ако пътникът не успее да се качи в автобуса по вина на УАТ, или при закъснение на автобуса по разписание повече от един час.
4. Билетът е личен и не може да се прехвърля на друго лице през време на пътуването.
5. Продажбата на билети за автолиниите започва най-късно един час преди тръгването на автобуса по разписание. Въведена е на места с голям пътникопоток предварителна продажба на билети един ден преди датата на тръгването на автобуса.
6. Местата в автобусите са строго определени и се раздават по реда на явяване се пътници в автостанцията или автоспирките, като се почва от най-отдалечената автоспирка по дадена автолиния.
7. Запазват се свободни места още от първоначалната автоспирка за пътници, които ще се качват от междинните автоспирки — до 15%.
8. По автолинии с голям пътникопоток, по които изостават пътници най-малко 55% от местата на автобуса, при възможност се пускат допълнителни автобуси, като таксуването става по редовната тарифа.
9. Пътниците са длъжни да пазят билета си до края на пътуването и да ги дават на контролните органи за проверка при поискване след легитимиране.
10. Пътници, които са се качили погрешно в автобус, който отива в друго направление, вместо означеното в билетите им, плащат следсметата се такса за погрешно пропътуваното разстояние.
11. Пътник без билет заплаща стойността на билета и глоба в размер от 20 до 200 лева.

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12. Всеки пътник, снабден с редовен билет, е осигурен срещу злополука през време на пътуването пред ДЗИ.

13. Пътниците са отговорни за всяко извършено от тях повреждане или замърсяване на автобуса, като при вина заплащат нанесените повреди по ценоразпис, срещу съответен документ. За повреди с злонамерена цел се преследват наказателно.

14. Забранено е на пътниците:

- а) да се качват или слизат и да отварят страничните врати и стъкла, когато автобуса е в движение;
- б) да приказват с шофьора през време на движение;
- в) да пушат, пият или викат в автобуса;
- г) да черпят с спиртни питиета или дават пари на шофьора и кондуктора с цел за услуги;
- е) да дават за превоз багажи и колети безплатно по автобуса.

15. Не се допускат в автобусите да пътуват лицата:

- а) които са в пияно състояние или буйстват;
- б) които се държат неприлично;
- в) които страдат от заразителни болести.

16. При възможност, с автобусите се организират групови пътувания на работниците и служителите от предприятия и учреждения по взаимно договаряне и се таксуват по специална тарифа.

17. В празнични дни (всенародни празници), пазарни дни и при случайни големи пътникопотоци във и извън населени пунктове, свързани или несвързани с автомобилна линия, се организира превозването на пътниците в двете посоки с автобуси и товарни автомобили.

18. АВТОТЕК заедно с диспечерско-контролните си пунктове организира и извършва погътно натоварване и превоз на товари с празно пътуващи или недотоварени товарни автомобили, независимо от тяхната ведомствена принадлежност.

19. Децата до 5 навършени години пътуват безплатно, придружени от родителя и незаемачи отделно място.

Деца на възраст от 5 до 10 навършени години се превозват с 50% намаление от цената на редовната тарифа без право на място. При заемане на място се плаща цялата такса, което се заявява предварително.

б) Превоз на багажи

20. Пътниците, снабдени с билети, имат право през време на пътуването да превозят в автобуса, при себе си, без да плащат такси, необходимите им за лично ползуване преносими вещи и предмети до 10 кг., ако с тях не се пречи на другите пътници,

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не повреждат автобуса и ако превоза им не е забранен от административните власти със закон или наредба.

Багаж с плетен амбалаж не се приема в автобуса (остри ръбове).

21. Автомобилното предприятие носи отговорност за опазване, липса или повреда на багажа, само ако се установи, че причинената щета е по негова вина.

22. Всеки пътник, снабден с билет, има право да предаде за превозване с автобуса срещу заплащане на съответните превозни такси (1/100 от стойността на билета за 1 кг.) багаж до 15 кг., по обем не по-голям от 100×50×30 см. и със здрава опаковка и етиктирана с адреса на пътника.

23. За предадения от пътника за превозване багаж, автостанцията, а по пътя (евгоспирките)—кондуктора, издават багажна разписка по образец, която се пази до края на пътуването и срещу нея се получава багажа.

На всеки пътник се издава отделна багажна разписка, която е документ при евентуална авария или изгубване на багажа при рекламация за доказване.

24. Най-малката презозна такса за багаж е 0.40 лева. Превозните такси се предплащат.

25. Присмането на багаж и издаването на билети на пътниците по автостанциите се преустановява 5 минути преди тръгване на автобуса по разписание.

26. Не се приемат за превоз с автобусите като багаж вещи и предмети, пренасянето на които е забранено от административните власти, а така също запалителни, избухливи и зловонни предмети.

27. В автостанции с голям пътнически поток са организирани служби за съхранение (гардероб) на багажи, където за престояване на колет се плаща 0.40 лева за 24 часа или част от тях.

28. Тежки и обемисти багажи, които не се приемат за превоз в автобусите, се дават за превоз в организирани колетни служби или АВТОТЕК.

29. Неосвободените в продължение на 30 денонощия багажни и колетни пратки подлежат на ликвидирание по начин определен с наредба.

За бързо развалящи се пратки срокът за ликвидация е триденен.

Рекламации

30. Ощетенният по какъвто и да е начин пътник има право да предяви рекламация пред съответното автомобилно предприятие.

Към рекламацията следва да се приложат всички превозни, отчетни и други документи, включително констативен акт, ако има такъв, както и да се посочат свидетели, доказващи причинената щета.

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Гол. Желязна	Видима
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Орешене	Севлиево
Добревици	Врабево
Етрополе	Плевен — Тетевен
Павликени — Севлиево	Рибарица
Г. Сливно	Угърчин
Язовир „Ал. Стамбол.“	Ловеч
Севлиево — Коевци	Дебнево
Младен —	Дамяново
Търново	Севлиево
Обединение	Троян
П. Тръмбеш	Брегаре
Павликени	Крушовене
Свищов	Гостиля
Павликени — през	Д. Луковит
Вишовград — Свищов	гара Левски
Павликени — Паскалевец	Г. Сливно
Сломер —	Новачене
Габрово — Казанлък	Никопол
Лъгът — Габрово	Деков
Севлиево — Габрово	Свищов
Кръвник	Бяла
Габрово	Бойка
през Козирог	Обянова
Елена — Кипилово	Свищов
Сливен	Новград
Крушолок	Беглеж
Стрелци	Катунец
гара Златарица	Ловеч
Търново	Угърчин
Келифарово	Пом. Лешница
Дрента	Драгана

АЗБУЧЕН СПИСЪК НА АВТОЛИНИТЕ НА СОАТ ПРЕЗ 1956 г.

стр.	стр.
Асеновград — Хр. Милево	Плевен — Славовица
Асеновград — Извор	Бъркач
Бургас — Орханово	Николаево
Бургас — Н. Паничарево	Тученица
Бургас — Дюлево	Староселци
Берковица — Замфирово	Бръшляница
Берковица — Бистрица	Славяново
Видин — Делейна	Попово — Бойка
Видин — Макреш	Осиково
Г. Оряховица — Славовица	Пловдив — Стърнегор
Орловец	Златосел
Брестовица	Върбен
Горски и Долен	Първомай — Димитровград
Тръмбеш	Пилашево
Горски Сеновец	Езерово
Гиген — Никопол	Чирпан
Кюстендил — Г. Кортен	Радомър — Байкал
Кюстендил — Коркина	Свети
Коларовград — Исперих	Русе — Юденик
Костена река	Бръшлян
Новосел	Своге — Годеч
Белоградец	Сандански — Мелник
Ягнито	Сивен — Б. Паланка
Векилски	Гълабинци
Черноглавци	Сталин — Момино
Върбица	Ст. Димитров — Г. Козница
Осмар	Свищов — Вързулица
Бяла река	Ст. Загора — Черковци
Сини Вир	М. Оряховица
Кула — гара Страшимир	Троян — Калейла
Лакатник — Вършец	Търново — Миндя
Левскиград — Отец Пайси	Търново — Райковци
Богдан	Вайнежа
Ловеч — Драгана	Шилковци
Острец	Търговище — Драгановец
Брегово	Харманлий — Мъдрец
Н. Загора — Прохорово	Харманлий — Д. Черковци
Гол. Детелина	Хасково — Караманци
Д. Паничарево	Търново
Питово	Ямбол — Сламено
Никопол — Трънчовица	Златари
Н. Пазар — Омарчево	

101. София — Боровец —

Час на отиване			Автостанции и автоспирки	Час на връщане		
17.00	10.00	16.30	София	17.10	8.40	9.25
17.20	10.20	16.50	Горубляне	16.55	8.20	9.10
17.30	10.30	17.00	Панчарево	16.40	8.10	9.00
17.40	20.35	17.05	Вец Кокаляне	16.35	8.05	8.55
17.50	10.45	17.15	Дяволски мост	16.25	7.55	8.45
18.05	11.00	17.30	28 км.	16.10	7.40	8.30
18.10	11.10	17.40	Вец Пасарел	16.05	7.35	8.20
18.30	11.20	17.50	Долни Пасарел	15.55	7.25	8.15
18.55	11.30	18.00	Язовир Сталин	15.40	7.10	8.00
18.55	11.15	18.25	Горни Окол	15.35	6.45	7.35
19.15	12.35	19.05	Широки дол	14.55	6.25	7.15
19.50	12.00	19.10	Самоков	14.30	6.20	7.00
—	13.05	19.35	Горски пункт	14.20	5.50	—
—	13.30	20.00	Боровец	14.00	5.30	—
19.50	—	—	Самоков	—	—	—
20.05	—	—	отк. Б.Искър	—	—	6.25
20.15	—	—	Мала църква	—	—	6.10
20.20	—	—	Маджаре	—	—	6.10
20.20	—	—	Говедарци	—	—	6.00

102. София —

—	—	17.00	София	7.30	—	—
—	—	18.00	Нови хан	6.30	—	—
—	—	19.30	Габра	6.00	—	—

Говедарци

Такса за един пътник в лева															
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1.60	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
2.40	0.80	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
2.80	1.20	0.40	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
3.20	1.60	0.80	0.80	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
4.00	2.80	2.00	1.60	1.20	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
4.40	2.80	2.40	2.00	1.60	0.40	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
4.40	3.20	2.40	2.00	1.60	0.80	0.40	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
5.20	3.60	3.20	2.80	2.00	1.20	0.80	0.80	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
6.40	5.20	4.40	4.00	3.60	2.80	2.40	2.40	2.00	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
8.00	6.40	5.60	5.60	4.80	4.00	4.00	3.60	3.20	1.60	—	—	—	—	—	—
8.80	7.20	6.40	6.40	5.60	4.80	4.40	4.40	4.00	2.40	1.20	—	—	—	—	—
9.60	8.00	7.20	7.20	6.40	5.60	5.20	5.20	4.80	3.70	2.00	0.80	—	—	—	—
11.20	9.60	8.80	8.80	8.00	7.20	6.80	6.80	6.40	4.80	3.60	2.40	1.60	—	—	—
8.80	7.20	6.40	6.40	5.60	4.80	4.40	4.40	4.00	2.40	1.20	—	—	—	—	—
10.80	9.20	8.40	8.40	7.60	6.80	6.40	6.40	6.00	4.40	3.20	2.00	—	—	—	—
11.20	9.60	8.80	8.80	8.00	7.20	6.80	6.80	6.40	4.80	3.60	2.40	0.80	—	—	—
11.60	10.00	9.20	9.20	8.40	7.60	7.20	7.20	6.80	5.20	4.00	2.80	1.20	0.40	—	—
12.00	10.40	9.60	9.60	8.80	8.00	7.60	7.60	7.20	5.60	4.40	3.20	1.60	0.80	0.80	—

Габра

—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
7.30	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
6.80	2.40	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

103 София — Язовир „Сталин“ *) Самоков —

Час на отиване						Автостанции и автоспирки	Час на връщане					
9.40	8.30	13.00	6.20	16.00	14.30	София	10.10	9.40	19.20	14.00	18.15	16.30
10.00	8.50	13.20	6.40	16.20	14.50	Горубляне	9.45	9.20	19.00	13.30	17.50	16.10
10.10	9.00	13.30	6.50	16.30	15.00	Панчарево	9.35	9.10	8.50	13.25	17.40	16.00
10.20	9.05	13.35	6.55	16.35	15.05	Вец Кокаляне	9.30	9.05	18.45	13.20	17.35	15.55
10.30	9.15	13.45	7.05	16.45	15.15	Дяволски мост	9.20	8.55	18.35	13.10	17.25	15.45
10.45	9.30	14.00	7.20	17.00	15.30	28 км.	9.05	8.40	18.20	12.55	17.10	15.30
10.50	9.35	14.05	7.25	17.10	15.35	Вец Пасарел	9.00	8.35	18.15	12.55	17.05	15.20
11.00	9.45	14.15	7.35	17.20	15.45	Долни Пасарел	8.55	8.30	18.10	12.45	17.00	15.15
11.10	9.55	14.25	7.45	17.30	15.55	Язовир Сталин	8.45	8.20	18.00	12.30	16.45	15.00
11.35	10.20	14.55	—	—	16.20	Горни Окол	8.25	—	—	12.05	16.20	14.35
11.55	10.40	15.10	—	—	16.40	Широки дол	7.55	—	—	11.45	16.00	14.15
12.10	10.55	15.25	—	—	17.05	Самоков	7.40	—	—	11.30	15.45	14.00
—	—	—	—	—	17.40	Резьово	7.00	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	17.55	Белчин бани	6.50	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	18.10	Алино	6.35	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	18.30	Поповяне	6.20	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	18.35	Ковачевци	6.10	—	—	—	—	—

104. София —

—	—	—	16.40	София	7.55	—	—	—
—	—	—	17.10	Сим. ханчета	7.30	—	—	—
—	—	—	17.25	Бистрица	7.15	—	—	—
—	—	—	17.55	Железница	6.45	—	—	—
—	—	—	18.05	Сп. Сламата	6.35	—	—	—
—	—	—	18.20	Сп. Ярема	6.25	—	—	—
—	—	—	18.50	Ковачевци	6.00	—	—	—
—	—	—	19.05	Ярлово	5.30	—	—	—

*) При наплав на пътници се пускат допълнителни автобуси.

Ковачевци — Ярлово

Такса за един пътник в лева													
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1.60	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
2.40	0.80	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
2.80	1.20	0.40	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
3.20	1.60	0.80	0.80	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
4.00	2.80	2.00	1.60	1.20	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
4.40	2.80	2.40	2.00	1.60	0.40	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
4.40	3.20	2.40	2.00	1.60	0.80	0.40	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
5.20	3.60	3.20	2.80	2.00	1.20	0.80	0.80	—	—	—	—	—	—
6.40	5.20	4.40	4.00	3.60	2.80	2.40	2.40	2.00	—	—	—	—	—
8.00	6.40	5.60	5.60	4.80	4.00	4.00	3.60	3.20	1.60	—	—	—	—
8.80	7.20	6.40	6.40	5.60	4.80	4.40	4.40	4.00	2.40	1.20	—	—	—
11.20	9.60	8.80	8.80	8.00	7.20	6.80	6.80	6.40	4.80	3.60	2.40	—	—
12.00	10.40	9.60	9.60	8.80	8.00	7.60	7.60	7.20	5.60	4.40	3.20	0.80	—
12.80	11.20	10.40	10.40	9.60	8.80	8.40	8.40	8.00	6.40	5.20	4.00	1.20	—
14.00	12.40	11.60	11.60	10.80	10.00	9.60	9.60	9.20	7.60	6.40	5.20	3.20	1.60
14.80	13.20	12.40	12.40	11.60	10.80	10.40	10.40	10.00	8.40	7.20	6.00	4.00	0.80

Ярлово

—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
2.00	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
3.20	1.60	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
4.85	3.20	2.00	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
5.20	3.60	2.40	0.80	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
6.80	4.40	3.20	1.60	1.60	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
8.00	6.40	4.80	3.40	2.80	2.00	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
9.20	7.60	6.00	4.20	4.00	3.20	1.20	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

105. София — Дрен — Боснек —

Час на отиване		Автоматстанции и автоспирки	Час на връщане		Такса
—	17.30	17.10	17.10	—	—
—	17.45	17.30	17.25	—	1.60
—	18.00	17.45	17.40	—	2.80
—	18.15	18.00	17.55	—	3.60
—	18.25	18.10	18.05	—	4.00
—	18.50	18.35	18.25	—	6.00
—	18.55	—	18.30	—	6.40
—	—	18.50	—	6.35	7.60
—	—	19.00	—	—	8.80
—	—	18.40	—	6.55	—
—	—	18.50	—	6.45	7.60
—	—	19.00	—	6.35	8.00
—	—	19.15	—	6.20	8.80
—	—	19.30	—	6.00	10.00
17.20	—	19.05	—	6.20	—
18.30	—	19.20	—	6.05	8.00
18.50	—	19.40	—	5.50	8.80
19.00	—	19.55	—	5.40	9.60
19.10	—	20.05	—	5.30	10.00
19.20	—	—	—	—	9.10
19.40	—	—	—	—	8.10
19.55	—	—	—	—	7.50
20.05	—	—	—	—	7.30
—	—	—	—	—	7.25
—	—	—	—	—	7.15
—	—	—	—	—	7.00
—	—	—	—	—	5.40
—	—	—	—	—	6.30

За Боснек в даните: четвъртък, петък и събота
За Дрен в даните: неделя, понеделник, вторник и сряда

Г. Диканя — Извор

за един пътник в лева

[illegible]

106. София — Д. Секирна —

Час на отиване		Автостанции и автоспирки	Час на връщ.	
10.00	16.00	София	9.15	15.35
11.10	17.10	Димитрово	8.05	14.30
11.30	17.40	Мещица	7.35	14.05
11.35	17.45	Расник	7.30	13.55
11.45	17.55	Вискяр	7.20	13.50
11.55	18.05	Бабица	1.15	13.35
12.10	18.15	Брезник	7.10	13.30
—	18.35	Бегуновци	6.45	—
—	18.55	Кошарево	6.25	—
—	19.10	Станьовци	6.15	—
—	19.20	Д. Секирна	6.00	—
—	—	Брезник	—	—
12.25	—	Гърло	—	13.15
12.35	—	Муртинци	—	13.00
—	—	—	—	—
12.25	—	Д. и Г. Романци	—	13.15
12.35	—	Красава	—	13.00

107. София — Рилски

—	6.30	София	18.00	—
—	7.55	Д. Диканя	16.50	—
—	8.50	Ст. Димитрово	15.50	—
—	9.20	кл. Бобошево	15.15	—
—	9.55	Кочериново	14.40	—
—	10.20	Рила	14.15	—
—	10.50	Пастра	13.40	—
—	11.30	Р. Манастир	13.00	—

*) За Муртинци — вторник, четвъртък и събота.
 *) — Красава — понеделник, сряда, петък и неделя.

Муртинци*) — Красава*) Рилски манастир

Такса за един пътник в лева											
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
5.20	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
6.80	1.60	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
7.20	2.00	0.40	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
8.00	2.80	1.20	0.80	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
8.80	3.60	2.00	1.60	1.20	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
9.20	4.00	2.00	2.00	1.20	0.40	—	—	—	—	—	—
10.80	5.60	3.60	3.60	2.80	2.00	1.60	—	—	—	—	—
12.40	7.60	5.60	5.60	4.40	3.60	3.20	1.60	—	—	—	—
13.60	8.80	6.40	6.40	5.60	4.80	4.40	2.80	1.20	—	—	—
14.40	9.60	7.20	7.20	6.40	5.60	5.20	3.60	1.60	0.80	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
10.80	5.60	3.60	3.60	2.80	2.00	1.60	—	—	—	—	—
11.20	6.00	4.00	4.00	3.20	2.40	2.00	0.80	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
10.00	4.80	2.80	2.80	2.00	1.20	0.80	—	—	—	—	—
11.20	6.00	4.00	4.00	3.20	2.40	2.00	1.20	—	—	—	—

монастир

—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
8.80	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
13.60	4.40	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
16.40	7.20	2.80	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
18.80	9.60	5.20	2.80	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
20.80	11.20	6.80	4.00	2.00	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
22.80	13.20	8.80	6.40	4.00	2.40	—	—	—	—	—	—
25.20	16.00	11.60	8.80	6.40	4.40	2.80	—	—	—	—	—

109. София — Дивля —

Час на отиване			Автостанции и автоснирки	Час на връщане			Такса	
8.30	7.20	13.00	София	10.20	15.30	15.30	—	—
9.40	8.40	14.10	Димитрово	9.20	14.30	14.30	5.20	—
10.00	9.02	14.30	Темелково	8.45	13.50	14.00	6.80	1.60
10.10	9.15	14.55	Ярджиковци	8.30	13.40	13.50	7.20	2.00
10.20	9.27	15.00	П-ли Лула	8.10	13.30	13.40	8.00	2.80
10.45	9.48	15.20	Ноевци	7.52	13.10	13.20	10.00	4.80
—	10.05	15.40	Гигенци	7.40	12.55	—	11.20	6.00
—	10.17	15.50	Габров Дол	7.25	12.40	—	11.60	6.40
—	10.32	16.05	Елов Дол	7.10	12.25	—	12.40	7.20
—	10.44	16.20	Мурино	7.00	12.15	—	13.20	8.00
—	10.58	16.30	Г. Врабча	6.45	12.00	—	14.00	8.80
—	11.10	16.45	Дръма	6.30	11.45	—	14.80	9.60
—	11.35	17.00	Враб. река	6.20	—	—	15.60	10.40
—	11.45	17.10	Откл. Пенкьовци	6.10	—	—	16.00	10.80
—	12.10	17.20	Дивля	6.00	—	—	16.40	11.20
—	12.20	17.27	Откл. Пенкьовци	20.45	—	—	—	—
—	12.25	17.34	Вр. река	20.40	11.40	—	5.80	—
—	12.30	17.41	М. Филиповци	20.30	11.35	—	0.80	0.80
—	12.30	17.47	Калотинци	20.25	11.20	—	0.80	0.80
—	12.50	17.50	Вр. стена	20.20	11.10	—	1.20	0.80
—	12.55	18.05	М. Маневци	20.10	10.55	—	1.60	1.20
—	13.05	18.15	Пещера	20.00	10.45	—	2.00	1.60
—	13.15	18.00	Земен	19.50	10.35	—	2.40	2.00
10.55	—	—	Гигенци	19.40	10.20	—	3.20	2.80
11.05	—	—	Комарево	—	13.10	—	—	—
11.15	—	—	Станьовци	—	13.00	12.40	7.20	—
11.25	—	—	Ръждавица	—	12.45	13.20	8.00	—
11.30	—	—	Банице	—	13.35	11.40	9.20	—
—	14.00	19.30	Земен	—	12.30	14.80	9.60	—
—	14.10	19.40	Пещера	8.20	18.10	—	—	—
—	14.20	19.50	М. Маневци	8.10	18.00	—	1.20	—
—	14.25	19.55	Вр. стена	8.05	17.55	—	1.60	0.60
—	14.40	20.10	Каленовци	7.55	17.45	—	1.60	0.80
—	14.50	20.20	Раянци	7.40	17.30	—	2.40	1.20
—	15.00	20.30	Габрашевици	7.25	17.20	—	2.80	1.60
—	15.20	20.50	Трекляно	7.20	17.10	—	3.20	2.40
—	15.35	21.05	Драгалевци	7.00	16.50	—	4.00	3.20
—	16.20	21.20	Средорек	6.45	16.35	—	4.80	3.60
—	—	—	—	6.30	16.20	—	5.60	4.40

Земен — Банице

за един пътник лево													
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
0.80	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1.60	1.20	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
3.80	3.20	2.00	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
4.80	4.40	3.20	1.20	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
5.20	4.80	3.60	2.00	0.80	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
6.00	5.60	4.40	2.80	2.00	1.20	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
6.80	6.40	5.20	3.60	2.40	0.80	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
7.60	7.20	6.00	4.00	3.20	2.80	1.60	1.20	—	—	—	—	—	—
8.40	8.00	6.80	4.80	4.00	3.60	2.40	2.00	0.80	—	—	—	—	—
8.20	8.00	7.60	5.60	4.8	4.40	3.20	2.80	1.60	0.40	—	—	—	—
9.60	9.20	8.00	6.0	5.20	4.80	3.60	3.20	2.00	0.80	0.80	—	—	—
10.00	9.60	8.40	6.40	5.60	5.2	4.00	3.60	2.40	1.20	0.80	0.80	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
0.80	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
0.40	0.40	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
0.80	0.80	0.80	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
0.80	0.80	0.40	0.40	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1.60	1.20	1.20	0.80	0.80	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
2.40	2.00	2.00	1.60	1.60	1.20	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
6.20	5.20	4.40	2.40	1.20	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
6.80	6.40	5.20	3.20	2.00	1.20	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
8.00	7.60	6.40	4.40	3.20	2.00	0.80	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
8.40	8.00	6.80	5.80	3.60	2.40	0.80	0.40	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
0.80	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
0.80	0.80	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1.20	0.80	0.80	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1.60	1.20	0.80	0.80	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
2.80	2.00	1.60	1.20	0.80	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
3.20	2.80	2.00	1.60	1.20	1.20	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
4.00	3.60	3.20	2.40	1.60	1.20	1.20	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

110. София — Ропот — Беренде — Дръмша —

Отиване					Автостанции	Връщане						
18.00	7.00	16.30	16.30	16.30	9.10	София	14.40	8.50	6.55	8.55	19.10	7.05
18.20	—	16.45	16.45	16.50	9.30	Връбница	14.20	8.30	6.40	8.30	—	6.50
18.35	—	16.55	16.55	17.00	9.40	Воляк	14.10	8.20	6.30	8.20	—	6.30
19.00	—	17.10	17.10	17.15	9.45	Костинброд	13.55	8.05	6.20	8.05	—	6.20
—	—	17.55	17.15	17.25	10.05	Шияковци	13.45	7.55	6.15	8.00	—	6.10
—	—	17.30	—	17.40	10.20	Белидне хан	13.30	7.40	—	7.45	—	—
—	—	17.40	—	18.00	10.40	Раниславци	13.15	7.25	—	7.30	—	—
—	8.20	—	—	18.15	10.50	Бучино проход	13.00	7.10	—	—	17.55	—
—	—	—	—	18.30	11.10	Шума	12.45	6.55	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	18.45	11.25	Голет	12.30	6.40	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	11.50	Ропот	12.00	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	19.05	Откл. Туден	—	6.15	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	19.10	Букоровци	—	6.05	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	19.15	Каленовци	—	6.00	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	19.25	Беренде	—	5.50	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	17.55	—	—	Беленде хан	—	—	6.05	—	—	—
—	—	—	18.00	—	—	Дръмша	—	—	5.30	—	—	—
—	—	17.55	—	—	—	Бучино проход	—	—	7.20	—	—	—
—	—	18.15	—	—	—	отк. Манастир.	—	—	7.05	—	—	—
—	—	18.20	—	—	—	Скривина	—	—	6.50	—	—	—
—	—	18.30	—	—	—	Полегица	—	—	6.40	—	—	—
—	9.05	18.40	—	—	—	Гинци	—	—	6.30	17.10	—	—
—	10.00	—	—	—	—	Петрохан	—	—	—	16.25	—	—
—	11.00	—	—	—	—	Бързия (Клис.)	—	—	—	15.15	—	—
—	11.10	—	—	—	—	кл. Берковица	—	—	—	15.05	—	—
—	11.20	—	—	—	—	кл. К. манастир	—	—	—	14.55	—	—
—	11.30	—	—	—	—	Спанчевци	—	—	—	14.45	—	—
—	11.50	—	—	—	—	Вършец	—	—	—	14.30	—	—
19.05	—	—	—	—	—	Маслово	—	—	—	—	6.05	—
19.00	—	—	—	—	—	Петърч	—	—	—	—	5.55	—
19.25	—	—	—	—	—	Спас. дом	—	—	—	—	5.40	—
19.55	—	—	—	—	—	Богьовци	—	—	—	—	5.30	—

Съобщенията се подържат:
Дръмша — понеделник, вторник, среда и петък
Гинци — четвъртък, събота и неделя.

Гинци — Богьовци — Вършец

Такса за един пътник — лева												
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1.20	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
2. —	1.20	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
3.20	2. —	1.60	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
3.60	2.40	1.60	0.40	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
4.40	3.60	2.80	1.60	1.20	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
5.60	4.80	4. —	2.80	2.40	1.20	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
6.80	5.60	4.80	4. —	3.60	2.40	1.20	—	—	—	—	—	—
7.60	6.40	5.60	4.40	4. —	3.20	2. —	1.20	—	—	—	—	—
8.40	7.60	6.80	5.60	5.20	4. —	2.80	2. —	1.20	—	—	—	—
10. —	8.80	8. —	6.80	6.80	5.20	4. —	3.60	2.40	1.60	—	—	—
11.20	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2.80	1.20	—	—
11.60	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3.20	1.60	0.40	—
12.00	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3.60	2. —	0.80	0.40
12.40	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4.00	2.40	1.20	0.90
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.40
6.40	5.60	4.40	3.20	2.00	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
7.60	6.80	5.60	4.80	4.40	3.20	2.00	1.20	—	—	—	—	—
8.00	7.20	6.40	5.20	4.80	4.00	2.80	1.60	0.80	—	—	—	—
8.80	7.60	6.80	5.60	5.20	4.40	3.20	2.40	1.20	0.80	—	—	—
9.60	8.40	7.60	6.80	6.40	5.20	4.00	3.20	2.00	1.60	1.20	—	—
12.00	11.20	10.40	9.60	9.20	8.00	6.80	6.00	4.80	4.40	4.00	2.80	—
17.20	16.00	15.20	14.40	14.00	12.80	11.60	10.80	9.60	9.20	8.80	7.60	4.80
17.60	16.40	15.60	14.80	14.40	13.20	12.00	11.20	10.00	9.60	9.20	8.00	5.60
18.40	17.20	16.40	15.60	15.20	14.00	12.80	12.00	10.80	10.40	10.00	8.80	6.40
20.00	18.80	18.00	17.20	16.80	15.60	14.40	13.60	12.40	12.00	11.60	10.40	8.00
20.80	19.60	18.80	18.00	17.60	16.40	15.20	14.40	13.20	12.80	12.40	11.20	8.80
4.00	4.00	2.80	2.40	2.00	1.20	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
4.40	4.40	3.20	2.80	2.00	1.60	0.80	—	—	—	—	—	—
5.20	5.00	4.00	3.60	3.00	2.40	1.60	0.80	—	—	—	—	—
6.00	6.00	4.80	4.40	4.00	3.20	2.40	1.60	0.80	—	—	—	—

III. София — Тетевен —

Час на отиване	Автостанция и гвгоспирки	Час на връщане	Такса
7.00	15.00	—	8.00
7.50	15.50	—	8.50
8.10	16.20	—	9.10
8.20	16.25	—	9.30
9.20	17.20	—	10.20
9.40	18.00	—	10.40
8.50	18.10	—	10.50
10.05	18.15	—	11.05
10.15	18.30	—	11.15
10.30	18.40	—	11.30
10.45	18.50	—	11.45
11.00	19.10	—	12.00
11.10	—	12.10	—
11.20	—	12.20	—
11.40	—	12.50	—
11.50	—	13.00	—
12.10	—	13.20	—
12.25	—	13.35	—
12.30	—	13.50	—
—	16.30	—	—
—	16.45	—	—
—	17.00	—	—
—	17.20	—	—
—	17.40	—	—
—	17.50	—	—
—	17.55	—	—
—	18.00	—	—
—	18.10	—	—
—	18.25	—	—
—	18.45	—	—
—	19.10	—	—
—	19.20	—	—
—	19.25	—	—
—	19.35	—	—
14.10	—	9.25	19.10
13.20	—	8.25	18.20
13.00	—	8.05	18.00
12.40	—	7.50	17.40
11.40	—	7.15	16.40
11.30	—	7.10	16.30
11.15	—	6.50	16.15
11.05	—	6.45	16.05
10.55	—	6.20	15.55
10.40	—	6.10	15.40
10.25	—	5.50	15.25
10.10	—	5.35	15.10
10.00	—	—	15.00
9.50	—	—	14.50
9.40	—	—	14.40
9.10	—	—	14.10
9.00	—	—	14.00
8.45	—	—	13.45
8.30	—	—	13.30
7.35	—	—	12.40
7.15	—	—	12.20
7.00	—	—	12.00
6.40	—	—	11.40
6.30	—	—	11.30
6.20	—	—	11.20
6.10	—	—	11.10
6.00	—	—	11.00
5.55	—	—	10.55
5.45	—	—	10.45
5.30	—	—	10.30
5.35	—	—	10.25
5.20	—	—	10.10
5.15	—	—	10.00
5.00	—	—	9.50

Г. Брестница — Лопен

з	а	е	д	и	п	ъ	т	н	и	к	в	л	е	в	а
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
0.80	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1.20	0.80	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
2.00	1.60	0.80	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
3.20	3.20	2.40	2.00	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
4.00	3.60	2.80	2.40	1.20	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
5.20	4.40	4.00	3.60	2.40	1.20	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
6.00	5.20	4.80	4.00	3.20	2.00	1.20	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
6.40	6.00	5.20	4.80	3.60	2.40	1.60	0.80	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
6.80	6.40	5.60	5.20	4.00	3.20	2.40	1.20	0.80	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
7.60	7.20	6.40	6.00	4.80	4.00	2.80	2.00	1.20	0.80	—	—	—	—	—	—
8.40	8.00	7.20	6.80	5.20	4.40	3.60	2.40	2.00	1.60	0.80	—	—	—	—	—
9.60	9.20	8.40	8.00	6.80	5.60	4.60	4.00	3.60	3.20	2.40	1.60	—	—	—	—
10.80	10.40	9.60	9.20	8.00	6.80	5.60	4.80	4.40	4.00	3.20	2.40	1.20	—	—	—
12.00	11.20	10.80	10.00	8.80	8.00	6.80	6.00	5.60	4.80	4.00	3.60	2.40	1.20	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
0.80	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1.20	0.80	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
2.00	1.20	0.80	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
2.40	2.00	1.60	1.20	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
3.20	2.80	2.40	1.60	0.80	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
4.00	4.00	3.60	2.08	2.00	1.20	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

Севлиево

[illegible]

113 София — Готевград — Правец — Литоково —

Час на отиване					Автостанции и автоспирки	Час на връщане						
15.30	18.00	16.00	17.40	17.00	9.30	София	15.20	8.40	8.15	9.00	7.40	10.00
15.50	18.20	16.10	17.50	17.12	9.45	Враждебна	15.10	8.30	8.05	8.40	7.35	9.40
16.00	18.30	16.20	18.00	17.25	9.55	Д. Богров	15.50	8.20	7.55	8.30	7.20	9.30
16.10	18.40	16.30	18.10	17.35	10.05	Г. Богров	14.50	8.10	7.45	8.20	7.10	9.20
16.20	18.50	16.40	18.20	17.47	10.15	Яна	14.40	8.00	7.35	8.10	6.00	9.10
16.25	18.55	16.45	18.25	17.57	10.20	Жел. Ханчета	14.35	7.52	7.30	8.05	6.55	9.05
16.30	19.00	16.50	18.30	18.25	10.25	Чанкова	14.30	7.45	7.25	8.00	6.50	9.00
16.40	19.10	17.00	18.40	18.15	10.35	Потоп	14.20	7.35	7.15	7.50	6.40	8.50
17.00	19.30	17.10	18.55	18.30	10.50	Чурек	14.15	7.20	7.00	7.35	6.25	8.35
17.25	19.55	17.20	19.15	18.57	11.05	Витиня	13.50	7.00	6.45	7.20	6.05	8.20
17.40	20.10	17.35	19.30	19.15	11.25	Рибни вир	13.40	6.15	6.25	7.00	5.20	8.00
18.05	20.35	18.00	19.50	19.36	11.45	Врачеш	13.10	5.55	6.05	6.40	5.00	7.45
18.10	19.05	18.10	20.00	20.00	11.55	Ботевград	13.00	5.45	6.00	6.30	5.10	7.30
19.05	19.55	20.12	—	—	—	Ботевград	—	5.25	—	—	6.25	—
20.12	20.22	20.35	—	—	—	Трудовец	—	5.15	—	—	6.15	—
20.22	20.35	—	—	—	—	Разлива	—	5.00	—	—	6.10	—
20.35	—	—	—	—	—	Правец	—	—	5.45	—	6.15	—
18.20	18.30	20.05	—	—	—	Ботевград	—	—	5.30	—	6.00	—
8.40	18.40	20.20	—	—	—	Литоково	—	—	—	6.05	—	—
18.30	18.50	—	—	—	—	Ботевград	—	—	—	5.50	—	—
18.40	19.00	—	—	—	—	Скравена	—	—	—	5.35	—	—
18.55	19.10	—	—	—	—	Новачене	—	—	—	5.20	—	—
19.10	19.20	—	—	—	—	Гурково	—	—	—	5.10	5.45	—
19.20	—	—	—	—	—	Радотина	—	—	—	5.00	—	—
19.30	—	—	—	—	—	Рашково	—	—	—	—	6.05	5.30
19.40	—	—	—	—	—	Краево	—	—	—	—	5.50	—
19.50	—	—	—	—	—	Разлива	—	—	—	—	5.35	—
20.00	—	—	—	—	—	Пр. ханове	—	—	—	—	5.20	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	Пр. Лаковица	—	—	—	—	5.10	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	Калугерово	—	—	—	—	5.00	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	Своде	—	—	—	—	—	—

Рашково — Врачеш — Своде — Краево

Такса за един пътник — лева												
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1.60	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
2.40	1.20	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
3.20	1.60	0.80	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
4.00	2.40	1.20	0.80	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
4.40	2.40	2.00	1.20	0.40	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
4.40	3.20	2.40	1.60	0.80	0.40	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
5.20	4.00	2.40	1.10	1.20	0.80	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
6.40	4.80	4.00	3.60	2.80	2.40	2.00	1.20	—	—	—	—	—
7.60	6.00	5.20	4.40	4.00	3.60	3.20	2.40	1.20	—	—	—	—
9.20	7.60	6.80	6.00	5.20	4.80	4.40	4.00	2.80	1.60	—	—	—
10.40	8.80	8.00	7.20	6.80	6.40	6.00	5.20	4.00	3.20	1.60	—	—
11.20	9.60	8.80	8.00	7.20	6.80	6.40	6.00	4.80	4.60	2.00	0.80	—
11.60	10.00	9.20	8.40	7.60	7.20	6.80	6.40	5.20	4.00	2.80	1.20	0.80
12.40	10.80	10.00	9.20	8.40	8.00	7.60	7.20	6.00	4.80	3.20	2.00	1.60
13.60	12.00	11.20	10.40	9.60	9.20	8.80	8.40	7.20	6.00	4.80	3.20	2.80
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1.20
2.40	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1.60	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
2.40	1.20	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
3.60	2.40	1.20	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
4.00	2.80	2.00	1.20	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
4.40	3.20	2.40	1.60	0.80	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
4.40	2.00	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
0.40	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
2.00	1.20	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
4.00	2.40	1.20	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
5.60	3.60	2.40	1.20	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

114 София — Етрополе — Видра —

Час на отмиване	Автоспирки	Час на връщ.
7.30 — 13.45	София	10.55 — 19.45
7.40 — 13.55	Враждебна	10.40 — 19.35
7.50 — 14.05	Дол. Богоров	19.30 — 19.25
8.00 — 14.15	Гор. Богоров	10.20 — 19.15
8.10 — 14.25	Яна	10.10 — 19.10
8.15 — 14.30	Жел. ханчета	10.00 — 19.05
8.20 — 14.35	Чанкова	9.55 — 19.00
8.30 — 14.45	Потоп	9.45 — 18.50
8.45 — 15.00	Чурек	9.25 — 18.30
9.05 — 15.20	Витиня	9.10 — 18.20
9.20 — 15.35	Рибни вир	8.35 — 17.55
9.30 — 15.45	Клм. 56	8.30 — 17.45
9.40 — 15.55	Врачеш	8.25 — 17.35
9.40 — 16.00	Ботевград	8.20 — 17.30
— 16.30	Ботевград	8.00 — —
— 16.45	Трудовец	7.50 — —
— 16.50	Разлива	7.45 — —
— 17.05	Правец	7.25 — —
— 17.20	Мах. Манастирци	7.10 — —
— 17.40	Отк. Лъга	6.50 — —
— 17.50	Вранещица	6.40 — —
— 18.00	Етрополе	6.30 — —
— 18.30	Етрополе	— 6.10 —
— 18.40	Вранещица	— 6.05 —
— 18.50	Отк. Лъга	— 5.50 —
— 18.55	Лъга	— 5.45 —
— 19.16	Отк. Лопян	— 5.25 —
— 19.21	Вр. Ханове	— 5.20 —
— 19.27	Беляновец	— 5.15 —
— 19.39	Джурово	— 5.05 —
— 19.45	Отк. Равнище	— 4.55 —
— 19.50	Видра	— 4.50 —
10.00 — —	Ботевград	— 17.20 —
10.15 — —	Скравена	— 17.10 —
10.25 — —	Новачене	— 16.55 —
10.35 — —	Гурково	— 16.45 —
10.45 — —	Радотина	— 16.30 —
10.55 — —	Рашково	— 16.15 —
11.15 — —	Копяновец	— 15.55 —
11.35 — —	Лютн. Дол	— 15.30 —
12.00 — —	Ребърково	— 15.00 —
12.15 — —	Държанци	— 14.45 —
12.30 — —	Мездра	— 14.30 —

Мездра —

Такса за един пътник в лева														
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1.60	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
2.40	1.20	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
3.20	1.60	0.80	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
4.00	2.40	1.60	0.80	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
4.40	2.80	2.00	1.20	0.40	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
4.40	3.20	2.40	1.60	0.80	0.40	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
5.20	4.00	2.80	2.40	1.60	1.20	0.80	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
6.40	4.20	4.00	3.60	2.80	2.40	2.00	1.20	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
7.60	6.00	5.20	4.40	4.00	3.60	3.20	2.40	1.20	—	—	—	—	—	—
9.20	7.60	6.80	6.00	5.20	4.80	4.40	4.00	2.80	1.60	—	—	—	—	—
9.60	8.00	7.20	6.80	6.00	5.60	5.20	4.40	3.60	2.40	0.80	—	—	—	—
10.40	8.80	8.00	7.20	6.80	6.40	6.00	5.20	4.00	3.20	1.60	0.80	—	—	—
11.20	9.60	8.80	8.00	7.20	6.80	6.40	6.00	4.80	3.60	2.00	1.60	0.80	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
0.80	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1.60	0.80	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
2.80	2.00	1.20	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
3.60	2.40	1.60	0.80	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
4.00	3.20	2.80	2.00	1.20	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
4.80	4.00	3.60	2.40	2.00	0.80	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
5.20	4.40	4.00	3.20	2.40	1.20	0.80	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
0.80	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1.20	0.80	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1.20	0.80	0.80	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
2.40	2.00	1.60	1.20	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
2.40	2.40	2.00	1.20	0.40	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
2.80	2.40	2.40	1.60	0.80	0.40	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
3.60	3.20	2.80	2.40	1.20	1.20	0.80	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
4.00	3.60	3.20	2.80	1.60	1.60	1.20	0.80	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
4.80	4.40	4.00	3.60	2.40	2.40	2.00	1.20	0.80	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1.60	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
2.40	1.20	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
3.60	2.40	1.20	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
4.00	2.80	2.00	1.20	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
4.40	3.20	2.40	1.60	0.80	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
5.20	4.00	3.20	2.40	1.60	1.20	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
6.40	5.20	4.40	3.60	2.80	2.40	1.20	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
8.00	6.40	5.60	4.80	4.00	3.60	2.80	1.60	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
8.80	7.20	6.40	5.60	4.80	4.40	3.60	2.40	0.80	—	—	—	—	—	—
9.20	8.00	7.20	6.40	5.60	4.00	4.00	2.80	1.60	0.80	—	—	—	—	—

115 София—Ел. Пелин—Г. Раковица—Гайтанево—

Час на отиване					Автостанции и автоспирки	Час на връщане				
18.40	18.30	7.15	11.30	15.40	София	9.50	14.00	18.15	7.00	6.50
19.00	18.40	7.26	11.41	15.51	Враждебна	9.40	13.45	18.05	6.45	6.35
19.10	18.50	7.41	11.56	16.05	ТКЗС	9.26	13.31	17.51	6.40	6.25
19.15	18.55	7.49	12.04	16.14	Д. Богров	9.21	13.26	17.43	6.35	6.20
19.20	19.00	7.57	12.12	16.22	х. Г. Богров	9.10	13.15	17.35	6.30	6.15
19.30	19.10	8.10	12.25	16.55	Мусачево	8.58	13.05	17.23	6.20	6.10
—	—	8.20	12.35	16.45	Ел. Пелин	8.45	12.50	17.10	6.10	6.00
—	19.20	—	—	—	Ел. Пелин	—	—	—	—	—
—	19.30	—	—	—	Лесново	—	—	—	5.45	—
—	19.40	—	—	—	Доганово	—	—	—	5.50	—
—	19.55	—	—	—	Огняново	—	—	—	5.20	—
—	20.10	—	—	—	Г. Раковица	—	—	—	5.00	—
19.40	—	—	—	—	Ел. Пелин	—	—	—	—	—
19.50	—	—	—	—	Петково	—	—	—	5.40	—
19.55	—	—	—	—	Д. Малина	—	—	—	5.30	—
20.00	—	—	—	—	Априлово	—	—	—	5.20	—
20.20	—	—	—	—	Гайтанево	—	—	—	5.00	—
—	—	7.40	13.30	16.05	София	10.10	16.00	13.10	—	—
—	—	7.55	13.45	16.20	Враждебна	10.00	15.50	13.00	—	—
—	—	8.00	13.50	16.30	ТКЗС	9.55	15.45	12.55	—	—
—	—	8.10	13.56	13.35	Д. Богров	9.50	15.40	12.50	—	—
—	—	8.15	14.00	16.40	х. Г. Богров	9.40	15.35	12.40	—	—
—	—	8.20	14.10	16.45	Г. Богров	9.30	15.30	12.30	—	—
—	—	8.30	14.80	16.50	Яна	4.20	15.20	12.20	—	—
—	—	8.40	14.30	17.00	Бухово	9.10	15.10	12.10	—	—
18.20	—	—	—	—	София	—	—	—	6.50	—
18.35	—	—	—	—	В. Градини	—	—	—	6.40	—
18.50	—	—	—	—	Д. Богров	—	—	—	6.30	—
19.00	—	—	—	—	хан. Г. Богров	—	—	—	6.05	—
19.20	—	—	—	—	Мусачево	—	—	—	5.50	—
19.30	—	—	—	—	Ел. Пелин	—	—	—	5.40	—
19.40	—	—	—	—	Лесново	—	—	—	5.20	—
19.50	—	—	—	—	Доганово	—	—	—	5.10	—
20.00	—	—	—	—	Богданлия	—	—	—	5.00	—
—	—	17.40	—	—	София	—	7.20	—	—	—
—	—	17.55	—	—	Враждебна	—	7.10	—	—	—
—	—	18.05	—	—	Д. Богров	—	7.00	—	—	—
—	—	18.15	—	—	х. Г. Богров	—	6.50	—	—	—
—	—	18.35	—	—	хан. Столик	—	6.30	—	—	—
—	—	18.45	—	—	Кантона	—	6.15	—	—	—
—	—	18.55	—	—	Гор. Малина	—	6.05	—	—	—
—	—	19.05	—	—	Белопопци	—	5.50	—	—	—
—	—	19.20	—	—	Байлово	—	5.30	—	—	—

Бухово—Богданлия—Байлово—Кремиковци

Такса за един пътник в лева														
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1.60	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
2.00	0.80	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
2.40	0.20	0.40	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
2.80	1.60	0.80	0.40	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
4.00	2.40	2.00	1.60	0.80	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
4.00	2.80	2.40	2.00	1.60	0.80	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
4.80	3.60	3.20	2.80	2.40	1.60	0.80	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
5.60	4.00	3.60	3.20	2.80	2.00	1.60	0.80	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
6.40	4.80	4.40	4.00	3.60	2.80	2.40	1.60	0.80	—	—	—	—	—	—
7.60	6.00	5.60	5.20	4.80	4.00	3.60	2.80	2.00	1.20	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
4.80	3.60	2.80	2.40	2.00	1.20	0.80	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
5.20	4.00	3.20	2.80	2.40	1.60	1.20	0.40	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
5.60	4.00	3.60	3.20	2.80	2.00	1.60	0.80	0.40	—	—	—	—	—	—
6.50	5.20	4.40	4.00	3.60	3.20	2.40	2.00	1.60	1.20	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1.60	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
2.00	0.80	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
2.40	1.20	0.40	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
2.80	1.60	0.80	0.40	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
4.00	2.40	1.60	1.20	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
4.00	2.80	2.00	1.60	0.80	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
4.80	3.60	2.80	2.40	1.60	0.80	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
5.60	4.00	3.20	2.80	2.00	1.60	0.80	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
6.00	4.40	3.60	3.20	2.40	2.00	1.20	0.40	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1.60	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
2.40	1.20	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
2.80	1.60	0.80	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
4.40	1.60	2.00	1.20	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
5.20	3.60	2.80	2.40	0.80	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
5.60	4.40	3.20	2.80	1.20	0.40	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
6.80	5.20	4.00	4.00	2.40	1.60	1.20	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
7.60	6.00	4.80	4.80	3.60	6.80	2.40	1.20	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

116 София — Църквения — Гърска Падина

Час на отиване	Автостанции и автоспирки	Час на връщ.	Такса за един пътник — лева
17.00	София	8.45	8.20
17.25	М. Т. С.	8.55	8.00
17.30	Божурище	8.20	7.55
17.40	сп. Херасково	8.10	7.45
17.45	отк. Белица	8.05	7.40
17.50	Сивница	7.50	7.30
18.00	гара Драгоман	7.15	7.00
18.20	Драгоман	7.00	6.40
18.30	Г. Малово	6.40	6.30
18.45	Рязновци	6.30	6.20
18.50	М. Малово	6.26	6.10
19.00	Василковци	6.10	6.00
19.10	Църквения	6.00	5.50
19.20	Г. Драгоман	6.45	6.30
19.30	Габар	6.25	6.10
19.40	Нележище	6.15	6.00
19.50	Круша	6.05	5.50
19.55	Гър. Падина	6.00	5.40

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121 Враца — Голямо Пещене

Час на отиване	Автоспирки	Час на връщане	Такса за един пътник в лева
8.00	Враца	9.50	1.60
8.20	Череша	9.30	1.60
8.40	Мраморен	9.15	1.60
8.55	Голямо Пещене	9.00	1.60

122 Враца — Върбица

18.00	Враца	6.30	—	—	—	—	—
18.20	Череша	6.10	1.60	—	—	—	—
18.30	Лозата	6.00	2.40	0.80	—	—	—
18.50	Г. Пещене	5.40	4.00	2.40	1.60	—	—
19.00	Тишевица	5.30	4.40	3.20	2.40	0.80	—
19.20	Виговско	5.15	6.00	4.00	3.60	2.40	1.60
19.30	Върбица	5.00	6.80	5.20	4.40	3.20	2.40

123 Враца — Дол. Бешовица

17.00	Враца	8.00	—	—	—	—	—
17.45	Мездра	7.20	4.00	—	—	—	—
17.55	Дол. Кремена	7.00	4.80	0.80	—	—	—
18.05	Г. Кремена	6.50	5.20	1.20	0.80	—	—
18.25	Кален	6.30	6.40	2.40	2.00	1.60	—
18.35	Гор. Бешовица	6.20	7.20	3.20	2.80	2.40	1.60
18.55	Дол. Бешовица	6.00	8.40	4.40	4.00	3.60	2.40

124 Орехово — Долни Луковит

18.30	Орехово	7.00	—	—	—	—	—
18.45	Селановци	6.40	2.00	—	—	—	—
19.00	отк. Галово	6.25	3.60	2.00	—	—	—
19.10	Маринов геран	6.15	4.40	3.20	1.20	—	—
19.40	Кнежа	5.50	6.80	5.20	3.60	2.40	—
20.10	отк. Махалата	5.15	10.00	8.40	6.40	5.60	3.20
20.30	Д. Луковит	5.00	11.60	10.00	8.00	7.20	4.80

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125 Враца — Борован — Оряхово — Добролево

Час на отиване				Автоспирки	Час на връщане		
—	13.00	14.00	18.30	Враца	7.45	11.15	9.50
—	13.35	14.35	19.05	Мраморен	7.15	10.45	9.20
—	13.50	14.50	19.20	Банница	7.00	10.30	9.05
—	14.05	15.00	19.30	Оходен	6.55	10.15	8.50
—	14.20	15.15	19.50	Борован	6.30	10.00	8.35
—	14.30			Борован		9.50	
5.00	14.50			Малорад		9.30	19.55
5.10	15.00			Рогозен		9.15	19.45
5.30	15.20			Бързина		9.00	19.30
5.40	15.30			Ботево		8.50	19.20
5.55	15.45			Софрониево		8.30	19.00
6.10	16.00			откл. Крушево		8.15	18.45
6.20	16.15			Воеводо		8.05	18.35
6.40	16.30			Букьовци		7.50	18.20
7.05	17.00			Оряхово		7.20	17.50
		20.00		Борован	6.20	—	—
		20.20		Добролево	6.00	—	—
	15.20			Борован			8.15
	15.50			Алтимир			7.50
	16.05			откл. Галиче			7.35
	16.10			Липница			7.30
	16.20			Крушовица			7.20
	16.30			Войводово			7.15
	16.45			Букьовци			7.00
	17.30			Оряхово			6.30
	18.05			Букьовци			5.45
	18.15			Гложене			5.35
	18.25			Хърлец			5.30
	18.40			ДЗС Козлодуй			5.20
	19.00			Козлодуй			5.00

Алтимир — Оряхово — Козлодуй

Такса за един пътник в лева															
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
2.80	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
4.00	1.20	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
4.40	2.00	0.80	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
5.60	3.20	2.00	1.60	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
5.60	3.20	2.00	1.60	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
7.60	5.20	4.00	3.60	2.00	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
8.80	6.40	5.20	4.80	3.20	1.20	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
9.60	7.20	6.00	5.60	4.00	2.00	1.20	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
10.80	8.40	7.20	6.80	5.20	3.20	2.00	1.20	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
12.40	10.00	8.80	8.40	6.80	4.80	4.00	2.80	2.00	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
13.60	11.20	10.00	9.60	8.00	6.00	5.20	4.00	3.20	1.20	—	—	—	—	—	—
14.00	11.60	10.40	10.00	8.40	6.40	5.60	4.40	3.60	2.00	0.80	—	—	—	—	—
15.60	13.20	12.00	11.60	10.00	8.00	7.20	6.00	4.80	3.20	2.00	1.60	—	—	—	—
18.80	16.40	15.20	14.80	13.20	11.30	10.00	9.20	8.00	6.40	4.80	4.00	3.20	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
7.20	4.80	3.60	3.20	1.60	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
9.20	6.00	4.80	4.00	2.80	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
10.40	7.60	6.00	5.20	4.00	1.60	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
10.40	7.60	6.40	5.60	4.00	1.60	0.40	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
11.60	8.40	7.20	6.00	4.80	2.40	1.20	0.80	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
12.00	9.20	7.60	6.80	5.60	3.20	1.60	1.60	0.80	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
13.60	10.40	9.20	8.40	6.80	4.00	3.20	2.80	2.00	1.60	—	—	—	—	—	—
16.40	13.20	11.60	10.80	9.60	6.80	5.60	5.20	4.80	4.00	3.20	—	—	—	—	—
											3.20	—	—	—	—
											4.00	1.20	—	—	—
											4.00	1.20	0.40	—	—
											5.20	2.40	1.60	1.20	—
											5.60	3.20	2.80	2.40	—

126. Враца — Оряково —

Час на отиване			Автоспирки	Час на връщане		
13.30	16.30	17.30	Враца	8.30	8.50	11.50
14.00	17.00	18.00	Череша	8.10	8.30	11.10
14.15	17.15	18.15	Мраморен	7.55	8.15	10.55
14.30	17.30	18.30	Баница	7.40	8.00	10.40
14.40	17.40	18.40	Оходен	7.30	7.50	10.30
15.00	18.00	19.00	Борован	7.15	7.35	10.15
15.20	18.20	19.20	Соколаре	6.45	7.05	9.45
15.45	18.35	19.35	Бяла Слатина	6.30	6.50	9.30
16.25	—	—	Кнежа	—	—	9.00
16.50	—	—	Маринов геран	—	—	8.30
17.00	—	—	Откл. Галово	—	—	8.20
17.15	—	—	Селяновци	—	—	8.05
17.30	—	—	Оряково	—	—	7.50
—	18.50	—	Бяла Слатина	—	6.30	—
—	19.10	—	Търнак	—	6.15	—
—	19.25	—	ТКЗС Лазарево	—	5.55	—
—	19.40	—	Баница	—	5.40	—
—	19.55	—	Чомаковци	—	5.25	—
—	20.05	—	Лепица	—	5.15	—
—	20.20	—	Сухатче	—	5.00	—
—	—	19.45	Бяла Слатина	6.15	—	—
—	—	19.55	Попица	6.05	—	—
—	—	20.05	Бъркачево	5.55	—	—
—	—	20.15	Враняк	5.45	—	—
—	—	20.30	Габаре	5.30	—	—
—	—	20.50	Драшан	5.10	—	—
—	—	21.00	Камени поле	5.00	—	—

— Сухатче — Камени поле

Такса за един пътник — лева														
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1.60	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
2.80	1.60	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
4.00	2.40	1.20	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
4.40	3.20	2.00	0.80	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
5.60	4.40	3.20	2.00	1.60	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
7.20	6.00	4.80	3.60	3.20	1.60	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
8.80	7.20	6.00	4.80	4.00	3.20	1.60	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
11.60	10.00	8.80	7.60	6.80	6.00	4.40	2.80	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
14.00	12.40	11.20	10.00	9.20	8.40	6.80	5.20	2.40	—	—	—	—	—	—
15.20	13.60	12.40	11.20	10.40	9.60	8.00	6.40	3.60	1.20	—	—	—	—	—
16.80	15.20	14.00	12.80	12.00	11.20	9.60	8.00	5.20	3.20	2.00	—	—	—	—
18.80	16.80	15.60	14.40	13.60	12.80	11.20	9.60	6.80	4.40	3.60	2.00	—	—	—
10.80	9.20	8.00	6.80	6.00	5.20	3.60	2.00	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
12.40	10.80	9.60	8.40	7.60	6.80	5.20	3.60	1.60	—	—	—	—	—	—
13.20	11.60	10.40	9.20	8.40	7.60	6.00	4.40	2.40	1.20	—	—	—	—	—
14.80	13.20	12.00	10.80	10.00	9.20	7.60	6.00	4.00	2.40	1.60	—	—	—	—
15.20	13.60	12.40	11.20	10.40	9.60	8.00	6.40	4.80	3.20	2.00	0.80	—	—	—
16.40	14.80	13.60	12.40	11.60	10.80	9.20	7.60	5.60	4.00	3.20	2.00	1.20	—	—
10.00	9.60	7.20	6.00	5.20	4.40	2.80	1.20	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
10.80	10.40	8.00	6.80	6.00	5.20	3.60	2.00	0.80	—	—	—	—	—	—
11.60	11.20	8.80	7.60	6.80	6.00	4.40	2.80	2.00	1.20	—	—	—	—	—
13.20	12.80	10.40	9.20	8.40	7.60	6.00	4.40	3.60	2.80	2.00	—	—	—	—
14.40	14.00	11.60	10.40	9.60	8.80	7.20	5.60	4.80	4.00	3.20	1.20	—	—	—
15.20	14.80	12.40	11.20	10.40	9.60	8.00	6.40	5.60	4.80	4.00	2.00	0.80	—	—

Берковица — Лютаджик

[illegible]

20 Пътеводител

128. Враца — Бяла

Час на отиване			Автоспирки	Час на връщане		
—	—	15.30	—	Враца	—	10.15
—	—	15.50	—	Череша	—	9.55
—	—	16.00	—	Лозята	—	9.50
—	—	16.20	—	Г. Пещене	—	9.30
—	—	19.30	—	Тишевица	—	9.15
—	—	16.50	—	Вировско	—	8.55
—	—	17.15	—	Талаче	—	8.25
—	—	17.55	—	Габаре	—	8.15
—	—	17.55	—	Враняк	—	7.55
—	—	18.05	—	Бъркачево	—	7.45
—	—	18.15	—	Попина	—	7.35
—	—	18.25	18.40	Б. Слатина	7.05	7.20
—	—	—	19.00	Соколаре	6.50	—
—	—	—	19.30	Борован	6.30	—
—	—	—	16.45	Нивянин	6.00	—

129 Враца — Лесура —

7.30	14.00	18.30	—	Враца	6.40	11.20	17.50
7.40	14.10	18.40	—	Аджиманов хан	6.30	11.10	17.40
7.50	14.25	18.50	—	Отклонен. Деривол	6.20	11.00	17.30
8.10	14.40	19.10	—	Бохоня	6.00	10.40	17.10
8.25	14.55	19.25	—	Чирен	5.50	10.30	17.00
9.05	15.35	20.05	—	Девене	5.10	9.55	16.25
—	—	20.15	—	Трикляденци	5.00	—	—
—	—	20.30	—	Лесура	4.30	—	—
9.20	15.50	—	—	Осен	—	9.30	16.00

Слатина — Нивянин

Такса за един пътник — лева													
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1.60	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
2.40	0.80	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
4.00	2.40	1.60	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
4.40	3.20	2.40	0.80	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
6.00	4.00	3.60	2.40	1.60	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
7.60	5.60	5.20	4.00	3.20	1.60	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
9.20	7.60	6.80	5.20	4.40	3.60	2.00	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
10.80	9.20	8.80	7.20	6.40	5.20	3.60	2.00	—	—	—	—	—	—
11.60	10.00	9.60	8.00	7.20	6.00	4.40	2.80	1.20	—	—	—	—	—
12.80	10.80	10.40	8.80	8.00	6.80	5.20	3.60	2.00	0.80	—	—	—	—
13.60	12.00	11.20	9.60	8.80	7.60	6.00	4.40	2.80	2.00	1.20	—	—	—
15.20	13.60	12.80	11.20	10.40	9.20	7.60	6.00	4.40	3.60	2.80	1.60	—	—
16.80	15.20	14.40	12.80	12.00	10.80	9.20	7.60	6.00	5.20	4.40	3.20	1.60	—
18.40	16.80	16.00	14.40	13.60	12.40	10.80	9.20	7.20	6.80	6.00	4.80	3.20	1.60

— Осен

—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1.20	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1.60	0.80	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
3.20	2.00	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
4.00	2.80	2.00	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
6.00	5.20	4.40	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
6.90	5.60	4.80	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
8.40	7.20	6.40	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
7.60	6.80	6.00	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

131 Самоков — Ихтиман — Мухово —

Час на отиване						Автоспирки	Час
					13.30	Самоков	9.30
					14.05	Боровец	9.10
				5.00	14.45	Радуил	8.20
				5.10	14.55	Марица	8.05
				5.20	15.05	кл. Гуцал	7.50
				5.35	15.20	Д. Баня	7.35
18.35	13.00	6.30			17.10	гара Костенец	7.40
18.20	13.15	6.45	5.50	15.40	17.25	Момин проход	7.30
					17.40	Лептахан	7.15
					18.00	Ихтиман	7.00
					18.10	Лептахан	6.40
					18.45	Белица	6.00
					19.00	Любница	5.45
					19.15	Мухово	5.30
7.00	10.10	11.40	14.15	16.15	17.30	гара Костенец	21.55
7.15	10.30	11.55	14.30	16.30	19.10	с. Костенец	21.45
7.20	10.35	12.05	14.35	16.40	19.20	лет. Г. Димитров	21.30
5.00	6.10	9.50	11.20	14.20	16.10	гара Костенец	5.30
5.05	6.15	9.55	11.25	14.25	16.15	Болницата	5.25
5.10	6.25	10.00	11.30	14.30	16.20	Момин проход	5.20
					10.30	Самоков	15.00
					11.00	Рельово	14.30
					11.15	Белчин бани	14.20
					11.30	Алино	14.00
					11.50	Поповяне	13.40
					12.00	Ковачевци	13.30

Костенец — Лет. Г. Димитров — Ковачевци

на връщане						Такса за един пътник в лева					
12.50						—					
12.25						2.40	—				
11.35	19.40					4.80	2.80	—			
11.15	19.30					5.60	3.20	0.80	—		
11.10	19.40					6.00	3.60	1.20	0.80	—	
10.50	19.20	17.45	12.15	6.15		6.80	4.40	2.00	1.60	1.20	—
10.30	19.00	17.30	12.00	6.00		8.80	6.40	4.00	3.60	3.20	2.00
						0.80	—				
						2.00	1.20	—			
						3.20	2.40	1.60			
						1.60	—				
						4.00	2.80	—			
						5.20	4.00	1.60	—		
						6.40	5.20	2.40	1.20		
19.05	17.15	15.15	13.00	11.15	5.25	4.35	—				
18.50	17.00	15.00	12.40	11.05	5.10	4.20	1.60	—			
18.40	16.50	14.50	12.30	10.50	5.00	—	2.00	0.80			
6.40	10.15	11.50	14.50	16.40	19.10	22.35	—				
6.35	10.10	11.45	14.45	16.35	19.05	22.30	—				
6.30	10.50	11.40	14.40	16.30	19.00	22.25	2.40	—			
7.20						—	—				
6.50						2.40	—				
6.40						3.20	0.80	—			
6.10						4.00	2.00	1.60	—		
6.00						5.20	3.20	2.40	1.60	—	
5.50						6.00	4.00	3.20	2.00	0.80	

132 Самоков — Сеп. баня

Час на отиване					Автоспирки	Час на				
					13.30	Самоков				12.30
					13.50	Рельово				12.10
					14.10	Белчин бани				12.00
					14.25	Клисура				11.45
					14.40	Сепарево ханче				11.30
				5.30	14.50	Сепарево				11.20
				5.40	15.00	Гюргово				11.10
18.30	15.00	14.00	8.30	5.50	15.05	Сепарево бая	11.05	7.45	12.50	
18.35	15.05	14.05	8.35	5.55	15.10	Баните	11.00	7.40	12.45	
18.45	15.15	14.15	8.45	6.05	15.20	Овчарци	10.55	7.35	12.35	
18.55	15.25	14.25	8.55	6.15	15.30	Ресилово	10.45	7.25	12.25	
19.05	15.35	14.35	9.00	6.25	15.40	Самораново	10.35	7.15	12.15	
19.20	15.50	14.50	9.30	6.40	15.50	Ст. Димитров	10.20	7.00	12.00	

133 Ст. Димитров

					16.00	Ст. Димитров	10.00			
					16.55	Бобошево	9.05			
					17.05	Вуково	8.55			
					17.10	Скрино	8.50			
					17.30	Пастух	8.35			
					17.50	Четирци	8.20			
					18.00	Кадин мост	8.05			
					18.10	Нови чифлик	7.54			
					18.25	Багреници	7.45			
					18.40	Кюстендил	7.30			

— Ст. Димитров — Кюстендил

връщане					Такса за един пътник в лев									
					—									
					2.40	—								
					3.20	0.90	—							
					4.80	2.40	1.60	—						
					5.60	3.60	2.80	1.60	—					
				21.20	6.40	4.80	4.00	2.40	0.80	—				
				21.10	6.80	5.20	4.00	2.80	1.60	0.80	—			
17.20	18.50	21.00			6.80	5.20	4.40	2.80	1.60	0.80	0.40	—		
17.15	18.45	20.55			7.20	5.60	4.80	3.20	2.00	1.20	0.80	0.40	—	
17.05	18.35	20.45			7.60	6.00	5.20	3.60	2.40	2.00	1.20	0.80	0.40	—
16.55	18.25	20.35			8.00	6.40	5.60	4.00	2.80	2.40	2.00	1.60	1.20	0.80
16.45	18.15	20.25			8.40	7.20	6.40	4.80	3.20	2.80	2.40	2.00	1.60	1.20
16.30	18.00	20.10			8.80	8.00	7.20	5.60	4.40	4.00	3.20	2.80	2.40	1.60

— Кюстендил

					—									
					3.60	—								
					4.00	0.80	—							
					4.40	1.20	0.40	—						
					6.00	2.80	2.00	1.60	—					
					7.20	4.00	3.20	2.80	1.20	—				
					8.00	4.80	4.00	3.60	2.40	1.20	—			
					8.80	5.60	4.80	4.40	3.20	2.00	0.80	—		
					10.00	6.80	6.00	5.60	4.40	3.20	2.00	1.20	—	
					11.20	8.00	7.20	6.80	5.60	4.40	3.20	2.40	1.60	

134 Ст. Димитров — Кюстендил

Час на отиване				Автоспирки	Час на връщане			
				15.40	Ст. Димитров	10.30		
				15.55	Бинска	10.10		
				16.10	Панчарево	10.00		
				16.20	Черна нива	9.50		
				16.35	Кознична река	9.40		
				16.40	Кознично Ханче	9.30		
				16.50	Яменски път	9.15		
				17.00	Кадин мост	9.10		
				17.15	Каприще	8.50		
				17.25	Гор. Грашица	8.35		
				17.35	Коньово	8.25		
				12.45	вл. Копиловци	8.15		
				18.05	Кюстендил	8.00		

135 Кюстендил — Палатиково

18.30	19.00	14.30	8.00	18.00	Кюстендил	7.40	10.50	17.20	6.55	7.15
18.45	19.15	14.45	8.15	18.15	Багренци	7.25	10.35	17.05	6.35	7.00
19.00	19.30	15.00	8.30	18.30	Нови чифлик	7.10	10.20	16.50	6.20	6.45
		15.10	8.40	18.40	Кадин мост	6.55	10.10	16.45		
		15.25	8.50	18.50	Четирци	6.45	10.00	16.30		
		15.35	9.05	19.05	Друмохар	6.30	9.45	16.15		
		105.5	9.20	19.20	Ваксево	6.15	9.30	16.00		
				19.40	Тишаново	5.45				
				20.00	Църварина	5.30				
	19.45				Нел. грашица				6.05	
	19.50				Згурово				5.55	
	19.55				Рашка грашица				5.45	
	20.05				Палатиково				5.30	
19.10					Невестино					6.30
19.40					Еремия					6.00

136 Кюстендил —

				18.00	Кюстендил	7.25				
				18.30	Соволяно	7.10				
				18.50	Перивол	6.50				
				19.00	Ямборово	6.40				
				19.20	Скавица	6.20				
				13.00	Мах. Стране	6.10				
				19.50	Злогот	6.00				

— през Каприще

Такса за един пътнич															
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1.60	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
2.80	1.20	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
4.00	2.40	1.20	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
4.30	3.20	2.00	0.80	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
5.20	3.60	2.80	1.60	0.80	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
6.00	4.40	3.60	2.40	1.60	1.20	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
6.80	4.80	3.60	2.80	2.00	1.20	0.40	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
7.60	6.00	4.80	4.00	3.20	2.00	1.60	1.20	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
8.00	6.80	5.60	4.80	4.00	3.20	2.00	2.00	1.20	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
9.20	7.60	6.40	5.20	4.40	4.00	3.20	2.80	1.60	0.80	—	—	—	—	—	—
9.60	8.00	6.80	6.00	5.20	4.40	3.60	3.60	2.40	1.60	0.80	—	—	—	—	—
11.20	9.60	8.40	7.60	6.80	6.00	5.20	4.80	4.00	3.20	2.40	2.00	—	—	—	—

— Еремия

—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1.60	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
2.40	1.10	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
3.20	2.00	0.80	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
4.00	2.80	1.60	0.80	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
4.80	3.60	2.80	2.00	1.20	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
6.40	5.20	4.00	3.20	2.00	1.60	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
8.00	9.80	5.60	4.30	4.00	3.20	2.00	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
8.80	7.60	6.40	5.60	5.20	4.00	2.80	0.80	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
3.60	2.40	1.20	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
4.20	2.80	2.00	0.80	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
4.40	3.20	2.40	1.20	0.80	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
5.60	4.00	3.20	2.00	1.60	1.20	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
3.20	2.00	0.80	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
5.20	4.00	2.80	0.80	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

Злогот

—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
2.00	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
3.20	1.20	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
3.20	1.60	0.40	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
5.20	3.20	2.00	1.60	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
5.60	3.60	2.40	2.40	0.80	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
6.40	4.40	3.20	3.20	1.60	0.80	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

141 Пирдоп — Панагюрище — Средногорец —

Час на отиване					Автостанции и автоспирки	Час на		
—	10.00	—	12.30	—	Пирдоп	—	16.05	—
—	10.05	10.45	12.35	13.00	Гара Пирдоп	16.00	16.00	—
—	—	11.00	—	13.15	Пирдоп	—	—	17.30
—	—	11.10	—	13.25	Златица	15.45	—	17.25
—	—	11.20	—	13.30	Сила	15.40	—	17.20
—	—	11.25	—	13.35	Гази-бара	15.35	—	17.10
—	—	11.30	—	13.45	Ханчето	15.30	—	17.00
—	—	12.05	—	14.20	Колонните	15.55	—	16.20
—	—	13.00	—	15.15	Панагюрище	14.00	—	15.30

142 Пирдоп —

17.45	16.30	6.20	7.45	17.30	Пирдоп	7.05	7.50	8.40
17.55	16.40	6.30	7.55	17.45	Златица	6.55	7.45	8.30
—	16.55	6.40	8.05	—	Карлиево	—	7.35	8.15
18.20	17.00	6.50	8.10	17.55	Человеч	6.45	7.20	8.10
18.55	—	—	—	18.30	Гара Мирково	6.20	—	—
16.10	—	—	—	19.10	кп. Бенковски	5.50	—	—
—	—	—	—	19.20	Средногорец	5.30	—	—
19.30	—	—	—	—	Смолянско	—	—	—
—	17.15	7.00	—	—	Чавдар	—	7.10	—

143 Пирдоп —

—	—	—	12.00	18.30	Гара Пирдоп	6.15	16.15	—
—	—	—	12.70	18.40	Душанци	6.10	16.05	—
—	—	—	12.35	19.00	Антон	5.50	15.50	—
—	—	—	13.20	19.45	гара Копривщица	5.25	15.20	—
—	—	—	14.00	20.30	Копривщица	4.30	14.30	—

144 Пирдоп —

—	—	—	7.10	Пирдоп	7.35	—	—	—
—	—	—	7.20	Златица	7.25	—	—	—

145 Пирдоп —

—	—	7.10	16.30	Пирдоп	8.00	17.25	—	—
—	—	7.25	16.55	Душанци	7.35	17.00	—	—

Копривщица — Смолянско

вършане	Такса за един пътник — лева									
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	0.40	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	1.20	0.80	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	1.60	1.20	0.40	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	2.80	2.40	1.60	0.40	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	3.20	2.80	2.00	1.60	0.80	—	—	—	—
—	—	5.20	4.80	4.00	3.60	2.80	2.40	—	—	—
—	—	8.00	7.60	6.80	6.40	5.60	5.20	3.20	—	—

Средногорец

18.10	7.00	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
18.00	6.50	0.80	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
17.50	—	1.60	0.80	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
17.40	6.40	2.00	1.20	0.40	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	6.15	3.20	2.00	1.60	1.20	—	—	—	—	—
—	5.40	4.00	3.60	8.20	2.80	1.20	—	—	—	—
—	—	5.20	4.40	4.00	4.00	2.40	1.20	—	—	—
—	5.20	4.80	4.40	3.60	2.80	1.60	1.20	—	—	—
17.25	—	2.80	2.00	1.20	—	—	—	—	—	—

Копривщица

—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	0.80	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	2.00	1.60	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	4.00	3.60	2.00	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	6.80	6.00	4.80	3.20	—	—	—	—	—

Златица

—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	0.80	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

Душанци

—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	1.60	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

Крушовене

[illegible]

Бели брод Мадан

Ч а с				Автоспирки	
	16:30	18:00		Михайловград	
	16:30	18:20		Ерден	
	17:00	18:30		комб. Г. Генев	
	17:10	18:50		гара Бойчиновци	
	17:20	19:00		Мърчево	
	17:30	19:10		Владимирово	
	17:40	—		Кобиляк	
	17:55	—		Громишин	
	18:15	—		Лехчево	
	18:30	—		Бели Брод	
	—	19:20		Владимирово	
	—	19:40		Мадан	

Ч а с		Такса за пътник									
7:30	6:30	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
7:10	6:10	2:40	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
7:00	6:00	3:20	0:80	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
6:50	5:50	3:60	1:60	0:40	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
6:40	5:40	4:40	3:20	1:60	1:20	—	—	—	—	—	—
6:30	5:30	5:20	4:40	2:40	2:00	1:20	—	—	—	—	—
6:15	—	6:40	4:80	3:60	3:20	2:00	1:20	—	—	—	—
6:05	—	6:80	5:60	4:00	3:60	2:80	2:00	0:80	—	—	—
5:45	—	7:60	6:40	4:80	4:40	3:20	2:40	1:60	0:80	—	—
5:30	—	8:80	7:20	5:60	5:20	4:40	3:60	2:40	2:00	1:20	—
	5:30	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	5:00	6:80	4:80	4:00	3:60	2:40	1:60	—	—	—	—

Превала Мартиново

**	*	*	*	**	*		
6:50	6:50	14:30	14:30	17:40	17:30	Михайловград	6:20
7:05	7:05	14:45	14:45	17:55	17:45	Живовци	6:05
7:10	7:10	14:50	14:50	18:00	17:50	Г. Церовене	6:00
7:15	7:15	14:55	14:55	18:05	17:55	Вилница	5:55
7:20	7:20	15:00	15:00	18:10	18:00	Илича	5:50
7:30	7:30	15:10	15:10	18:20	18:10	Ковачица	5:40
7:35	7:35	15:15	15:15	18:25	18:15	Честинацница	5:35
7:40	7:40	15:20	15:20	18:30	18:20	Бели мел	5:30
7:45	—	15:25	—	18:35	—	Митровци	—
7:50	—	15:30	—	18:40	—	Горна лука	—
8:00	—	15:40	—	18:50	—	Превала	—
—	7:40	—	15:20	—	18:20	Бели мел	5:30
—	7:50	—	15:30	—	18:30	Железна	5:20
—	8:00	—	15:40	—	18:40	Чипровци	5:10
—	8:10	—	15:50	—	18:50	Мартиново	5:00

分	半	第	第	第	第	第	第	第	第	第	第	第	第	第
6:30	9:45	9:40	17:20	17:50	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
6:15	9:25	9:25	17:05	17:15	2:00	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
6:10	9:20	9:20	17:00	17:10	2:45	0:80	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
6:05	9:15	9:15	16:55	17:05	3:20	1:60	0:80	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
6:00	9:10	9:10	16:50	17:00	3:60	2:00	1:20	0:40	—	—	—	—	—	—
5:50	9:00	9:00	16:40	16:50	4:00	2:30	2:00	1:60	0:80	—	—	—	—	—
5:45	8:55	8:55	16:35	16:45	4:40	3:20	2:40	2:00	1:65	0:40	—	—	—	—
5:40	8:50	8:50	16:30	16:40	5:20	3:50	3:00	2:40	2:—	0:80	0:40	—	—	—
5:30	—	8:40	—	16:30	5:60	4:00	3:60	3:20	2:80	1:60	1:20	0:80	—	—
5:20	—	8:30	—	16:20	6:40	4:40	4:40	4:00	3:60	2:40	2:00	1:60	0:80	—
5:00	—	8:10	—	16:00	7:60	6:—	5:60	5:20	4:80	3:60	3:20	2:80	2:00	1:60
—	8:50	—	16:30	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	8:40	—	16:20	—	6:80	5:50	4:40	4:00	3:60	2:80	2:40	2:00	—	—
—	8:30	—	16:10	—	7:20	6:20	5:20	4:40	4:50	3:20	2:80	2:40	0:80	—
—	8:20	—	16:00	—	8:40	6:40	6:00	5:20	4:80	4:00	4:00	3:20	1:60	1:20

*. Движи се в дните вторник, четвъртък, събота и неделя.

154 Михайловград —

Ч а с						Автоспирки	
*	**	*	*	*	**		*
6:30	6:30	14:00	14:00	17:30	17:30	Михайловград	6:25
6:45	6:45	14:15	14:15	17:45	17:45	Живовци	6:15
6:50	6:50	14:20	14:20	17:50	17:50	Гор. Церовете	6:05
6:55	6:55	14:25	14:25	17:55	17:55	Видлица	5:55
7:00	7:00	14:30	14:30	18:00	18:00	Илница	5:50
7:15	7:10	14:40	14:40	18:10	18:10	Лопушна	5:40
7:20	7:20	14:50	14:50	18:20	18:20	Меляне	5:30
—	7:30	—	15:00	—	18:30	Еловица	5:20
—	7:50	—	15:20	—	18:50	Главановци	5:10
—	8:00	—	15:30	—	19:00	Копилковци	5:00
7:30	—	15:00	—	18:30	—	Еловица	—
7:50	—	15:20	—	18:50	—	Говежда	—
8:00	—	15:30	—	19:00	—	Дългидел	—

* Поддържа се в дните понеделник, сряда и петък.

** Поддържа се в дните вторник, четвъртък, събота и неделя.

155 Михайловград —

	6:30	15:00	Михайловград	
	6:40	15:10	Кошарник	
	6:50	15:20	Студено буче	
	7:10	15:40	Д-р Йосифово	
	7:40	16:10	Словотин	

156 Михайловград —

	7:30	15:10	Михайловград	
	7:40	15:20	Свинарниците	
	8:00	15:40	Вирове	
	8:10	15:50	Безденица	

* Съобщението се поддържа три пъти седмично: понеделник, сряда и събота.

Копилковци Дълги дел

Ч а с						Такса за пътник											
**	**	*	*	*	**												
6:25	9:35	9:35	17:05	17:00	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
6:20	9:25	9:15	16:55	16:50	2:00	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
6:10	9:15	9:10	16:45	16:40	2:40	0:80	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
6:05	9:05	9:05	16:35	16:35	3:20	1:60	0:80	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
6:00	9:00	9:00	16:30	16:30	3:60	2:00	1:20	0:40	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
5:50	8:50	8:50	16:29	16:20	4:00	2:40	2:00	1:20	0:80	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
5:44	8:40	8:40	16:10	16:10	4:80	3:20	2:80	2:00	1:60	0:80	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	8:30	—	16:00	—	5:60	4:00	3:60	2:80	2:40	2:00	0:80	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	8:20	—	15:50	—	6:40	4:80	4:40	3:60	3:20	2:80	2:00	0:80	—	—	—	—	—
—	8:10	—	15:40	—	7:20	5:60	4:80	4:00	4:00	3:20	2:40	1:60	0:80	—	—	—	—
5:30	—	8:35	—	16:00	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
5:10	—	8:20	—	16:50	6:40	5:60	4:40	3:60	3:20	2:80	2:00	0:80	—	—	—	—	—
5:00	—	8:10	—	15:40	7:60	6:00	5:20	4:40	4:00	3:60	2:80	2:00	1:20	—	—	—	—

Словотин

9:00	17:30	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
8:50	17:20	0:80	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
8:40	17:10	2:00	0:80	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
8:20	16:50	3:20	2:40	1:60	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
7:50	16:20	5:20	4:00	3:60	2:40	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

Безденица*

9:00	16:40	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
8:50	16:30	1:60	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
8:30	16:20	4:00	2:40	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
8:20	16:00	5:20	4:00	1:60	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

157 Михайловград — Липен

Ч а с	Автопирки	Ч а с	Такса за пътник
8:00	14:30 Михайловград	16:00	—
8:05	откл. Баня	9:25	15:55
8:20	14:50 Кротене	9:10	15:40
8:30	15:00 Стубел	9:00	15:30
8:40	15:10 Липен	8:50	15:25

158 Михайловград — Камска рика

18:00	Михайловград	6:05	—
18:15	Живови	5:50	2:00
18:25	Г. Цервене	5:40	2:40
18:45	Видлица	5:25	3:00
18:50	Чемпи	5:15	3:60
19:10	Камска рика	5:00	4:00

159 Михайловград — Смолянови

17:30	Михайловград	6:25	—
18:05	Дол. Вереница	6:00	2:40
18:20	Гор. Вереница	5:50	3:00
18:40	Винице	5:35	3:60
18:55	Класурица	5:25	4:00
19:00	Смолянови	5:25	6:00

160 * Михайловград — Кошарник

6:30	Михайловград	17:45	—
6:35	Техникума	6:57	17:42
6:37	Казармата	6:55	17:40
6:41	Гаража	6:54	17:38
6:45	Кошарник	6:49	17:34

*) Градска автолиния

161 Черешовица — Берковица — Черкаска

Час на отпаше	Автогостини и автопирки	Час на ариване	Такса за един пътник в лева
5.—	Черешовица	19:15	—
5:10	Котеновица	19:05	1:20
5:20	Откл. Лесковец	18:59	2.—
5:30	Гатаница	18:45	2:40
5:40	Откл. Бистрица	18:35	2:60
5:50	Калиманци	18:25	2:80
6.—	Живовица спирка	18:15	3:00
6:15	Борови	18.—	4:40
6:25	Откл. Вожидови	17:50	5:20
6:35	Откл. Мезиреа	17:40	6:00
6:45	Берковица	17:30	7:00
7.—	Бърля	17:11	8.—
7:10	Откл. Янков чифлик	17.—	8:40
7:20	Слатина	16:50	9:00
7:30	Драганина	16:40	9:20
7:40	Черкаска	16:20	9:40

162 Берковица — Михайловград

9:00	Берковица	14:55	—
9:25	Борови	14:30	2.—
10.—	Михайловград	14:00	2:40

166 Белоградчик — Орещец —

Час на отпаване				Автостанции и автоспирки		Час на	
—	—	17.00	12.—	7.—	Белоградчик	16.50	9.45
—	—	17.15	12.10	7.10	Извоз	16.40	9.35
—	—	17.25	12.20	7.20	Върбовски кантон	16.30	9.25
—	—	17.26	12.30	7.30	Боровица	16.25	9.15
—	—	17.31	12.35	7.33	Орлеански кантон	16.20	9.07
—	—	17.38	12.50	7.42	Фалковец	16.09	9.02
—	—	17.51	13.05	7.55	Ружичи	16.—	8.48
—	—	—	—	—	Медовница	—	8.30
—	—	—	13.20	—	гара Орещец	—	8.20
—	—	—	13.30	—	гара Орещец	—	6.40
—	—	—	—	—	Медовница	—	6.30
5.—	—	—	—	—	Белотини	—	—
5.25	—	—	—	—	Откл. Гюргич	—	—
6.05	—	17.00	18.00	—	Ружичи	6.15	7.20
—	—	18.20	—	—	Фалковец	—	5.55
—	—	18.15	—	—	Средогриф	—	5.50
—	—	18.55	—	—	Долни Лом	—	5.13
—	—	19.15	—	—	Горни Лом	—	5.—
6.30	—	—	18.10	8.05	Драженни	15.50	7.10
6.40	—	—	18.20	8.15	Бяло поле	15.45	7.—
—	—	—	—	8.25	Роглец	15.35	—
—	—	—	—	8.35	Чорлево	15.25	—
—	—	—	—	8.40	Гара Дреновец	15.15	—
—	—	—	—	8.49	Тополовец	15.05	—
—	—	—	—	8.55	Борисово	14.55	—
—	—	—	—	9.05	Дондуков	14.45	—
—	—	—	—	9.15	Александрово	14.40	—
—	—	—	—	9.20	Василовци	14.35	—
—	—	—	—	9.30	Стал. махала	14.25	—
—	—	—	—	9.35	Влашка махала	14.20	—
—	—	—	—	9.45	Момин брод	14.10	—
—	—	—	10.—	—	Лом	14.00	—

Дряновец — Лом — Горни Лом — Б. Поле

връщане		Такса за един пътник — лева													
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	1.20	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	2.00	1.20	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	2.80	1.60	0.80	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	3.20	2.00	1.20	0.80	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	3.60	2.80	1.60	1.20	0.40	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	4.80	4.00	3.20	2.40	2.00	1.60	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	6.40	5.20	4.40	4.00	3.60	3.20	1.60	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	7.20	6.40	5.20	4.80	4.40	4.00	2.40	1.20	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	20.—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	19.45	1.60	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	19.20	4.40	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	1.20	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	2.40	1.20	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	3.60	2.40	1.20	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	18.35	5.60	4.80	3.60	3.20	2.80	2.40	0.80	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	18.25	6.—	5.20	4.—	3.60	3.20	2.80	1.20	0.40	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	7.20	6.40	5.20	4.80	4.40	4.—	2.40	1.60	1.20	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	7.60	6.80	5.60	5.20	4.80	4.40	2.80	2.40	2.—	0.80	—	—	—
—	—	—	8.—	7.20	6.—	5.60	5.20	4.80	3.20	2.80	2.40	1.20	0.40	—	—
—	—	—	8.80	8.—	6.80	6.40	6.—	5.60	4.—	3.20	2.80	1.60	1.20	0.80	—
—	—	—	8.80	8.—	6.80	6.40	6.—	5.60	4.—	3.60	3.20	2.40	1.60	1.20	0.80
—	—	—	10.—	9.20	8.—	7.60	7.20	6.80	5.20	4.80	4.40	3.20	2.80	2.40	2.80
—	—	—	10.40	9.60	8.40	8.—	8.60	7.20	5.60	5.20	4.40	3.60	2.80	2.40	2.80
—	—	—	10.80	10.—	8.80	8.40	8.—	7.60	6.—	5.20	4.80	4.—	3.20	2.80	2.80
—	—	—	11.60	10.80	9.60	9.20	8.80	8.40	6.80	6.—	5.60	4.40	4.—	3.60	3.60
—	—	—	11.60	10.80	9.60	9.20	8.80	8.40	6.80	6.—	5.60	4.80	4.—	4.—	4.—
—	—	—	12.80	12.—	10.80	10.40	10.—	9.60	8.—	7.20	6.80	6.—	5.20	4.80	4.80
—	—	—	13.60	12.80	11.60	11.20	10.80	10.40	8.80	8.40	8.—	6.80	6.—	5.60	5.60
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	0.80	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	1.60	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	2.—	1.60	0.40	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	2.40	2.—	0.80	0.40	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	3.20	2.80	1.60	1.20	0.80	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	3.20	2.80	1.60	1.20	1.20	0.40	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	4.—	4.—	2.80	2.40	2.40	1.60	1.60	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	5.20	4.80	3.60	3.20	3.20	2.40	2.40	0.80	—	—	—	—	—

167 Белоградчик — Видин —

Час на отиване				Автостанции и автоспирки	Час на	
—	7.00	16.30	17.—	Белоградчик	—	6.50 16.45
—	7.20	16.50	17.20	Гранитово	—	6.35 16.30
—	8.35	17.05	17.35	Бяла	—	6.25 16.15
—	7.55	17.30	17.55	Гара Димово	—	6.00 16.55
—	8.10	—	18.20	Гара Макреш	—	5.40 15.40
—	8.40	—	—	Срацимир	—	— 15.10
—	9.00	—	—	Жеглица	—	— 14.50
—	9.15	—	—	Гурково	—	— 14.35
—	9.20	—	—	Видбол	—	— 14.25
—	10.00	—	—	Видин	—	— 14.00
—	—	—	18.40	Макреш	—	5.40 —
—	—	—	19.05	Откл. Шишманово	—	5.25 —
—	—	—	19.15	Цар Шишманово	—	5.15 —
—	—	—	19.30	Подгоре	—	5.00 —
—	—	17.40	—	Острокапци	—	— —
—	—	17.50	—	Кладоруп	—	— —
—	—	18.10	—	Рабиша	—	— —
—	—	18.15	—	Откл. Теловица	—	— —
—	—	18.25	—	Дъбрава	—	— —
—	—	18.50	—	Раяновци	—	— —
12.30	—	—	—	Белоградчик	6.00	— —
12.45	—	—	—	Дъбрава	5.45	— —
13.00	—	—	—	Вещица	5.30	— —
13.10	—	—	—	Върба	5.20	— —
13.20	—	—	—	Кладоруп	5.10	— —
13.30	—	—	—	Острокапци	—	— —
13.40	—	—	—	Димово	—	— —

168 Белоградчик —

17.40	Белоградчик	6.45
17.50	Извоз	6.35
17.55	Върб. кантон	6.25
18.00	Боровица	6.15
18.05	Орлянский кантон	6.10
18.30	Фалковец	6.00
18.45	Протопопици	5.25
19.00	Търговище	5.15
19.10	Реплян. кантон	5.10
19.15	Чупрене	5.00

Подгоре — Раяновци

връщане	Такса за един пътник в лева									
6.15	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
6.00	—	2.—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
5.45	—	3.20	1.20	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
5.25	—	4.—	2.40	1.20	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	5.20	3.20	2.40	1.20	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	7.20	5.20	4.40	3.20	2.—	—	—	—	—
—	—	8.40	6.40	5.60	4.40	3.20	1.20	—	—	—
—	—	9.20	7.20	6.40	5.20	4.—	2.40	1.20	—	—
—	—	10.—	8.—	7.20	6.—	4.80	3.20	2.—	1.20	—
—	—	12.—	10.—	9.20	8.—	6.80	5.20	4.—	3.20	2.40
—	—	6.40	4.40	3.60	2.40	1.60	—	—	—	—
—	—	7.60	5.60	4.80	3.60	2.80	1.20	—	—	—
—	—	8.—	6.—	5.20	4.—	3.20	2.—	0.80	—	—
—	—	9.20	7.20	6.40	5.20	4.—	3.20	2.—	1.20	—
5.00	—	4.40	2.80	2.—	0.80	—	—	—	—	—
4.50	5.10	5.60	3.60	2.80	1.60	0.80	—	—	—	—
4.40	5.00	6.40	4.40	3.60	2.40	2.—	1.20	—	—	—
4.35	—	6.80	4.80	4.—	2.80	2.40	1.60	0.40	—	—
4.25	—	8.40	6.80	5.60	4.40	4.—	3.20	2.40	2.—	—
4.00	—	8.40	6.80	5.60	4.40	4.—	3.20	2.40	2.—	2.—
—	—	1.60	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	2.40	1.20	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	2.80	1.60	0.80	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	4.—	2.40	1.60	1.20	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	4.40	3.60	2.40	2.—	0.80	—	—	—	—
—	—	5.20	4.—	3.20	2.50	1.60	0.80	—	—	—

Чупрене

—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1.20	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
2.—	1.20	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
2.80	1.60	0.80	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
3.20	2.—	1.20	0.80	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
3.60	2.80	1.60	1.20	0.40	—	—	—	—	—	—
4.—	2.80	2.—	1.20	0.80	0.80	—	—	—	—	—
4.80	4.—	3.20	2.40	2.—	2.—	1.20	—	—	—	—
5.20	4.40	3.60	2.80	2.40	2.40	1.60	0.40	—	—	—
5.60	4.80	4.—	3.20	2.80	2.80	2.—	0.80	0.80	—	—

169. Белоградчик — Стакевци — Салаш

Час на отиване	Автомобили и автопирки	Час на връщане	Такса за един пътник в лева			
17.30	Белоградчик	5.50	—	—	—	—
17.40	Извоз	5.40	—	1.20	—	—
17.44	Л. чифлик	5.35	—	1.20	0.40	—
17.48	Г. чифлик	5.30	—	1.60	0.80	0.40
17.58	Праужда	5.20	—	2.40	1.60	1.20
18.08	Кричим	5.10	—	3.20	2.40	2.00
18.20	Стакевци	5.00	—	4.40	3.60	3.20
17.30	Белоградчик	6.00	—	—	—	—
17.45	Дъбравка	5.40	—	1.60	—	—
18.00	Фил. кошари	5.25	—	2.40	0.80	—
18.15	Граничак	5.10	—	3.20	2.00	1.60
18.30	Салаш	5.00	—	4.40	3.60	3.20

170. Гара Орешец — Воднянци

6.50	14.10	Гара Орешец	—	8.10	15.30	—	—	—	—
7.00	14.20	Меловница	—	8.20	15.20	1.20	—	—	—
7.10	14.30	ПопНиколово	—	7.50	15.10	2.00	1.20	—	—
7.15	14.35	Карбинци	—	7.45	15.05	2.40	1.20	0.40	—
7.25	14.45	Воднянци	—	7.35	14.55	3.60	2.40	1.60	1.20

171 Гара Димово — Рабища

15.00	—	Гара Димово	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
15.12	—	Острокинци	—	—	—	0.60	—	—	—
15.22	—	Кладоруп	—	5.10	—	1.60	0.80	—	—
15.32	—	Рабища	—	5.00	—	2.40	2.00	1.20	—

172 Белоградчик — Рабища Димово през Вещица

12.30	—	Белоградчик	—	6.00	—	—	—	—	—
12.45	—	Дъбравна	—	5.45	—	1.60	—	—	—
12.58	—	Вещица	—	5.33	—	2.40	1.20	—	—
13.08	—	Върба	—	5.20	—	2.80	1.60	0.80	—
13.18	—	Кладоруп	—	5.10	—	4.00	2.40	1.60	1.20
13.28	—	Остропаеци	—	—	—	4.40	3.60	2.40	2.00
13.38	—	Димово-гара	—	—	—	5.20	4.00	4.20	2.40

175 Лом — Д. Цибър — Котеновци — Стаево

Час на отиване	Автомобили и автопирки	Час на връщане	Такса за един пътник в лева			
7.00	Лом	10.50	—	—	—	—
7.15	Младеново	10.40	—	1.20	—	—
7.30	Мокреш	10.05	—	4.00	—	—
7.40	Ботево	9.50	—	4.80	—	—
7.50	Крумово	9.40	—	5.20	—	—
8.00	Разград махала	9.35	—	5.60	—	—
8.10	Калугер махала	9.25	—	6.00	—	—
8.20	Игнатово	9.15	—	6.40	—	—
8.30	ДЗС „Цибър“	9.05	—	6.80	—	—
8.40	Доли Цибър	9.00	—	7.20	—	—
8.50	Лом	10.50	—	—	—	—
9.00	Младеново	10.40	—	1.20	—	—
9.10	Калугица	10.30	—	3.60	—	—
9.20	Протерелен I	10.20	—	4.80	—	—
9.30	Протерелен II	10.10	—	6.00	—	—
9.40	Котеновци	10.00	—	7.20	—	—
9.50	Лом	10.50	—	—	—	—
10.00	Николесво	10.40	—	1.20	—	—
10.10	Горно Липово	10.30	—	3.60	—	—
10.20	Ковачица	10.20	—	4.80	—	—
10.30	Стаево	10.10	—	6.00	—	—

Бъзовец — Войници

ЗА ЕДИН ПЪТНИК В ЛЕВА									
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1.20	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
2.—	0.80	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
4.—	2.80	2.—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
4.80	4.—	3.20	1.20	—	—	—	—	—	—
5.20	4.40	4.—	—	0.80	—	—	—	—	—
6.—	5.20	4.80	2.80	1.60	0.80	—	—	—	—
6.40	5.60	5.20	3.20	2.—	1.20	0.80	—	—	—
9.20	8.—	7.20	5.20	4.40	4.—	2.80	2.40	—	—
3.60	2.40	1.60	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
4.40	3.60	2.80	1.20	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
0.40	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
2.—	2.—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
2.—	2.—	0.40	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
2.—	2.—	0.40	0.40	—	—	—	—	—	—
4.40	2.80	2.80	2.80	2.80	—	—	—	—	—
5.60	4.—	4.—	4.—	4.—	1.20	—	—	—	—
3.60	3.60	3.60	1.60	—	—	—	—	—	—
4.—	4.—	4.—	2.—	0.80	—	—	—	—	—

177. Лом — Вълескран — Буковец

Час на отпаване	Автопирки	Час на пристигане	Такса за един пътник в лева									
18.10	Лом	8.20	—	1.20	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
18.30	Младеново	8.05	—	3.60	2.80	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
19.00	Ресово	7.35	—	4.80	—	1.60	—	—	—	—	—	—
19.15	Питурка	7.20	—	6.00	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
19.35	Д. Церовене	6.55	—	6.40	5.60	2.80	1.60	—	—	—	—	—
20.00	Гара Д. Церовене	6.45	—	6.40	5.60	3.20	2.00	0.40	—	—	—	—
20.10	Д. Церовене	6.15	—	7.20	6.40	3.60	2.40	0.80	0.40	—	—	—
20.25	Дългоделци	5.55	—	8.00	7.20	4.00	3.20	1.60	1.20	0.80	—	—
20.35	ДЗС Якимово	5.45	—	8.80	7.60	4.80	4.00	2.40	2.00	1.60	0.80	—
20.40	Якимово I	5.40	—	9.20	8.00	5.20	4.40	3.20	2.80	2.40	1.20	0.80
20.45	Якимово II	5.35	—	10.00	8.80	5.40	5.20	3.60	3.20	2.80	2.00	1.20
20.50	Якимово III	5.30	—	10.40	9.20	5.80	5.60	4.40	4.00	3.20	2.80	2.00
21.00	Черни връх	5.20	—	11.60	10.40	6.80	6.20	4.80	4.40	4.00	3.20	2.80
21.20	Вълескран	5.00	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
18.30	Лом	6.50	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
18.40	Момин брод	6.40	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
18.50	Орча Трайково	6.30	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
19.00	Станиска махала	6.20	—	2.40	1.60	1.60	—	—	—	—	—	—
19.10	Басловни	6.10	—	3.20	2.40	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
19.20	Домлуков	6.00	—	3.60	2.80	1.60	0.80	—	—	—	—	—
19.30	Крива бара	5.50	—	4.40	3.60	2.40	1.20	0.80	—	—	—	—
19.45	Брусария	5.35	—	5.20	4.40	3.20	2.00	0.80	—	—	—	—
20.00	Луковина	5.20	—	6.00	5.20	4.00	3.20	2.40	2.00	1.60	0.80	—
20.20	Буковец	5.00	—	7.60	6.80	5.60	4.80	4.00	3.20	2.80	2.40	1.60

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183. Видин — Брегово — Куделин — Градец — Косово

Час на отпаване	Автопирки и автопирки	Час на връщане	Такса за един пътник в лева									
8.00	Видин	7.30	10.35	17.30	7.50	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
8.15	Смърдан	7.15	10.20	17.15	6.50	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
8.45	Гъмзово	6.45	10.05	16.45	6.20	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
9.20	Брегово	6.10	9.30	16.10	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	Балей	6.00	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	Куделин	5.50	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	Ракитница	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	Косово	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
7.30	Видин	—	9.05	17.05	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
7.45	Смърдан	—	8.30	16.30	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
8.00	Динкови	—	8.35	16.35	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
8.10	Градец	—	8.20	16.20	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

Автогоспиртни работници,
посочват открито, честно и смело слабостите и недостатъците
в работата. Борете се за тяхното премахване. Разгръщайте твор-
ческа критика и самокритика.

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182. Видин — Кула — Бойница —

Час на отиване					Автостанции и автоспирки	Час на връщане		
8.—	13.—	16.30	17.—	16.40	Видин	8.—	7.25	7.45
8.10	13.10	16.40	17.10	16.50	МТС Видин	7.50	7.15	7.35
8.20	13.20	16.50	17.20	16.55	Новоселци	7.45	7.08	7.28
8.30	13.30	17.—	17.30	17.—	Вила Пчела	7.40	7.—	7.20
8.40	13.40	17.10	17.40	17.10	Бяла Рада	7.30	7.50	7.10
8.55	13.55	17.25	17.55	17.25	Бойници	7.15	6.35	6.55
9.10	14.10	17.40	18.10	17.40	Чичил	7.—	6.20	6.40
9.20	14.20	17.50	18.20	17.50	Цар Петрово	6.50	6.10	6.30
9.40	14.40	18.—	18.40	18.20	Кула	6.30	6.30	6.10
—	—	—	18.—	—	Откл.Иззор махала	—	5.15	—
—	—	—	19.20	—	Мина Връшка чука	—	4.65	—
—	—	—	19.25	—	Кирчево	—	4.45	—
—	—	—	19.45	—	Бълг. Раковина	—	4.30	—
—	—	18.20	—	—	ДЗС Кула	—	—	5.45
—	—	18.35	—	—	Големаново	—	—	5.30
—	—	—	—	18.50	Бойница	5.55	—	—
—	—	—	—	19.05	Шишенци	5.40	—	—
—	—	—	—	19.15	Откл. Борилевец	5.30	—	—
—	—	—	—	19.25	Перилевско	5.20	—	—
—	—	—	—	19.50	Раброво	5.—	—	—

183. Видин — Подгоре

Час на отиване	Автоспирки	Час на връщане	Такса за един пътник в лева						
17.30	Видин	7.20	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
17.50	Слана Бара	7.05	1.60	—	—	—	—	—	—
18.05	Буковец	6.50	3.20	1.60	—	—	—	—	—
18.35	Кленя	6.15	5.20	4.—	2.40	—	—	—	—
18.45	Откл. Медешевци	6.05	5.60	4.40	3.20	0.80	—	—	—
19.05	Пседерци	5.50	7.20	5.60	4.40	2.—	1.60	—	—
19.15	Бранковци	5.40	8.—	6.40	4.80	2.80	2.40	0.80	—
19.35	Цар Шишманово	5.20	9.60	8.—	6.80	4.40	4.—	2.20	—
19.50	Подгоре	5.—	10.80	9.20	8.—	5.60	5.20	3.60	1.20

Бълг. Раковина — Големаново

Такса за един пътник в лева													
11.35	16.35	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
11.25	16.25	0.80	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
11.18	16.18	1.20	0.40	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
11.10	16.10	1.60	0.80	0.40	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
11.—	16.—	2.—	1.60	1.20	0.80	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
10.45	15.45	3.60	3.20	2.40	2.—	1.60	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
10.30	15.30	4.80	4.—	4.—	3.20	2.80	1.60	—	—	—	—	—	—
10.20	15.20	5.20	4.40	4.—	4.—	3.20	2.—	0.80	—	—	—	—	—
10.00	15.00	6.80	6.—	5.60	5.20	4.80	3.60	2.—	1.60	—	—	—	—
—	—	8.—	7.60	7.20	6.80	6.—	4.80	3.60	3.20	1.60	—	—	—
—	—	10.—	9.20	8.80	8.40	8.—	6.40	5.20	5.20	3.20	2.—	—	—
—	—	10.40	9.60	9.20	8.80	8.40	6.80	5.60	5.20	3.60	2.40	0.40	—
—	—	12.—	11.20	10.80	10.40	10.—	8.40	7.20	6.80	5.20	4.—	2.40	2.—
—	—	—	8.—	7.20	6.80	6.40	6.—	4.80	3.20	2.80	1.20	—	—
—	—	—	8.80	8.—	7.60	7.20	6.80	5.60	4.—	3.60	2.—	1.20	—
—	—	—	9.20	8.40	8.—	7.60	7.20	6.—	4.40	4.—	2.40	—	—
—	—	—	11.20	10.40	10.—	9.60	9.20	8.—	6.40	6.—	4.40	2.—	—
—	—	—	11.60	10.80	10.40	10.—	9.60	8.40	6.80	6.40	4.80	2.40	0.80
—	—	—	12.40	11.60	11.20	10.80	10.40	9.20	7.60	7.20	5.60	3.60	1.60
—	—	—	14.40	13.60	13.20	12.80	12.40	11.20	9.60	9.20	7.60	5.20	3.60
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2.—

184. Видин — Топевци

Час на отиване	Автостанции и автоспирки	Час на връщане	Такса за един пътник в лева						
18.20	Видин	7.30	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
18.50	Видбол	7.—	2.40	—	—	—	—	—	—
19.—	Гурково	6.50	2.80	0.80	—	—	—	—	—
19.10	Синаговци	6.40	3.60	1.60	1.20	—	—	—	—
19.30	Откл. Водня	6.20	5.60	3.60	2.80	2.—	—	—	—
19.50	Грамада	5.50	8.—	5.20	4.40	3.60	2.—	—	—
20.00	Топевци	5.30	8.80	6.—	5.60	4.40	2.80	0.80	—

185. Видин — Ново село — Връз

Час на отиване	Автостанции и автоспирки	Час на връщане	Такса за един пътник в лева			
8.10	Видин	6.45	7.00	10.30	17.20	—
8.25	Капитановци	6.30	6.40	10.30	17.00	1.60
8.40	Негованци	6.10	6.20	10.10	16.40	3.20
8.50	Опа, Ясен	6.10	10.00	16.30	—	0.80
9.10	Флорентин	5.50	6.00	9.50	16.20	4.00
9.20	Ново село	5.30	5.35	9.30	16.00	6.00
20.00	Връз	5.10	5.10	—	7.20	6.00

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186. Видин — Логошеви

Час на отиване	Автоспирки	Час на връщане	Такса за един пътник в лева			
17.00	Видин	8.30	—	—	—	—
17.50	Семново	7.40	4.40	0.80	—	—
18.05	Ботев	7.30	5.20	1.20	—	—
18.25	Арчар	7.05	6.80	3.20	1.00	—
18.50	Мали Дреновец	6.40	7.20	3.60	2.00	0.40
19.00	Владичени	6.30	8.00	4.40	2.80	1.60
19.15	Извор	6.15	8.80	5.20	3.60	2.40
19.25	Логошеви	5.45	—	—	—	0.80

202 Пловдив — Устово — Търн — Мадан и Мадан — Соколовци

Отиване	Автоспирки	Връщане	Такса за един пътник в лева			
7.30	Пловдив	16.15	—	—	—	—
8.30	Асеноград	15.25	4.00	—	—	—
9.40	Нар. бани	14.15	8.80	4.80	—	—
10.00	Хвойна	13.50	10.80	6.00	4.00	—
11.00	Чепеларе	12.50	14.80	10.80	6.00	—
11.30	Проглед	12.30	15.00	12.00	7.20	1.20
12.30	Соколовци	10.55	13.40	14.40	9.20	7.60
12.45	Бостина	10.30	13.60	15.60	10.40	8.80
13.00	Устово	10.15	13.40	14.40	9.20	7.60
13.45	Търн	9.33	13.60	15.80	11.00	12.00
14.00	Средногорци	9.15	14.40	16.40	11.60	9.60
14.10	Мадан	9.00	16.35	17.20	12.40	10.00

22 ПЪТЕВОДИТЕЛ

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Пътници,
проверявайте на самото гише и в автобусите тарифите и
разписанията.

191 Благоевград — Разлог*

Час на отиване		Автоспирки	Час на връщане		Такса	
	7.00	13.30	Благоевград	12.30	19.30	—
	7.25	13.55	мах. Железница	12.05	19.05	3.20
	7.45	14.15	Симитли гара	11.50	18.50	4.80
	8.25	14.55	Градево	11.05	18.05	8.00
	8.35	15.05	мах. Сръндишка	10.55	17.55	8.80
	8.50	15.25	Мареве	10.40	17.40	9.60
	9.30	16.00	Предел	10.10	17.10	10.80
	10.25	16.55	Разлог	9.20	16.20	13.60
	10.45	17.15	Банско	8.50	15.50	14.80
10.00	11.15	17.45	гара Добричище	8.30	15.30	16.80
10.40	11.40	18.10	Гостунски мост	7.50	14.50	20.00
11.00	11.55	18.25	Обидим	7.45	14.45	20.80
11.10	12.00	18.30	Кременски мост	7.45	14.35	21.20
11.35	12.20	18.50	Купена	7.15	14.15	24.00
11.55	12.30	19.00	Господинци	7.00	14.00	24.80
12.10	12.40	19.10	Баничан	6.50	13.10	26.40
12.35	12.55	19.25	кл. с. Берово	6.40	13.40	26.80
12.35	13.00	19.30	Гоце Делчев	6.30	13.30	27.60

*) При нужди се пускат извадени автобуси

192 Благоевград

	6.00	14.00	Благоевград	18.45	19.15	—
	6.40	14.40	Бистрица	18.40	19.10	2.40
	7.15	15.15	Славово	18.05	18.35	4.40
	7.50	15.50	Бахчалька	17.30	18.00	5.60
	8.10	16.10	Бодрост	17.10	17.40	6.00
	8.30	16.30	Летовището	16.50	17.20	6.80
	8.45	16.45	Карт-Поляна	16.30	17.00	7.20

— Гоце Делчев

за един пътник в лена															
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
3.20	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
4.00	0.80	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
4.40	2.00	1.20	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
6.00	3.20	2.80	1.60	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
8.80	6.00	5.60	4.40	3.20	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
10.00	7.20	6.40	5.60	4.00	1.20	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
12.00	9.20	8.40	7.20	6.00	3.20	2.00	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
15.20	12.40	11.60	10.40	9.20	6.40	5.20	3.20	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
15.60	12.80	12.40	11.20	9.60	6.80	5.60	4.00	0.80	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
16.40	13.60	13.20	12.00	10.40	7.60	6.40	4.40	1.20	0.80	—	—	—	—	—	—
19.60	16.80	16.00	14.80	13.20	10.00	8.80	6.80	3.60	2.80	2.40	—	—	—	—	—
20.00	17.20	16.80	15.60	14.00	11.20	10.00	8.00	4.80	4.40	3.60	1.60	—	—	—	—
21.60	18.10	18.40	17.20	15.60	12.80	11.60	9.60	6.00	5.60	4.80	2.80	1.60	—	—	—
22.00	19.20	18.80	17.60	16.40	13.20	12.00	10.00	6.80	6.00	5.20	3.60	2.40	1.20	—	—
22.40	19.60	19.20	18.00	16.80	13.60	12.40	10.80	7.20	6.80	6.00	4.40	2.80	1.60	0.80	—

— Карт-Поляна

—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1.60	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
2.00	0.80	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
2.40	1.20	0.80	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
3.20	1.60	1.20	0.80	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

— Петрово

[illegible]

Студена вода

[illegible]

195 Петрич —

Час на отиване			Автоспирки	Час на връщане		
17.00	14.30	7.30	Петрич	6.55	10.35	17.35
17.20	14.50	7.50	Елешница	6.40	10.20	17.20
17.30	15.00	8.00	Коларово	6.30	10.10	17.10
17.40	15.10	8.10	Самуилово	6.20	10.00	17.00
17.50	15.20	8.20	Каменица	6.10	9.50	16.50
18.00	15.30	8.30	Яворница	6.00	9.40	16.40
18.10	15.40	8.40	Ключ	5.50	9.30	16.30
18.20	15.50	8.50	Скрът	5.40	9.20	16.20
18.35	16.00	9.00	Габрене	5.30	9.20	16.10

196 Г. Делчев — Сатовча —

18.00	17.30	Гоце Делчев	8.10	7.30
18.05	17.35	Автобазата	8.00	7.25
18.40	18.00	Дъбница	7.40	6.50
	18.40	Д. Дряново	7.00	
	19.25	Банян	6.25	
	19.40	Караманци	6.10	
	19.45	Сатовча	6.00	
18.55		Хвостяне		6.40
19.00		Блатска		6.30
19.30		Абланица		6.00

197 Г. Делчев — Баните-

9.00	16.00	Гоце Делчев	11.00	17.30
9.05	16.05	Автобазата	10.55	17.25
9.15	16.15	Заграде	10.50	17.20
9.20	16.20	Марчево	10.40	17.10
9.25	16.25	Огняново	10.35	17.05
9.30	16.35	Баните	10.30	17.00

Габрене

Такса за един пътник в лева									
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
2.40	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
3.20	1.20	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
3.60	1.60	0.80	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
4.40	2.40	1.60	1.20	—	—	—	—	—	—
5.20	3.20	2.40	2.00	1.20	—	—	—	—	—
6.00	4.00	3.20	2.80	2.00	1.20	—	—	—	—
6.80	4.80	4.00	3.60	2.80	2.00	1.20	—	—	—
7.60	5.60	4.80	4.00	3.60	2.80	2.00	1.20	—	—

Абланица

—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
0.50	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
2.40	2.40	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
4.40	4.40	2.40	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
6.40	6.40	4.40	2.40	—	—	—	—	—	—
6.80	6.80	4.80	2.80	0.80	—	—	—	—	—
7.20	7.20	5.20	3.20	1.20	0.40	—	—	—	—
3.20	0.80	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
3.60	1.20	0.80	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
4.80	3.20	2.40	2.00	—	—	—	—	—	—

Огняново

—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
0.40	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
2.00	2.00	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
2.00	2.00	0.40	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
2.40	2.40	0.80	0.40	—	—	—	—	—	—
2.80	2.80	1.20	0.80	0.40	—	—	—	—	—

201 Пловдив —

Час на отиване						Автостанции и автоспирки	Час на връщане			
7.10	8.00	9.00	10.00	15.00	16.00		9.30	10.30	13.20	16.00
8.10	9.00	10.00	11.00	16.00	17.00	Пловдив	8.30	9.30	12.20	15.00
8.40	9.30	10.30	10.30	16.30	17.30	Асеновград	8.00	9.00	11.50	14.30
9.10	10.00	11.00	12.00	17.00	18.00	Бачково	7.30	8.30	11.20	14.00
9.30	10.20	11.20	12.20	17.20	18.20	Югови ханчета	7.10	8.10	11.00	13.40
9.40	10.30	11.30	12.30	17.30	18.30	с. Наречен	7.00	8.00	10.50	13.30
9.50	10.40	11.40	—	17.40	18.40	Нареч. Бани	6.40	7.40	10.30	13.10
10.10	11.00	12.00	—	18.00	19.00	откл. Косово	6.20	7.20	10.10	12.50
10.30	11.20	12.20	—	18.20	19.20	Хвойна	6.00	7.00	9.50	12.30
10.50	11.40	12.40	—	18.40	19.40	Сините ханчети	5.40	6.40	9.30	12.10
11.10	12.00	13.00	—	19.00	20.00	откл. мината	5.20	6.20	9.10	11.50
11.45	12.35	13.35	—	19.35	20.30	Чуката	5.00	6.00	8.50	11.30
12.30	13.20	14.20	—	20.00	—	Чепеларе	—	5.50	8.20	11.00
13.15	14.05	15.05	—	—	—	Проглед	—	—	7.35	10.15
13.40	14.30	15.30	—	—	—	Соколовия	—	—	7.15	9.55
14.10	15.00	16.00	—	—	—	Бостина	—	—	6.50	9.30
14.20	15.20	16.20	—	—	—	Устово	—	—	6.40	9.20
15.05	15.45	16.50	—	—	—	Райково	—	—	6.25	9.00
16.10	—	17.20	—	—	—	Смолян	—	—	6.00	8.35
16.50	—	18.00	—	—	—	Райково	—	—	—	5.40
17.10	—	18.20	—	—	—	Фатово	—	—	—	5.30
17.50	—	18.50	—	—	—	П. Серафимов	—	—	—	5.00
18.50	—	—	—	—	—	Рудозем	—	—	—	—
19.00	19.30	—	—	—	—	Средногорци	—	—	—	5.50
—	19.40	—	—	—	—	Мадан	—	—	—	5.40
—	19.50	—	—	—	—	Иожни дол	—	—	—	5.40
—	—	—	—	—	—	Борисев	—	—	—	5.40

344

Мадан

Такса за един пътник в лева															
15.00	15.30	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
14.00	14.20	4.00	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
13.30	14.00	6.00	2.00	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
13.00	13.30	7.60	3.60	2.00	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
12.40	13.30	8.40	4.40	2.80	1.20	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
12.30	13.10	8.80	4.80	3.60	1.60	0.40	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
12.10	13.00	9.60	5.60	4.00	2.40	1.20	0.80	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
11.50	—	10.80	6.80	4.80	3.20	2.40	2.00	1.20	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
11.30	—	11.60	7.60	6.00	4.00	3.20	2.80	2.00	1.20	—	—	—	—	—	—
11.10	—	12.80	8.80	7.20	5.20	4.40	4.00	3.20	2.40	1.20	—	—	—	—	—
10.50	—	13.60	9.60	8.00	6.00	5.20	4.80	4.00	3.60	2.00	0.80	—	—	—	—
10.30	—	14.80	10.80	9.20	7.20	6.40	6.00	5.20	4.00	3.20	2.00	1.20	—	—	—
10.00	—	16.00	12.00	10.40	8.40	7.60	7.20	6.40	5.20	4.40	3.20	2.40	1.20	—	—
9.15	—	18.40	14.40	12.40	10.80	9.60	9.20	8.40	7.60	6.40	5.20	4.40	3.60	2.40	—
8.55	—	19.60	15.60	13.60	12.00	10.80	10.40	9.60	8.80	7.60	6.40	5.60	4.40	3.60	1.20
8.30	—	20.40	16.40	14.80	12.80	12.00	11.60	10.80	9.60	8.80	7.60	6.80	5.60	4.40	2.40
8.20	—	21.20	17.20	15.60	13.60	12.80	12.40	11.60	10.40	9.60	8.40	7.60	6.40	5.20	3.20
8.00	—	22.00	18.40	16.40	14.80	13.60	13.20	12.40	11.60	10.40	9.20	8.40	7.20	6.00	4.00
7.35	—	21.20	17.20	15.60	13.60	12.80	12.40	11.60	10.40	9.60	8.40	7.60	6.40	5.20	3.20
7.15	—	24.80	21.60	19.60	18.00	16.80	16.40	15.60	14.80	13.60	12.40	11.60	10.40	9.20	7.20
7.05	—	25.60	22.40	20.40	18.80	17.60	17.20	16.40	15.60	14.40	13.20	12.40	11.20	10.00	8.00
6.35	—	28.00	25.60	23.60	22.00	20.80	20.40	19.60	18.80	17.60	16.40	15.60	14.40	13.20	11.20
6.15	—	30.00	27.60	25.60	24.00	22.80	22.40	21.60	20.80	19.60	18.40	17.60	16.40	15.20	13.20
6.00	—	31.20	28.80	26.80	25.00	24.00	23.60	22.80	22.00	20.80	19.60	18.80	17.60	16.40	14.40
—	—	32.00	29.60	27.60	26.00	24.80	24.40	23.60	22.80	21.60	20.40	19.60	18.40	17.20	15.20
—	—	32.80	30.40	28.40	26.80	25.60	25.20	24.40	23.60	22.40	21.20	20.40	19.20	18.00	16.00
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	1.20	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	2.00	0.80	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	2.80	2.00	1.20	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	2.00	0.80	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	6.00	5.20	4.40	3.20	2.40	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	6.80	6.00	5.20	4.00	3.20	1.20	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	10.00	9.20	8.40	7.20	6.00	4.00	3.20	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	12.00	11.20	10.40	9.20	8.00	6.00	4.80	2.00	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	13.20	12.40	11.60	10.40	9.20	7.20	6.40	3.60	1.60	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	14.00	13.20	12.40	11.20	10.00	8.00	7.20	4.40	2.40	0.80	—	—	—	—
—	—	14.80	14.00	13.20	12.00	10.80	8.80	8.00	5.20	3.20	1.60	0.80	—	—	—

345

Кърджали — Асеновград — Тополово — Новаково

ТАКСА ЗА ЕДИН ПЪТНИК В ЛЕВА															
—															
2.40	—														
3.20	1.20	—													
4.00	2.40	1.60	—												
5.60	3.60	2.80	1.60	—											
7.20	5.20	4.40	4.00	2.40	—										
7.60	6.00	5.20	4.40	3.20	0.80	—									
8.60	6.80	6.00	5.20	4.00	1.60	1.20	—								
9.60	8.00	7.20	6.40	5.20	2.80	2.00	1.20	—							
11.20	9.20	8.40	7.60	6.40	4.00	3.20	2.40	1.20	—						
12.80	11.20	10.40	9.60	8.00	6.00	5.20	4.00	3.20	2.00	—					
13.20	11.60	10.80	10.00	8.40	6.40	5.60	4.40	3.60	2.40	0.40	—				
14.00	12.00	11.60	10.80	9.20	7.20	6.40	5.60	4.40	3.20	1.60	1.20	—			
14.40	12.40	12.00	11.20	9.60	7.60	6.80	6.00	4.80	3.60	2.00	1.60	0.40	—		
14.80	13.20	12.40	11.60	10.40	8.00	7.20	6.40	5.20	4.40	2.40	2.00	1.20	0.80	—	
16.40	14.40	14.00	13.20	12.00	9.60	8.80	8.00	6.80	5.60	4.00	3.60	2.80	2.40	2.00	

Стоките—Тешел

Час на отиване					Автостанции и автоспирки	Час на връщане				
	8.00*									16.20
7.00	12.30	15.00	18.00	18.30	Пловдив	6.20	6.40	9.00	17.00	16.20
7.20	12.50	15.20	18.20	18.50	Костиево	6.00	6.20	8.40	16.50	12.50
7.40	13.05	15.40	18.40	19.10	Ортакан	5.40	6.00	8.20	16.20	12.30
—	13.10	—	18.45	19.14	Палатово	5.35	5.55	—	—	12.01
—	13.20	—	18.50	19.20	гара Кричим	5.30	5.50	—	—	12.00
—	13.30	—	19.00	19.30	Иоаким Груево	5.20	5.40	—	—	11.50
—	13.40	—	19.10	19.20	Пастуша	5.10	5.30	—	—	11.40
—	13.50	—	19.20	19.50	Перущица	5.00	5.20	—	—	11.30
—	14.00	—	19:30	—	Устия	—	5.00	—	—	11.20
—	14.20	—	—	—	с. Кричим	—	—	—	—	11.00
—	15.00	—	—	—	Филипов мост	—	—	—	—	10.20
—	15.40	—	—	—	Маргарата	—	—	—	—	9.40
—	16.00	—	—	—	Михалково	—	—	—	—	9.20
—	16.10	—	—	—	откл. Лясково	—	—	—	—	9.10
—	16.50	—	—	—	откл. П. бани	—	—	—	—	8.30
—	17.10	—	—	—	Забрал	—	—	—	—	8.10
—	17.15	17.30	8.30	16.30	Девин	16.45	6.50	7.35	—	8.00
—	17.35	17.35	8.35	16.45	Забрал	15.45	6.35	7.30	—	11.00
—	17.40*	17.50	8.50	—	Истан	15.25	—	7.15	—	—
—	—	18.00	9. —	—	Грохотно	15.15	—	7.05	—	—
—	—	18.20	9.15	—	Тешел	15.00	—	6.50	—	—
—	—	—	—	17.05	Китино ханче	—	6.15	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	17.20	Беденски бани	—	6.00	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	17.50	Широка лъка	—	5.30	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	18.20	Стойките	—	5.00	—	—	—
7.50	—	15.50	—	—	Цапанци	—	—	8.10	16.00	—
—	—	18.30	—	—	Борино	—	—	6.30	—	—

[illegible]

205 Пловдив —

Час на отиване			Автостанция и автоспирки	Час на върн.			Такса				
6.30	17.00	17.20	Пловдив	18.05	8.20	7.35	—	—	—	—	—
6.55	17.25	17.45	Труд	17.45	8.00	7.15	1.60	—	—	—	—
7.15	17.45	18.05	Г. Игнатиево	17.30	7.45	7.00	3.60	1.60	—	—	—
7.45	18.15	18.35	Калояново	17.10	7.25	6.40	5.20	3.20	2.00	—	—
7.55	18.25	18.35	Дуванлий	17.00	7.15	6.30	6.00	4.00	2.80	0.80	—
8.15	18.35	—	Черничево	16.35	6.50	—	8.00	6.00	4.80	2.80	—
8.40	—	—	Хисаря	16.20	—	—	9.20	7.20	6.00	4.00	—
9.15	—	—	Баня	15.45	—	—	11.60	9.60	8.40	6.40	—
10.00	—	—	Левскиград	15.20	—	—	13.20	11.20	10.00	8.00	—
10.20	—	—	Вазовград	14.55	—	—	14.80	12.80	11.60	9.60	—
10.30	—	—	Анево	14.35	—	—	15.60	13.60	12.40	10.40	—
10.40	—	—	Иганово	14.25	—	—	16.40	14.40	13.20	11.20	—
11.15	—	—	Кърнаре	14.10	—	—	17.20	15.20	14.00	12.00	—
13.30	—	—	Спасит. дом	12.10	—	—	23.20	21.20	20.00	18.00	—
14.45	—	—	Камен мост	10.25	—	—	27.60	25.60	24.40	22.40	—
15.00	—	—	Троян	10.00	—	—	29.20	27.20	26.00	24.00	—
—	19.10	—	Ст. железаре	—	6.30	—	8.00	6.00	4.40	2.80	—
—	19.20	—	Паничери	—	6.20	—	8.40	6.40	5.20	3.60	—
—	19.30	—	Старосел	—	6.00	—	10.00	8.60	6.80	5.20	—
—	—	18.45	Житница	—	—	6.20	6.00	4.00	2.80	0.80	—
—	—	19.00	Н. железаре	—	—	6.05	7.20	5.20	4.00	2.40	—
—	—	19.10	Ст. железаре	—	—	5.55	8.00	6.00	4.40	2.80	—
—	—	19.20	Паничери	—	—	5.45	8.40	6.40	5.20	3.80	—
—	—	19.30	Мътница	—	—	5.30	9.60	7.60	6.40	4.40	—

Автолинията Пловдив—Троян се подържа от: 15 май до

Троян — Старосел — Мътница

за един пътник в двете											
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
2.00	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
3.20	1.20	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
5.60	3.60	2.40	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
7.20	5.20	4.00	2.00	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
8.80	6.80	5.60	3.60	1.20	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
9.60	7.60	6.40	4.40	2.40	0.80	—	—	—	—	—	—
10.40	8.40	7.20	5.20	3.20	1.60	0.80	—	—	—	—	—
11.20	9.20	8.00	6.00	4.00	2.80	2.00	1.20	—	—	—	—
17.20	15.20	14.00	12.00	10.00	8.40	8.00	7.20	6.00	—	—	—
21.60	19.60	18.40	16.40	14.40	13.20	12.40	11.60	10.40	4.40	—	—
23.20	21.20	20.00	18.00	16.00	14.40	13.60	12.80	12.00	6.00	1.60	—
2.00	0.80	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
2.80	1.60	0.80	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
4.40	3.20	2.40	1.60	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
0.40	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
2.00	1.60	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
2.40	2.00	0.80	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
3.20	2.80	1.60	0.80	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
4.00	3.60	2.40	2.00	1.60	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

1 ноември.

206 Пловдив—Розовец—Свежен—Левскиград—

Час на отиване					Автостанции и автоспири	Час на връщане				
16.00					Пловдив	7.40	5.50	6.30	8.40	15.20
9.00	15.00	17.30	18.00	17.00	Войводиново	7.20	5.30	6.10	8.20	15.00
9.20	15.20	17.50	18.20	17.25	Колековец	7.05	5.15	5.55	8.05	14.45
9.30	15.35	18.05	18.35	17.35	Стрема	6.45	4.55	5.35	7.45	14.25
9.55	15.55	18.25	18.55	17.55	Парчевич	6.35	4.45	5.25	7.35	14.15
10.05	16.05	18.35	19.05	18.05	Приюта	6.20	—	5.10	7.20	14.00
10.20	16.20	18.50	—	18.20	Ген. Николаево	6.10	—	5.00	7.10	13.50
10.30	16.30	19.00	—	18.30	Сливката	6.00	—	4.50	7.00	13.40
10.45	16.40	19.10	—	18.40	Брезово	5.40	—	4.30	—	13.20
11.00	17.00	19.30	—	19.00	Зелениково	5.20	—	—	—	13.00
11.20	—	—	—	19.20	Баб. Ханчета	5.10	—	—	—	12.50
11.30	—	—	—	19.30	Розовец	5.00	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	19.40	—	Секирово	—	4.30	—	—	—
—	—	19.50	—	—	Чоба	—	—	4.10	—	—
—	—	20.00	—	—	Тюркмен	—	—	4.00	—	—
—	17.20	—	—	—	Православен	—	—	—	6.40	—
—	17.40	—	—	—	Кл. Даскалово	—	—	—	6.20	—
—	18.00	—	—	—	Верея	—	—	—	5.44	—
—	18.30	—	—	—	Колю Маринов	—	—	—	5.15	—
—	18.45	—	—	—	Морозово	—	—	—	5.00	—
—	—	—	—	—	Бабек	—	—	—	—	—
19.30	—	—	5.30	—	Свежен	—	18.30	—	—	5.00
—	—	—	6.00	—	Мраченик	—	18.00	—	—	—
—	—	—	6.25	—	Домлян	—	17.35	—	—	—
—	—	—	6.40	—	Бегунци	—	17.20	—	—	—
—	—	—	6.55	—	Ведраре	—	17.05	—	—	—
—	—	—	7.00	—	Марно поле	—	17.00	—	—	—
—	—	—	7.30	12.20	Левскиград	16.20	16.30	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	12.45	Марно поле	15.45	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	13.10	Баня	15.10	—	—	—	—

Морозово—Тюркмен

Такса за един пътник в лева														
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
2.00	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
3.20	1.20	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
4.40	2.80	1.60	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
4.80	3.60	2.40	0.80	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
6.00	4.40	3.20	2.00	1.20	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
6.00	4.40	3.60	2.00	1.20	0.40	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
7.60	6.00	4.80	3.20	2.80	1.60	1.60	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
8.80	7.20	6.00	4.40	4.00	3.20	2.80	1.60	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
10.40	8.40	7.20	6.00	5.20	4.40	4.00	3.20	1.60	—	—	—	—	—	—
10.80	9.20	8.00	6.40	5.60	4.80	4.40	3.60	2.00	0.80	—	—	—	—	—
12.40	10.80	9.60	8.00	7.20	6.40	6.00	5.20	3.60	2.40	2.00	—	—	—	—
5.60	4.40	3.20	1.60	0.80	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
9.00	8.00	6.80	5.60	4.80	3.60	4.00	2.40	1.20	—	—	—	—	—	—
11.20	9.60	8.40	6.80	6.00	5.20	5.20	4.00	2.40	1.60	—	—	—	—	—
10.00	8.40	7.20	6.00	5.20	4.00	4.00	3.20	1.60	—	—	—	—	—	—
11.60	10.00	8.80	7.20	6.80	5.60	5.60	4.80	3.20	—	—	—	—	—	—
13.20	11.60	10.40	9.20	8.40	7.20	7.20	6.00	4.40	—	—	—	—	—	—
14.80	13.20	12.00	10.40	9.60	8.40	8.40	7.60	6.00	—	—	—	—	—	—
15.60	14.00	12.80	11.20	10.80	9.60	9.80	8.40	6.80	—	—	—	—	—	—
11.20	9.60	8.40	6.80	6.00	5.20	4.80	4.00	2.40	1.20	0.80	—	—	—	—
14.00	12.40	11.20	9.60	9.20	8.00	8.00	6.80	5.20	4.00	3.60	3.20	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2.00	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3.60	2.00	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4.00	2.80	0.80
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5.20	3.60	2.00
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5.60	4.00	2.40
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5.60	4.00	1.60
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	7.20	5.60	4.00
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	7.20	5.60	3.20
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2.40
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2.00

207. Пловдив —

Час на отиване				Автостанции и автоспирки	Час на връщане			
—	17.30	17.30	—	Пловдив	—	7.40	7.30	—
—	17.40	17.50	—	Труд	—	7.20	7.10	—
—	17.50	18.00	—	Строево	—	7.10	7.00	—
—	18.20	18.30	—	Мал. Чардак	—	6.40	6.30	—
—	18.35	18.45	—	Гол. Чардак	—	6.25	6.15	—
—	18.50	19.00	—	Св. Наум	—	6.10	6.00	—
—	19.00	19.10	—	Любен	—	6.00	5.50	—
—	19.10	19.20	—	откл. Лешница	—	5.50	5.40	—
—	—	19.30	—	Беловица	—	5.35	—	—
—	—	19.50	—	Красново	—	5.15	—	—
—	—	20.00	—	Кръстевич	—	5.00	—	—
—	19.30	—	—	Елешница	—	—	5.30	—
—	20.00	—	—	Крушово	—	—	5.00	—
—	—	—	—	Стрелча	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	Копрев цица	—	—	—	—

208. Пловдив —

13.00	7.00	18.30	16.00	17.30	Пловдив	6.20	8.50	5.30	17.50	14.15
—	7.10	—	16.10	17.40	Автозавода	6.10	8.40	—	17.40	—
—	7.20	—	16.20	17.50	откл. Брани поле	6.00	8.30	—	17.30	—
—	7.30	—	16.30	—	Брестник	—	8.20	—	17.20	—
—	7.50	—	16.50	—	Куклен	—	8.00	—	17.00	—
—	—	—	—	18.00	Беласица	5.50	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	18.20	Гълъбово	5.30	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	18.50	х. Здравец	5.00	—	—	—	—
13.20	—	18.50	—	—	Коматево	—	—	5.15	—	13.55
—	—	19.05	—	—	Марково	—	—	5.00	—	—
13.30	—	—	—	—	Първенец	—	—	—	—	13.45

Кръстевич — Крушево

Такса за един пътник и лева													
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1.60	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
2.40	0.30	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
4.00	2.40	1.60	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
4.40	3.20	2.40	0.80	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
5.20	4.00	3.20	1.60	0.80	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
6.00	4.40	3.60	2.00	1.60	0.80	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
6.80	5.20	4.40	2.80	2.40	1.60	0.80	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
7.60	6.00	5.20	3.60	3.20	2.40	2.00	0.80	—	—	—	—	—	—
8.80	7.20	6.04	4.80	4.40	4.00	3.20	2.00	1.60	—	—	—	—	—
10.00	8.40	7.60	6.00	5.20	4.80	4.00	3.20	2.40	1.20	—	—	—	—
7.60	6.00	5.20	3.60	3.20	2.40	1.60	0.80	—	—	—	—	—	—
9.60	8.40	7.66	6.00	5.60	4.80	4.00	1.60	2.40	—	—	—	—	—
12.00	10.40	9.60	8.00	7.60	6.40	6.00	—	4.40	3.20	2.00	—	—	—
16.40	15.20	14.40	12.80	12.00	11.60	10.80	—	9.20	7.60	2.80	4.80	—	—

Куклен — Първенец — Марково

—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
0.80	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1.60	0.80	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
2.40	1.60	1.20	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
4.00	3.20	2.40	1.60	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
2.80	2.00	1.20	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
4.00	3.20	2.40	1.60	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
6.00	5.20	4.40	3.60	2.40	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1.60	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
2.80	1.20	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
2.80	1.20	1.60	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

209. Асеновград — Оря-

Час на отитане			Автостанции и автоспирки	Час на пристигане		
17.25	18.30	—	Асеновград	—	8.45	9.10
17.55	19.00	—	Бачково	—	8.15	8.40
18.25	19.30	—	Юговски ханчета	—	7.45	8.10
—	19.45	—	с. Наречен	—	7.15	—
—	20.10	—	Нареченски бани	—	7.10	—
—	20.25	—	откл. Косово	—	6.45	—
—	20.40	—	Хвойна	—	6.30	—
—	20.50	—	откл. Малево	—	6.20	—
—	21.00	—	Оряхово	—	6.00	—
18.40	—	—	Югово	—	—	7.45
19.10	—	—	откл. Борово	—	—	7.10
19.30	—	—	Лъки	—	—	6.50
19.50	—	—	откл. Луповица	—	—	6.30
20.10	—	—	Крушев четал	—	—	6.10
20.20	—	—	Балкан махала	—	—	6.00
20.50	—	—	Манастир	—	—	5.30

210. Мадан — Злато-

—	17.30	—	Мадан	—	16.30	—
—	18.05	—	Печинско	—	16.00	—
—	18.20	—	разкл. фабриката	—	15.45	—
—	18.35	—	откл. с. Ерна река	—	15.25	—
—	19.15	5.00	Златоград	14.20	14.40	—
—	—	5.30	Преспа	13.55	—	—
—	—	5.50	Добромирци	13.40	—	—
—	—	6.05	Бенковски	13.25	—	—
—	—	7.00	Фотиново	12.40	—	—
—	—	7.10	Кирково	12.30	—	—
—	—	7.50	Подкова	11.45	—	—

хово — Манастир

Такса за един пътник в лева									
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
2.00	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
3.60	2.00	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
4.40	2.80	1.20	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
4.80	3.20	1.60	0.40	—	—	—	—	—	—
5.60	4.00	2.40	1.20	0.80	—	—	—	—	—
6.80	4.80	3.20	2.40	2.00	1.20	—	—	—	—
7.60	5.60	4.00	3.20	2.80	2.00	0.80	—	—	—
8.80	6.80	5.20	4.40	4.00	3.20	2.00	1.60	—	—
6.00	4.00	2.00	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
7.60	5.60	3.60	2.40	—	—	—	—	—	—
8.80	6.80	4.80	2.80	0.80	—	—	—	—	—
9.20	7.20	5.20	4.00	2.40	1.60	—	—	—	—
10.80	8.80	6.80	4.80	3.20	2.40	1.60	—	—	—
12.00	10.00	8.00	6.00	4.40	3.60	2.00	1.20	—	—
13.20	11.20	9.20	7.20	5.20	4.40	3.60	2.40	1.20	—

град — Подкова

—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
2.40	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
2.80	0.80	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
4.40	2.40	1.60	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
6.40	4.00	3.60	2.40	—	—	—	—	—	—
8.40	6.00	5.60	4.40	2.00	—	—	—	—	—
9.20	6.80	6.40	5.20	2.80	0.80	—	—	—	—
10.00	7.60	7.20	6.00	3.60	1.60	0.80	—	—	—
12.40	10.00	9.60	8.40	6.00	4.00	3.60	2.80	—	—
12.80	10.40	10.00	8.80	6.40	4.40	4.00	3.20	0.40	—
15.60	13.20	12.80	11.60	9.20	6.80	6.40	5.60	3.20	2.80

211. Пловдив — Асеновград —

Час на отиване	Автостанции и автоспирки	Час на връщане
—	Пловдив	—
17.00	Асеновград	8.40
17.30	Казаново	8.15
17.40	Златовръх	8.05
17.55	П. Ефтимово	7.50
18.10	Д. Извор	7.35
18.20	Поройна	7.20
18.40	Дебър	7.00
19.00	Първомай	6.50
19.10	Дебър	6.30
—	Бяла река	—
—	Върбица	—
5.30	Г. Извор	20.30
5.45	Клокотница	20.15
6.10	Хасково	19.50
19.40	Брягово	5.55
20.00	Попово	5.30

212. Райково —

Час на отиване	Автостанции и автоспирки	Час на връщане
17.35	Райково	7.40
18.07	Чокманово	7.10
18.37	Смилен	6.45
18.52	Копиница	6.30
19.20	Могилница	6.12
19.30	Арда	6.00

213. Пловдив — Лил-

17.30	Пловдив	7.15
17.45	Коматеево	7.00
18.00	Първенец	6.45
18.15	Св. Спас	6.30
18.40	Ханчето	6.00
19.00	Плочник	5.40
19.15	Двете реки	5.25
19.30	Брозовица	5.10
19.40	Лилково	5.00
	Ситово	

Хасково — Попово (Искра)

Такса за един пътник в лева													
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
4.00	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
6.40	2.40	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
7.60	3.60	0.80	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
8.40	4.40	2.40	1.60	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
9.60	5.60	3.60	2.40	1.20	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
10.80	6.80	4.00	3.60	2.00	1.20	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
12.40	8.40	6.00	5.20	4.00	2.80	2.00	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
13.60	9.60	7.20	6.40	4.80	4.00	3.20	1.20	—	—	—	—	—	—
14.80	10.80	8.40	7.60	6.00	5.20	4.40	2.40	1.60	—	—	—	—	—
16.00	12.00	9.60	8.10	7.20	6.40	5.60	3.60	2.40	1.60	—	—	—	—
17.20	13.20	10.80	10.00	8.40	7.60	6.80	4.80	3.60	2.80	1.60	—	—	—
18.40	14.40	12.00	11.20	9.60	8.80	8.00	6.00	4.80	4.00	2.80	1.60	—	—
20.00	16.00	13.60	12.80	11.20	10.40	9.60	7.60	6.40	5.60	4.00	3.20	1.60	—
22.00	18.00	15.60	14.80	13.20	12.40	11.60	9.60	8.40	7.60	6.40	5.20	3.60	2.40
24.00	20.00	18.00	16.00	14.80	13.20	12.40	11.60	9.60	8.40	7.60	6.40	5.20	3.60
26.00	22.00	20.00	18.00	16.00	14.80	13.20	12.40	11.60	9.60	8.40	7.60	6.40	5.20

Арда

Такса за един пътник лева													
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
2.40	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
4.00	—	1.60	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
4.80	2.40	—	1.20	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
6.00	4.00	—	2.40	—	1.60	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
7.20	4.80	3.60	—	2.40	1.20	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

ково — Ситово

—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1.60	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
2.80	0.80	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
3.20	2.00	1.20	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
4.40	3.20	2.00	1.60	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
6.00	4.40	3.60	2.80	1.80	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
6.80	5.20	4.00	3.60	2.40	0.80	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
7.60	6.00	4.80	4.00	3.20	1.60	0.80	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
8.00	6.40	5.60	4.80	3.60	2.40	1.60	0.80	—	—	—	—	—	—
8.00	6.80	6.00	4.80	3.20	2.00	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

221. Хасково—Тополовград—Камена река

Час на отиване	Автомостни и автоспирки	Час на връщане	Такса за един пътник — лева									
16.00	Хасково	10.00	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
16.25	Полкрана	9.35	2.40	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
16.35	Стойково	9.25	3.20	1.20	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
16.50	Брягово	9.10	4.40	2.40	1.60	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
17.00	Полново	9.00	6.00	4.00	2.80	1.60	—	—	—	—	—	—
17.50	Харжали	8.30	7.20	5.20	4.40	2.80	1.60	—	—	—	—	—
18.10	Българин	8.00	8.80	6.80	6.00	4.40	3.20	1.60	—	—	—	—
18.30	Богомил	7.40	10.40	8.40	7.60	6.00	4.80	3.20	1.60	—	—	—
18.45	Набояно	7.25	11.60	9.60	8.80	7.20	6.00	4.40	2.80	1.20	—	—
19.00	Черепово	7.10	12.40	10.40	9.60	8.40	6.80	5.20	4.00	2.40	1.20	—
19.20	Бълг. поляна	6.55	14.00	12.00	11.20	9.60	8.40	6.80	5.60	4.00	2.80	1.60
19.40	Хасково	6.35	15.60	13.60	12.80	11.20	10.00	8.40	7.20	5.60	4.40	3.20
19.50	Крушево	6.25	16.00	14.00	13.20	11.60	10.40	8.80	7.60	6.00	4.80	3.60
20.15	Тополовград	5.55	17.20	15.20	14.40	12.80	11.60	10.40	8.80	7.60	6.00	4.80
20.30	откл. Орлов дол	5.40	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
20.40	откл. Камена река	5.30	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
20.50	Камена река	5.20	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

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Отбягвайте да носите тежки и обемисти багажи. На пътник се разрешава да носи личен багаж до 10 кгр. и да не пречи на пътниците. Приема се за превоз багаж до 15 кгр. на пътник снабден с билет и се таксува 1/100 от стойността на билета за 1 кгр.

222. Хасково — Кърджали

Час на отиване	Автомостни и автоспирки	Час на връщане	Такса за един пътник — лева									
6.30	Хасково	12.30	19.30	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
7.00	Ковуш	12.05	19.05	2.40	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
7.10	Тракийец	11.50	18.50	3.20	1.20	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
7.25	Откл. Старо село	11.35	18.35	4.80	2.80	1.60	—	—	—	—	—	—
7.35	Петелово	11.25	18.25	5.60	3.20	2.40	0.80	—	—	—	—	—
7.50	Пчедарчево	11.10	18.10	6.80	4.40	3.60	2.00	0.80	—	—	—	—
8.00	Червотче	11.00	18.00	7.60	5.20	4.40	2.80	2.00	1.60	0.40	—	—
8.10	Железник	10.50	17.50	8.00	5.60	4.80	3.20	2.40	1.60	0.80	—	—
8.20	Свободиново	10.40	17.40	8.80	6.40	5.60	4.00	3.60	2.40	1.60	0.40	—
8.30	Свободина	10.30	17.30	9.20	6.80	6.00	4.40	4.00	2.80	2.00	1.20	0.40
8.40	Чалък	10.20	17.20	9.60	7.60	6.40	5.20	4.40	3.20	2.40	1.20	0.40
9.00	Кърджали	10.00	17.00	11.60	9.20	8.40	6.80	6.00	4.80	4.00	3.60	2.40

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Автотранспортни работници,

посочвайте открито, честно и смело слабостите и недостатъците в работата. Борете се за тяхното премахване. Разгръщайте творческа критика и самокритика.

ково — Славейно

[illegible]

Мадан

за един пътник и лев													
—													
0.80	—												
1.60	1.20	—											
2.40	2.00	0.80	—										
4.00	3.60	2.40	2.00	—									
5.20	4.40	3.60	2.80	1.20	—								
6.00	5.60	4.40	4.00	2.40	1.20	—							
6.80	6.40	5.20	4.80	3.20	2.00	0.80	—						
9.20	8.40	7.20	6.80	5.20	4.00	3.20	2.40	—					
9.60	8.80	8.00	7.20	5.60	4.40	3.60	3.20	0.80	—				
10.00	9.60	8.40	7.60	6.00	4.80	4.00	3.60	1.20	0.80	—			
11.20	10.80	9.60	8.80	7.20	6.00	5.20	4.80	2.40	2.00	1.20	—		
12.80	11.40	11.20	10.80	8.80	8.00	6.80	6.40	4.00	3.60	3.20	2.00	—	
14.00	13.60	12.40	12.00	10.40	9.20	8.00	7.60	5.20	4.80	4.00	3.20	1.20	—
15.60	14.80	14.00	13.20	11.60	10.40	9.60	8.80	6.40	6.00	5.60	4.40	2.80	1.60

241. Пазарджик — Помбрене — Панагюрище

Час на отпаване	Автостанции и автоспирки	Час на ариване	Такса за един пътник в лева
8.30	Пазарджик	11.00	0.80
8.45	Ивайло	10.55	1.60
8.55	Сара	10.35	2.00
9.10	Големаново	10.40	1.20
9.25	Априли	10.20	1.60
9.35	Сбор	10.10	2.40
9.55	Добро Левски	10.10	1.60
10.15	Попини	9.50	2.00
10.40	Бъта	9.20	2.40
10.50	Панагюрище	8.30	3.20
11.15	Мечка	8.30	4.00
12.00	Помбрене	7.30	4.40
18.10	Пазарджик	6.00	5.20
18.40	Ивайло	8.00	6.00
18.20	Черногорово	7.50	6.80
18.40	Овчеполци	7.15	7.60
19.20	Блатница	6.45	8.40
19.30	Смилец	6.30	9.20
19.50	Свобода	6.15	10.00
20.00		6.00	10.80

242. Пазарджик — Юндола* — Паталейница — Пловдив

Час на отпаване	Автостанции и автоспирки	Час на ариване	Такса за един пътник в лева
14.30	Пазарджик	9.30	—
14.50	Звъничево	9.30	1.60
15.10	Лозен	8.50	2.40
15.25	гара Септември	8.35	3.20
15.45	М. Белово	8.11	4.00
15.55	гара Белово	8.05	4.80
16.30	Г. Белово	7.30	5.60
17.45	Яденица	6.15	6.40
18.30	Юндола	5.30	7.20
10.30	Пазарджик	13.40	8.00
10.45	М. Конаре	13.25	8.80
10.55	Говедаре	13.10	9.60
11.05	Орта хан	13.00	10.40
11.20	9-ти км.	12.45	11.20
11.40	Пловдив	12.80	12.00
18.00	Пазарджик	7.30	12.80
18.10	Ивайло	7.20	13.60
18.20	Сария	7.10	14.40
18.35	Големаново	6.55	15.20
18.55	Априли	6.35	16.00
19.30	Елшица	6.00	16.80
18.30	Пазарджик	7.00	17.60
19.00	Дебращица	6.30	18.40
19.15	Црънча	6.15	19.20
19.30	Паталейница	6.00	20.00

*) Подържа се от 15 IV до 15 IX.

243. Пазарджик—Пещера—

Час на отиване					Автостанции и автоспирки	Час на връщане				
7.00	—	—	15.30	14.10	Пазарджик	9.30	12.00	—	—	19.00
2.40	—	—	16.10	14.50	Радилово	8.40	11.25	—	—	18.20
7.10	6.30	21.30	16.30	15.20	Пещера	8.30	11.10	5.00	19.00	18.00
8.50	7.15	22.15	17.15	16.10	Нова махала	7.20	10.15	4.15	18.15	17.25
9.70	7.30	22.30	17.30	16.30	Батак	7.10	10.00	4.00	18.00	17.15
9.30	—	—	—	16.50	Превала	7.05	—	—	—	17.05
—	—	—	—	17.05	Циговръх	6.50	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	17.40	Ракитово	6.20	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	17.55	Костандово	6.00	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	18.00	Велинград	5.40	—	—	—	—
9.55	—	—	—	—	Картела	—	—	—	—	16.50
10.10	—	—	—	—	Св. тлоструй	—	—	—	—	16.30
10.24	—	—	—	—	Пороен мост	—	—	—	—	16.20
10.40	—	—	—	—	Яз. „В. Коларов“	—	—	—	—	15.05
11.00	—	—	—	—	Малка Дженевра	—	—	—	—	14.40
11.20	—	—	—	—	Широка поляна	—	—	—	—	14.20
11.40	—	—	—	—	Каралжа дере	—	—	—	—	14.05
11.55	—	—	—	—	Кантона	—	—	—	—	13.55
12.40	—	—	—	—	Доспат	—	—	—	—	13.00

Велинград—Батак—Доспат

Та кса за един пътник в лева													
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
3.20	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
4.00	1.20	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
7.20	4.40	3.20	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
7.60	4.80	3.60	0.80	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
8.00	5.20	4.00	1.20	0.80	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
8.40	5.60	4.40	2.00	1.60	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
10.40	7.60	6.40	3.60	3.20	2.00	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
11.20	8.40	7.20	4.80	4.40	2.80	2.00	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
13.20	10.40	9.20	6.40	6.00	4.40	3.60	2.00	—	—	—	—	—	—
9.20	6.00	5.20	2.40	2.00	1.20	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
10.40	7.20	6.00	3.20	2.80	2.40	1.20	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
11.20	8.00	7.20	4.00	4.00	3.20	2.40	1.20	—	—	—	—	—	—
12.00	8.80	8.00	5.20	4.80	4.00	3.20	2.00	1.20	—	—	—	—	—
13.60	10.40	9.20	6.40	6.00	5.60	4.40	3.60	2.40	1.60	—	—	—	—
14.40	11.60	10.40	7.60	7.20	6.40	5.60	4.40	3.60	2.80	1.20	—	—	—
16.80	13.60	12.40	9.60	9.20	8.80	7.60	6.40	5.60	4.80	3.20	2.00	—	—
17.20	14.00	12.80	10.00	9.60	9.20	8.00	6.80	6.00	5.20	3.60	2.40	0.80	—
18.80	15.60	14.40	11.60	11.20	10.80	9.60	8.80	7.60	6.80	5.20	4.00	3.10	2.80

244. Пазарджик — Мухово — Язовир

Час на отиване					Автостанции и автоспирки	Час	
—	—	17.00	18.00	15.30	Пазарджик	17.45	7.40
—	—	17.15	18.15	15.45	Драгор	17.30	7.20
—	—	17.50	18.50	16.10	Димката	17.00	6.50
—	—	18.20	19.20	16.30	Сребрино	16.40	6.30
—	—	18.50	19.40	—	Лесичево	—	6.00
—	—	19.20	—	—	Баталете	—	—
—	—	19.45	—	—	Равни Рът	—	—
—	—	20.00	—	—	Мухово — Язовира	—	—
—	—	—	—	20.00	Борисчево	—	5.40
7.15	15.30	18.00	17.30	18.00	Пазарджик	7.50	7.50
7.30	15.45	18.20	17.50	18.20	Юнаците	7.30	7.30
7.40	15.55	18.30	18.00	18.30	Величково	7.25	7.20
7.50	16.05	18.50	18.20	18.50	Бошуля	7.00	7.00
8.00	16.15	—	18.30	19.00	Карабулар	6.50	6.50
—	16.25	—	18.45	19.15	Виноградец	6.35	6.35
—	—	—	19.00	19.30	Славовица	6.20	6.20
—	—	—	—	19.50	Черво	6.00	—
—	—	—	19.15	—	Славовица	—	6.00
—	—	19.00	—	—	Злоучене	—	—
—	—	19.20	—	—	гара Септември	—	—
—	—	19.30	—	—	с. Септември	—	—
—	—	20.00	—	—	Ветрен	—	—

*) За Славовица се поддържа: четвъртък, петък и събота
обратно: петък, събота и неделя.

„Тополница“ — Славовица*)

на връщане			Такса за един пътник в лева							
9.00	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
8.50	—	—	0.80	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
8.20	—	—	2.40	1.60	—	—	—	—	—	—
7.50	—	—	3.60	2.80	1.20	—	—	—	—	—
7.20	—	—	4.80	4.00	2.40	1.60	—	—	—	—
6.45	—	—	6.80	6.00	4.40	3.60	2.00	—	—	—
6.20	—	—	7.60	6.80	5.20	4.40	2.80	1.20	—	—
6.00	—	—	8.80	8.00	6.40	5.60	4.00	2.40	1.20	—
—	—	—	6.00	5.20	3.60	2.80	1.20	—	—	—
8.00	17.25	8.55	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
7.45	17.20	8.40	1.60	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
7.35	17.00	8.30	2.00	0.80	—	—	—	—	—	—
7.20	16.50	8.20	2.80	1.60	1.20	—	—	—	—	—
—	16.40	8.10	3.60	2.40	1.60	0.80	—	—	—	—
—	16.30	—	4.00	3.20	2.40	1.60	0.80	—	—	—
—	—	—	5.20	4.00	3.60	2.80	2.00	1.20	—	—
—	—	—	6.40	5.20	4.80	4.00	3.20	2.40	1.60	—
—	—	—	6.80	5.60	5.20	4.40	3.60	2.80	2.00	—
7.05	—	—	3.60	2.40	2.00	0.80	—	—	—	—
6.55	—	—	4.40	3.20	2.80	1.60	0.80	—	—	—
6.30	—	—	4.80	3.60	3.20	2.00	1.20	0.40	—	—
6.00	—	—	6.40	5.20	4.80	3.60	2.80	2.40	2.00	—

251. Ст. Загора — Димитровград — Пъстрено

Час на отиване	Автостанции и автоспирки	Час на връщане	Такса за един пътник — лева					
14.30	Ст. Загора	10.50	—	—	—	—	—	—
14.40	Колю Ганчево	10.40	0.80	—	—	—	—	—
14.55	Откл. Маджарето	10.30	2.00	0.80	—	—	—	—
15.00	Откл. Памукчий	10.20	2.40	1.60	0.40	—	—	0.80
15.10	Бъдеще	10.10	2.80	2.00	1.20	0.80	—	0.80
15.20	Ястребово	10.00	3.60	2.80	2.00	1.60	0.80	—
15.35	Средец	9.45	4.40	3.60	2.80	2.40	1.60	0.80
15.55	Тракия	9.30	5.60	4.80	4.00	3.60	2.80	2.40
16.10	Бял Извор	9.15	6.40	5.60	4.80	4.40	4.00	3.20
16.30	Раднево	9.00	8.00	7.20	6.40	6.00	5.20	4.40
16.40	Откл. кв. Марийно	8.45	8.80	8.00	6.80	6.40	6.00	5.20
16.55	Димитровград	8.35	9.20	8.40	7.60	6.80	6.40	6.00
17.10	Марийно	8.10	1.60	—	—	—	—	—
17.25	Чернокоцево	8.00	2.40	0.80	—	—	—	—
17.45	Откл. Дъгнеше	7.40	4.00	2.40	1.60	—	—	—
17.50	Откл. Мерицлери	7.35	4.00	2.80	2.00	0.40	—	—
17.55	Откл. Великан	7.30	4.40	3.20	2.40	0.80	0.40	—
18.05	Целина	7.20	5.20	3.60	2.80	1.60	1.20	0.80
18.10	Откл. Зл. ливада	7.15	5.60	4.00	3.20	2.00	1.60	1.20
18.20	Зетъво	7.00	6.40	4.80	4.00	2.80	2.40	2.00
18.55	Чирпан	6.40	8.00	6.80	6.00	4.40	4.00	3.20
19.10	Спасово	6.15	2.00	—	—	—	—	—
19.20	Откл. Изворово	6.05	2.40	0.80	—	—	—	—
19.30	Средно градище	5.55	2.80	1.60	0.80	—	—	—
19.50	Откл. Нова махла	5.35	4.40	3.20	2.40	2.00	—	—
19.55	Съединение	5.30	5.20	3.60	2.80	2.40	0.40	—
20.10	Сърневец	5.10	6.40	4.80	4.00	4.00	2.00	1.60
20.20	Пъстрено	5.00	7.20	5.60	4.80	4.40	2.80	0.80

252. Стара Загора — Н. Загора — Койнаре — Маца

Час на отиване	Автостанции и автоспирки	Час на връщане	Такса за един пътник — лева					
15.15	Ст. Загора	9.20	—	—	—	—	—	—
15.45	Откл. Дъбоки	9.50	2.40	—	—	—	—	—
16.00	Ораховица	8.40	3.20	1.20	—	—	—	—
16.10	Полслон	8.30	4.00	2.00	0.80	—	—	—
16.25	Откл. Караново	8.10	5.20	3.20	2.00	1.60	—	—
16.50	Нова Загора	7.50	6.40	4.00	3.20	2.80	1.20	—
17.15	Кортен	7.05	8.00	5.60	4.80	4.40	2.80	1.60
17.40	Кортенска баня	6.40	9.20	6.80	6.00	5.60	4.00	2.00
18.10	Оризаре	6.15	10.80	8.40	7.60	7.20	5.60	4.40
18.25	Търфлица	6.00	12.00	9.60	8.80	8.40	6.80	5.60
18.35	Козарево	5.50	12.40	10.00	9.20	8.80	7.20	6.00
18.45	Койнаре	5.30	13.20	10.80	10.00	9.60	8.00	6.80
17.35	Раднево	—	6.55	2.00	—	—	—	—
17.40	Млекарево	—	6.35	2.40	1.60	—	—	—
18.00	Пет мотили	—	6.16	4.40	2.80	—	—	—
18.10	Новосел	—	6.00	5.20	3.60	2.00	0.80	—
18.30	Ковачево	—	5.45	6.40	4.80	3.20	2.40	1.60
18.35	Откл. Старосел	—	5.35	6.80	5.20	5.60	2.00	0.40
18.50	Градец	—	5.20	8.00	6.40	4.80	3.20	1.60
19.10	Маца	—	5.00	3.20	7.60	6.90	4.40	2.80

253. Стара Загора — Мелово

Час на отпаване	Автостанции и автоспирки	Час на връщане	Такса за един пътник — лева									
			17.00	17.15	17.30	17.45	17.55	18.05	18.20	18.35	18.50	19.00
17.00	Ст. Загора	8.00	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
17.15	Откл. Мамка Верея	7.50	1.20	0.40	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
17.30	Богомилково	7.45	1.60	2.00	1.60	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
17.45	Ракитица	7.35	3.20	2.80	2.40	0.80	—	—	—	—	—	—
17.55	Откл. Яворово	7.20	4.00	3.20	2.80	1.20	0.40	—	—	—	—	—
18.05	Ядлач	7.10	4.00	3.20	2.80	1.20	0.40	—	—	—	—	—
18.20	Винарово	7.05	4.40	3.60	3.20	1.60	1.20	0.80	—	—	—	—
18.35	Свобода	6.55	6.00	4.80	4.40	3.20	2.40	2.00	1.60	—	—	—
18.50	Варинците	6.40	7.60	6.40	6.00	4.40	3.60	3.20	2.80	2.40	2.00	1.60
19.00	Чирпан	6.25	8.00	6.80	6.40	4.80	4.00	3.60	3.20	2.80	2.40	2.00
19.15	Партизан	5.45	9.60	8.40	8.00	6.40	5.60	5.20	4.80	4.40	4.00	3.60
19.30	Горно Белово	5.40	10.00	8.80	8.40	6.80	6.00	5.60	5.20	4.80	4.40	4.00
19.45	Братя Даскалови	5.25	10.80	9.60	9.20	7.60	6.80	6.40	6.00	5.60	5.20	4.80
19.55	Верея	5.10	12.00	10.80	10.40	8.80	8.00	7.60	7.20	6.80	6.40	6.00
20.00	Мелово	5.00	12.80	11.60	11.20	9.60	8.80	8.40	8.00	7.60	7.20	6.80

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254. Ст. Загора — Казанлък

Час на отпаване	Автостанции и автоспирки	Час на връщане	Такса за един пътник — лева	
			17.00	18.00
5.00	Ст. Загора	7.50	9.40	11.40
5.40	Мин. бани	7.00	9.00	11.00
6.00	Остра Мотила	6.40	—	—
6.10	Казанлък	6.30	—	—

255. Казанлък — Милево

Час на отпаване	Автостанции и автоспирки	Час на връщане	Такса за един пътник в лева									
			17.30	17.45	17.55	18.10	18.25	18.50	19.10	19.25	19.40	19.50
17.30	Казанлък	7.50	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
17.45	Бузовград	7.40	1.20	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
17.55	Розово	7.25	2.40	1.20	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
18.10	Кънчево	7.10	3.20	2.00	0.80	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
18.25	Ръжана	6.50	4.00	3.20	2.00	0.80	—	—	—	—	—	—
18.50	Ягода	6.30	5.20	4.80	3.60	2.80	2.00	—	—	—	—	—
19.10	Шаново	6.10	6.00	5.60	4.40	3.60	2.80	1.20	—	—	—	—
19.25	Зимняца	5.55	6.80	6.40	5.60	4.40	4.00	2.40	1.20	—	—	—
10.40	Милево	5.30	8.00	7.60	6.80	6.00	5.20	3.60	2.40	1.60	—	—

256. Стара Загора — Сладък кладенец

18.00	Стара Загора	6.30	—	—	—	—
18.20	Богомилково	6.20	1.60	—	—	—
18.30	Кирилково	6.10	2.40	0.80	—	—
18.55	Елхово	5.45	4.40	2.80	2.00	—
19.00	Сладък кладенец	5.30	5.60	4.00	3.20	1.20

257. Ст. Загора — Трънково

18.30	Ст. Загора	6.55	—	—	—	—
19.05	Загоре	6.30	2.40	—	—	—
19.30	Коларово	6.10	3.20	1.60	—	—
19.45	Землен	5.50	4.00	2.80	1.20	—
20.00	Трънково	5.30	5.60	3.60	2.40	1.20

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258. Ст. Загора —

Час на отиване	Автостанции и автоспирки	Час на връщане	Такса за едни					
9.80		17.10	—	—	—	—	—	—
16.15	16.00 Ст. Загора	10.05	10.15	—	—	—	—	—
16.35	16.20 Могила	9.50	9.50	2.00	—	—	—	—
17.05	16.40 Сърнево	9.25	9.25	4.00	2.00	—	—	—
17.15	16.45 Откл. с. Диня	9.20	9.20	4.40	2.40	0.40	—	—
17.25	16.55 с. Дас. Атан.	9.10	9.10	4.80	2.80	0.80	0.40	—
17.50	17.30 Раднево	8.50	8.50	6.00	4.00	2.40	2.00	1.60
—	17.40 Гинсово	8.20	—	6.40	4.40	2.80	2.40	2.00
—	17.50 Бели бряг	8.10	—	7.20	5.20	3.60	3.20	2.80
—	18.05 Откл. Трояново	8.00	—	7.60	5.60	4.00	3.60	3.20
—	18.20 Любеново	7.45	—	8.00	6.00	4.40	4.00	3.60
—	18.25 Ж. п. секция	7.40	—	8.40	6.40	4.80	4.40	4.00
—	18.35 Розов кладенец	7.30	—	8.40	6.80	5.20	4.80	4.40
—	19.00 Стаханово	7.20	—	8.80	7.20	5.60	5.20	4.80
—	19.15 Розов кладенец	7.00	—	9.60	8.00	6.40	6.00	5.60
—	19.30 Обручище	6.45	—	10.80	9.20	7.60	7.20	6.80
—	19.45 Медникарово	6.30	—	11.20	9.60	8.00	7.60	7.20
—	20.00 Стражаре	6.15	—	12.40	10.80	9.20	8.80	8.40
—	20.15 Мъдрец	6.00	—	12.80	11.20	9.60	9.20	8.80
—	20.30 Владимирово	5.40	—	14.00	12.40	10.80	10.40	10.00
—	20.40 Орлов дол	5.30	—	14.80	13.20	11.60	11.20	10.80
18.15	Гледачево	—	8.20	7.60	6.00	4.00	4.00	3.60
18.30	Ковачево	—	8.05	8.80	6.80	5.20	4.80	4.40
18.50	Градец	—	7.45	9.60	7.60	6.00	6.00	5.60
19.15	Светлина	—	7.20	11.20	9.20	7.60	7.20	6.80
19.40	Откл. Орлов дол	—	6.50	12.80	10.80	9.20	8.80	8.40
20.30	Тополовград	—	6.30	14.00	12.40	10.40	10.00	9.60
21.15	Орлов Дол	—	5.15	—	—	—	—	—
12.35		13.30	—	—	—	—	—	—

292. Елхово — Тополовград

8.00	Елхово	17.00	—	—	—	—	—	—
8.25	откл. Гранитово	16.40	1.60	—	—	—	—	—
8.40	Княжево	16.25	2.40	0.80	—	—	—	—
8.55	Синапово	16.10	3.60	2.00	—	—	—	—
9.10	Княжево	15.55	2.40	0.80	0.80	—	—	—
9.35	откл. Чукарево	15.30	5.20	3.60	2.40	2.00	—	—
10.05	Тополовград	15.00	6.80	5.40	4.40	3.60	2.00	—

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Орлов-дол — Тополовград

пътник — лева															
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
0.40	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1.20	0.80	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1.60	1.20	0.80	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
2.00	1.60	1.20	0.80	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
2.40	2.00	1.60	0.80	0.40	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
2.80	2.40	1.60	1.20	0.80	0.40	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
3.20	2.80	2.40	2.00	1.60	1.20	0.80	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
4.00	3.60	3.20	2.80	2.40	2.00	1.60	0.80	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
5.20	4.80	4.40	4.00	3.60	3.20	2.80	2.00	0.80	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
5.60	5.20	4.80	4.40	4.00	3.60	3.20	2.40	1.60	0.80	—	—	—	—	—	—
6.80	6.40	6.00	5.60	5.20	4.80	4.40	3.60	2.80	2.00	1.20	—	—	—	—	—
7.20	6.80	6.40	6.00	5.60	5.20	4.80	4.00	3.60	2.80	2.00	1.20	—	—	—	—
8.40	8.00	7.60	7.20	6.80	6.40	6.00	5.20	4.80	4.00	3.20	2.40	1.20	—	—	—
9.20	8.80	8.40	8.00	7.60	7.20	6.80	6.00	5.20	4.40	4.00	2.80	2.00	0.80	—	—
2.00	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
2.80	1.20	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
4.00	2.00	1.20	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
5.20	3.60	2.40	1.60	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
6.80	4.80	4.00	3.20	1.60	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
3.00	6.40	5.20	4.40	3.20	1.60	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3.20	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

293. Елхово — Гол. Дервент

17.00	Елхово	7.00	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
17.20	откл. Маломирово	6.40	1.20	—	—	—	—	—	—
17.35	Маломирово	6.30	2.00	0.80	—	—	—	—	—
18.05	Раздел	6.00	3.60	2.40	2.00	—	—	—	—
18.35	откл. В. Поляна	5.30	4.80	4.00	3.20	1.60	—	—	—
19.00	Гол. Дервент	5.00	6.80	5.60	4.80	3.60	2.00	—	—

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260. Ст. Загора — Ягода

Марица — Орешек — Б. поле

Казанлък — Шипка

12.35	15.35	19 10	—							
12.20	15.20	18.55	2.00	—						
12.00	15.10	18.40	3.20	1.60						
—	—	18.25	4.00	2.40	0.80	—				
—	—	18 10	5.60	4.00	2.40	1.60				
—	—	17.40	8.40	6.40	5 20	4.00	2.80	—		
—	—	17.15	9.60	7.60	6.40	5.60	4.00	1.60	—	
—	—	17.00	10.80	9.20	7.60	6.80	5.60	2.80	1.60	

265. Мандрица — Ивайловград — Любимец — Дригичево — Свиленград — Студена

Час на отиване	Автомобили и автопистирки	Час на връщане	Такса за един пътник в лева
4.30	Мандрица	19.05	—
4.50	Одринци	18.50	—
5.05	кв. Бялополянци	18.30	—
5.15	Свирачи	18.20	—
5.30	Лъджа	18.03	—
6.00	Ивайловград	18.00	—
6.30	Хухла	12.55	22.25
7.05	мост р. Арда	12.05	21.50
7.25	Камилски дол	11.40	21.40
8.45	Черешак	10.15	19.45
9.25	М. Градище	9.35	19.05
9.45	Дозен	9.15	18.40
10.00	Любимец	8.50	18.20
18.20	Дригичево	9.55	8.50
18.45	Г. Добрево	8.15	—
18.50	Момково	8.10	—
7.35	Свиленград	9.00	7.10
8.15	Левка	8.20	6.30
17.55	Муштрак	6.15	—
18.10	кв. Равна гора	5.55	—
18.20	кв. Дерашика	5.45	—
18.35	Студена	5.30	—
20.45	Младеново	5.00	11.20
21.10	Дригичево	5.30	12.40

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266 — 267. Свиленград — М. Волен — Любимец — Хасково

Час на отиване	Автомобили и автопистирки	Час на връщане	Такса за един пътник в лева
17.50	Свиленград	7.20	—
18.10	Ново село	7.05	—
18.35	Мезек	6.45	—
18.50	Сива река	6.35	—
19.10	М. Градище	6.15	—
19.50	М. Волен	5.30	—
8.40	Любимец	16.25	18.05
9.05	кв. Бисер	16.05	17.35
9.35	Харманли	15.35	17.05
9.50	Поляново	15.15	16.45
10.05	Брягово	15.05	16.35
10.15	Родопи	14.50	16.20
10.25	Стойково	14.40	16.10
10.40	Полкрана	14.30	16.00
11.05	Хасково	14.00	15.30

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268. Ивайловград — Пелевун*) — Железино — Попско**) —

Час на отиване				Автостанции и автоспирки	Час на връщане			
18.00	18.00	18.00	5.00	Ивайловград	19.10	8.40	7.25	7.10
18.20	18.20	18.20	5.20	кл. Покрован	18.50	8.25	7.10	6.50
18.50	18.50	18.50	5.50	Кобилино	18.25	7.55	6.40	6.10
19.05	19.05	19.05	6.05	кл. Черни рид	18.10	7.40	6.25	6.00
19.30	—	19.30	—	Пелевун	—	7.10	—	5.40
—	19.25	19.25	6.30	Железино	17.45	7.10	6.00	—
—	—	19.50	6.50	Планинец	17.20	6.40	—	—
—	—	20.10	7.10	Стария Кантон	17.05	6.30	—	—
—	—	20.30	7.20	Чернячесо	16.50	6.10	—	—
—	—	20.40	7.35	Попско	19.40	6.00	—	—
—	—	—	8.05	Белопопци	16.10	—	—	—
—	—	—	8.15	Джамията	16.00	—	—	—
—	—	—	9.10	Крумовград	15.00	—	—	—
—	—	15.00	7.00	Крумовград	14.00	22.00	—	—
—	—	15.20	7.50	Рудинци	13.25	21.40	—	—
—	—	15.41	8.10	Карамфил	13.05	21.20	—	—
—	—	16.10	8.35	Звездел	12.45	21.00	—	—
—	—	16.40	8.40	Чакнаци	12.25	20.25	—	—
—	—	16.45	8.45	Ботка	12.11	20.11	—	—
—	—	17.00	9.00	Момчилград	12.00	20.00	—	—
—	—	—	9.35	Момчилград	11.35	—	—	—
—	—	—	9.50	ж. п. сп. Джебел	11.20	—	—	—
—	—	—	10.10	Гледка	10.55	—	—	—
—	—	—	10.20	Кърджали	10.45	—	—	—
—	—	—	22.30	Крумовград	6.30	—	—	—
—	—	—	22.00	Бобокилер	6.20	—	—	—
—	—	—	23.05	Гол. Каменяне	6.05	—	—	—
—	—	—	23.40	Аврен	5.30	—	—	—
—	—	—	22.10	Звънар	6.05	—	—	—
—	—	—	23.05	Душино	5.50	—	—	—
—	—	—	23.20	Токачка	5.30	—	—	—

*) Съобщенията се поддържат между Ивайловград — Пелевун
Попско в дните: понеделник, вторник и събота
а за Железино — в дните: сряда, четвъртък и петък.

Крумовград—Аврен***) — Токачка**)

Такса за един пътник в лева											
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1.60	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
3.60	2.00	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
4.00	2.80	0.80	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
6.00	4.80	2.80	2.40	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
5.80	4.00	2.40	1.60	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
6.80	5.80	3.60	2.80	—	1.60	—	—	—	—	—	—
8.00	6.80	4.80	4.00	—	2.80	1.20	—	—	—	—	—
9.20	7.60	5.60	4.80	—	3.60	2.40	1.20	—	—	—	—
9.60	8.40	6.40	5.20	—	4.00	3.20	2.00	0.80	—	—	—
11.60	10.00	8.00	7.60	—	6.00	4.80	3.60	2.80	2.00	—	—
12.40	11.20	9.20	8.40	—	7.20	5.60	4.40	3.60	4.30	1.20	—
16.00	14.40	12.80	12.00	—	10.40	9.20	8.00	7.20	6.40	4.40	3.60
1.20	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
2.40	1.20	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
4.00	2.30	1.50	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
5.20	4.00	3.20	1.60	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
7.20	6.40	5.20	4.00	2.40	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
8.80	7.60	6.40	4.80	3.60	1.20	—	—	—	—	—	—
10.00	8.80	7.60	6.40	4.80	2.80	1.60	—	—	—	—	—
10.80	9.60	8.40	7.20	5.60	3.60	2.40	1.20	—	—	—	—
1.60	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
2.40	1.60	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
4.40	3.60	2.40	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1.20	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
2.40	1.60	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
4.00	3.20	1.60	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

***) Съобщението между Крумовград—Аврен с подържа в
дните: вторник, сряда, събота и неделя.

** Съобщението между Крумовград—Токачка се подържа
в дните: понеделник, четвъртък и петък.

311. Котел —

Час на отиване					Автоспирки	Час на връщане				
5.15	6.00	5.00	17.15	18.30	Котел	5.40	7.55	19.45	16.30	18.45
5.30	6.10	5.15	17.25	18.45	Ловен дом	5.25	7.40	19.20	16.15	18.30
5.40	6.20	5.25	17.35	18.55	Жеравна	5.15	7.30	19.10	16.05	18.20
5.50	6.30	5.35	17.45	—	м. Катунница	—	7.20	18.50	15.51	18.10
6.05	6.45	5.50	18.00	—	Градещ	—	7.10	18.40	15.45	18.00
6.25	7.05	6.10	18.20	—	Мокр. урва	—	6.50	18.30	15.25	17.40
—	7.20	6.25	18.35	—	Аврамово	—	6.40	18.20	15.15	—
—	7.30	—	18.45	—	Конак Тарла	—	6.25	—	15.00	—
—	7.55	—	19.10	—	Кан. Мараша	—	6.10	—	14.45	—
—	8.10	—	19.25	—	Страджа	—	6.00	—	14.30	—
—	—	—	—	19.10	Жеравна	5.00	—	—	—	—
6.40	—	—	—	—	раз. Шехово	—	—	—	—	17.25
7.05	—	—	—	—	Бероново	—	—	—	—	17.10
7.30	—	—	—	—	Баланчево	—	—	—	—	16.40
7.40	—	—	—	—	Сингуларе	—	—	—	—	16.30
7.55	—	—	—	—	Горица	—	—	—	—	16.15
8.10	—	—	—	—	Мъдринз	—	—	—	—	16.00
8.40	—	—	—	—	Поляновград	—	—	18.10	—	15.30
—	6.50	—	—	—	Пъдарево	—	—	18.00	—	—
—	7.20	—	—	—	Мараша	—	—	17.45	—	—
—	7.30	—	—	—	Г. Александр.	—	—	17.35	—	—
—	7.40	—	—	—	Трапоклово	—	—	17.25	—	—
—	7.50	—	—	—	Драганово	—	—	17.20	—	—
—	8.00	—	—	—	Блатец	—	—	17.10	—	—
—	8.10	—	—	—	Глушник	—	—	17.00	—	—
—	8.20	—	—	—	Калояново	—	—	16.40	—	—
—	8.30	—	—	—	Тополчане	—	—	16.30	—	—
—	8.40	—	—	—	Сотире	—	—	16.20	—	—
—	8.55	—	—	—	Сливен	—	—	16.00	—	—

*) Показва се от Сливен от 1. VI. до 30. IX, а в останалите месеци от годината — тръгва от Сливен на 14.30 часа

Страджа — Поляновград — Сливен

Такса за един пътник в лева														
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1.60	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
2.00	0.40	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
2.80	1.20	0.80	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
3.60	2.00	1.60	0.80	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
5.60	4.00	3.60	2.80	2.40	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
6.00	5.20	4.40	4.00	3.60	1.20	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
7.20	6.60	5.60	4.80	4.00	2.00	1.20	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
8.80	7.20	6.80	6.00	5.20	3.60	2.40	1.60	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
9.60	8.40	8.00	7.20	6.00	4.40	3.60	2.80	1.20	—	—	—	—	—	—
3.60	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
6.20	5.20	4.80	4.00	3.60	1.20	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
7.60	6.40	6.00	5.20	4.40	2.40	1.20	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
9.60	8.00	7.60	7.20	6.40	4.40	3.20	2.00	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
10.40	8.40	8.00	7.60	6.80	4.80	3.60	2.40	0.40	—	—	—	—	—	—
11.20	9.60	9.20	8.40	8.00	6.00	4.40	3.60	1.60	1.20	—	—	—	—	—
12.20	10.80	10.40	9.60	9.20	7.20	6.00	4.80	2.80	2.40	1.60	—	—	—	—
14.80	13.20	12.80	12.00	11.60	9.20	8.00	6.80	4.80	4.40	3.60	2.40	—	—	—
8.40	6.80	6.40	5.60	5.20	3.20	2.00	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
10.80	9.20	8.80	8.00	7.60	5.20	4.00	2.40	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
11.20	10.00	9.60	8.80	8.00	6.00	4.80	2.80	0.80	—	—	—	—	—	—
12.00	10.40	10.00	9.20	8.80	6.40	5.20	3.60	1.60	0.80	—	—	—	—	—
12.40	10.80	10.40	9.60	9.20	6.80	5.60	4.00	2.00	1.20	0.40	—	—	—	—
13.20	11.60	11.20	10.40	10.00	7.60	6.40	4.40	2.40	2.00	1.20	0.80	—	—	—
13.60	12.40	12.00	11.20	10.40	8.40	7.20	5.20	3.20	2.40	2.00	1.60	0.80	—	—
14.40	12.80	12.40	11.60	11.20	8.80	6.60	6.00	4.00	3.20	2.40	2.00	1.60	0.80	—
15.20	14.00	13.20	12.40	11.60	9.60	8.40	6.40	4.40	4.00	3.20	2.80	2.00	1.60	0.80
15.60	14.00	13.60	12.80	12.40	10.00	8.80	7.20	4.80	4.00	3.60	3.20	2.40	2.00	1.20
17.20	16.00	15.20	14.40	13.60	11.60	10.40	8.40	6.40	5.60	5.20	4.40	4.00	3.20	2.80

314. Сливен — Нейково

Час	Автоспирки	Час	Такса за един пътник в лева				
16.00	Сливен	8.15	—	—	—	—	—
16.50	Чуката	7.45	4.40	—	—	—	—
17.20	Ичера	7.10	6.80	2.40	—	—	—
18.00	Градец	6.40	9.20	4.80	2.80	—	—
18.20	Медвен	6.00	10.80	6.40	4.00	2.00	—
18.35	откл. Градец	5.42	12.40	8.00	5.60	3.60	1.60
18.40	откл. Катуниче	5.35	12.40	8.00	5.60	3.60	1.60
18.50	Катуниче	5.25	13.20	8.80	6.40	4.40	2.40
19.00	Моллов мост	5.10	14.40	10.00	7.60	5.60	3.60
19.15	Нейково	5.00	15.60	11.20	8.80	6.80	4.80

315. Котел — Омуртаг

9.00	Котел	16.30	—	—	—	—	—
9.45	Тича	15.50	2.80	—	—	—	—
10.30	Зелена морава	15.10	5.20	2.80	—	—	—
11.00	Омуртаг	14.30	7.20	4.00	2.00	—	—

316. Поляновград — Грозден — Чубра

6.20	14.20	17.30	Поляновград	6.05	8.55	16.55	—	—	—	—
6.40	14.52	17.50	Мъдрино	5.45	8.35	16.35	2.40	—	—	—
6.55	15.05	18.05	Горица	5.30	8.20	16.20	3.60	1.60	—	—
7.10	15.10	18.20	Сонгуларе	5.15	8.10	16.10	4.40	2.40	1.20	—
—	—	18.30	Грозден	5.00	—	—	5.20	3.60	2.00	1.20
7.20	15.20	—	Славянци	—	—	—	5.60	3.60	2.00	0.80
7.30	15.30	—	Чубра	—	—	—	7.40	5.60	3.60	2.00

317. Поляновград — Малина — Добриново

6.30	18.40	15.30	Поляновград	6.05	9.15	18.15	—	—	—	—
6.55	—	15.55	Драгойци	—	8.50	17.50	2.40	—	—	—
7.10	—	16.10	Екз. Антимово	—	8.35	17.35	4.00	2.00	—	—
7.30	—	16.30	Житосвят	—	8.15	17.15	6.00	3.60	2.00	—
7.40	—	16.40	Малина	—	8.00	17.00	7.20	4.80	3.20	1.60
—	19.00	—	Кр. Градище	5.46	—	—	2.00	—	—	—
—	19.15	—	Железник	5.33	—	—	2.80	1.20	—	—
—	19.30	—	Сян Стефано	5.17	—	—	4.00	2.40	1.60	—
—	19.45	—	Добриново	5.00	—	—	5.20	3.60	2.80	1.60

313 — 281 Ямбол — Сливен — Н. Загора — Бана

Час на отиване	Автостанции и автоспирки	Час на връщане	Такса за един пътник в лева
12.45	Бана	12.15	—
13.15	Кортен	11.50	2.00
13.40	Н. Загора	11.30	2.80
14.00	Съдиево	11.05	4.40
14.10	откл. (Каменово)	10.50	4.80
14.30	откл. Ст. Село	10.30	6.40
14.45	откл. Джиново	10.20	6.80
14.50	Слив. бани	10.05	7.60
15.00	откл. Речитца	9.50	8.40
15.10	Сливен	9.30	8.80
15.50	откл. Гертсвец	9.20	9.20
16.10	откл. Крушаре	9.10	9.60
16.20	Д. З. С.	9.00	10.00
16.40	Ямбол	8.50	10.40
17.05	—	8.40	10.80
—	—	8.30	11.20
—	—	8.20	11.60
—	—	8.10	12.00
—	—	8.00	12.40
—	—	7.50	12.80
—	—	7.40	13.20
—	—	7.30	13.60
—	—	7.20	14.00
—	—	7.10	14.40
—	—	7.00	14.80
—	—	6.50	15.20
—	—	6.40	15.60
—	—	6.30	16.00
—	—	6.20	16.40
—	—	6.10	16.80
—	—	6.00	17.20
—	—	5.50	17.60
—	—	5.40	18.00
—	—	5.30	18.40
—	—	5.20	18.80
—	—	5.10	19.20
—	—	5.00	19.60

283. Ямбол — Тополов-

Час на отиване	Автостанции и автоспирки	Час на връщане
16.00	Ямбол	11.30
16.45	Роза	10.50
17.10	Ботево	10.25
17.30	Меден Кладенец	10.00
17.40	ДЗС „М. Кладенец	9.50
18.10	Скалица	9.25
18.40	Ген. Топево	8.50
19.10	Гол. Монастир	8.25
19.40	Ст. Чокурево	7.45
20.00	Тополовград	7.20
21.00	Тополовград	6.00
21.10	Орешак	5.40
21.30	Мрамор	5.20
21.40	Устрем	5.10
22.00	кл. Мината	4.50
22.20	Радовец	4.30

284. Ямбол -- Овчи

17.30	16.30	Ямбол	8.00	7.10
18.20	17.10	Болярско	7.30	6.20
18.40	17.30	Бояджик	7.10	6.05
18.55	17.40	кл. Гълъбинци	6.55	5.45
—	18.05	Межда	6.35	—
—	18.20	Савино	6.15	—
—	19.30	кл. Куневн	6.05	—
—	18.45	Скалица	5.50	—
—	19.00	Овчи Кладенец	5.30	—
19.10	—	Гълъбинци	—	5.35
19.15	—	р. Гълъбинци	—	5.25
19.30	—	Златаре	—	5.10

град — Радовец

Такса за един пътник в лева									
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
2.40	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
3.60	1.20	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
4.00	2.00	0.80	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
4.80	2.80	1.60	0.80	—	—	—	—	—	—
6.00	4.00	2.80	2.00	1.60	—	—	—	—	—
7.20	4.80	4.00	3.20	2.80	1.20	—	—	—	—
8.00	6.00	4.80	4.00	3.60	2.40	1.20	—	—	—
10.00	7.60	6.40	5.60	5.20	4.00	2.80	2.00	—	—
11.20	8.80	8.00	7.20	6.80	5.20	4.00	3.20	1.60	—
1.20	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
2.00	1.20	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1.00	3.20	2.00	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
6.00	5.20	4.00	2.00	—	—	—	—	—	—
7.60	6.80	5.60	4.00	2.00	—	—	—	—	—

Кладенец — Златаре

3.20	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1.50	1.20	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
5.20	2.00	0.80	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
6.80	3.60	2.40	1.60	—	—	—	—	—	—
7.20	4.40	3.20	2.40	0.80	—	—	—	—	—
8.50	5.20	4.00	3.20	2.00	0.80	—	—	—	—
8.80	6.00	4.80	4.00	2.80	1.60	0.80	—	—	—
9.60	6.80	5.60	4.80	3.60	2.40	1.60	0.80	—	—
6.00	2.80	1.60	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
5.20	2.00	0.80	0.80	—	—	—	—	—	—
7.20	4.00	2.80	1.60	1.20	—	—	—	—	—

285. Ямбол —

Час за отиване		Автостанции и автоспирки	Час за връщане	
7.30	15.00	Ямбол	9.30	17.00
7.55	15.25	Калчево	9.10	16.40
8.10	15.40	р. Симеоново	8.50	16.20
8.20	15.50	Симеоново	8.40	16.10

286. Ямбол —

—	17.30	Ямбол	7.30	
—	18.15	Гюлево	6.45	
—	18.45	Ген. Инзово	6.20	
—	19.10	Крумово	5.55	
—	19.30	Миладиновци	5.30	

287. Ямбол —

	14.00	Ямбол	10.00	
	14.25	Кукорско	9.40	
	14.45	кл. Окоп	9.20	
	15.05	кл. Тенево	9.00	
	15.15	кл. ДЗС.	8.50	
	15.25	кл. Каравелово	8.40	
	15.35	Каравелово	8.30	
	15.45	кл. Каравелово	8.20	
	15.55	кл. Коянец	8.10	
	16.05	кл. Бояново	8.05	
	16.20	кл. Кирилово	7.45	
	16.40	Елхово	7.20	

291. Елхово —

	17.45	Елхово	6.55	
	18.10	кл. Гранитово	6.30	
	18.30	Гранитово	6.15	
	19.05	Мелица	5.45	
	19.25	Лесово	5.15	

392

Симеоново

Такса за един пътник в лева									
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
2.40	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
3.60	1.20	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
4.00	1.60	0.80	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

Миладиновци

—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
3.20	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1.80	2.00	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
6.00	3.20	1.60	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
7.20	4.40	2.80	1.60	—	—	—	—	—	—

Елхово

—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1.20	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
2.40	1.20	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
3.60	2.40	1.20	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
4.00	3.20	2.00	0.80	—	—	—	—	—	—
4.40	3.60	2.40	1.60	0.80	—	—	—	—	—
1.80	4.00	2.80	2.00	1.60	0.80	—	—	—	—
5.20	4.40	3.60	2.40	2.00	0.80	0.80	—	—	—
6.40	5.20	4.00	2.80	2.40	1.60	1.20	0.80	—	—
6.40	5.60	4.40	3.20	2.80	2.00	1.60	1.20	0.80	—
7.20	6.00	5.20	4.00	3.60	2.80	2.40	2.00	1.60	0.80
8.40	7.60	6.40	5.60	5.20	4.00	3.60	3.20	2.80	2.40

Лесово

—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1.60	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
2.40	0.80	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
3.00	2.40	2.00	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
6.00	4.40	4.00	2.00	—	—	—	—	—	—

393

Час на отиване				Автоспирки	Час на връщане				Такса
6.00	15.30	8.30	16.00	Сталин	8.20	9.40	19.00	14.20	—
6.15	15.30	8.40	16.15	Аспарухово	3.15	9.27	18.50	14.05	1.20
6.25	15.50	8.50	16.25	Боросец	8.00	9.16	18.40	13.55	2.00 0.80
6.50	16.15	9.10	16.50	Приселци	7.35	9.00	18.25	13.40	3.60 2.80
7.05	16.30	9.23	17.05	Г. Близнак	7.35	8.51	18.20	13.30	4.40 3.00
7.10	16.35	9.35	17.10	Д. Близнак	7.15	8.44	18.10	13.20	4.80 4.00
7.20	16.50	9.50	17.20	Пола	7.00	8.27	17.55	13.05	5.60 4.80
7.30	17.00	10.00	17.40	Старо Оряхово	6.50	8.20	17.45	12.55	6.80 5.60
7.45	17.15	10.15	17.55	Рудник	6.35	8.00	17.35	12.40	7.60 6.80
		10.30	18.05	кл. Мелнината	6.25			12.40	8.40 7.20
		10.40	18.15	кл. Господиново	6.15			12.20	8.80 8.00
		—	18.20	Горица	6.05			10.00	9.20
		—	18.40	Бяла	5.50			11.20	10.40
		—	18.55	Оризар	5.30			12.20	11.20
	10.50			Горска барака				12.10	9.20 8.40
	11.05			Дюлно				11.15	10.80 9.60
	11.20			Паниново				11.40	11.60 10.80
	12.10			Головица				10.50	14.40 13.20
	12.20			Оризаре				10.40	14.80 14.00
	12.35			Александрово				10.25	16.00 14.80
	12.55			Кабелешово				10.05	17.20 16.00
	13.05			Лъка				9.55	18.60 16.80
	13.50			Атанасово				9.10	19.20 18.40
	14.00			Бургас				9.00	22.80 22.00

Рудник — Бургас

[illegible]

302. Сталин — Толбухин — Тервел

Час на отиване				Автоспирки	Час на връщане		
	9.00	17.30	13.30	Сталин	11.00	16.30	8.00
	9.15	17.45	13.15	Аксаково	10.50	16.10	7.40
	9.40	18.10	13.40	Изворско	10.40	15.50	7.20
	9.50	18.20	13.50	Зорница	10.20	15.40	7.10
	10.05	18.30	14.00	Л. Каравелово	10.10	15.25	7.00
	10.20	18.45	14.15	Новаково	10.00	15.05	6.40
	10.40	18.50	14.20	кл. Дебрене	9.45	14.40	6.25
	10.50	19.00	14.35	Стожер	9.30	14.25	6.30
	11.10	19.15	14.45	Стефаново	9.15	14.15	6.15
16.30	11.30	19.30	15.00	Толбухин	9.00	14.00	6.00
—	13.15	10.00	—	Толбухин	—	—	15.25
16.45	12.30	10.15	16.15	Рилци	8.30	13.20	15.00
17.00	12.50	10.30	16.30	М. Смолнице	8.15	13.00	14.45
17.20	13.10	10.50	16.40	Милединовци	8.00	12.50	14.20
17.35	13.25	11.10	17.00	Карамелит	7.35	12.30	14.05
17.45	13.40	11.25	17.10	Пор. Гешаново	7.20	12.15	13.50
17.55	13.55	11.40	17.15	Полслон	7.05	12.00	13.35
18.10	14.30	11.55	17.25	Кочмар	6.55	11.50	13.15
19.00	14.50	12.10	19.00	Тервел	6.40	11.25	13.00
19.20				Честименско		10.50	5.40
19.30				П. Златарски			5.30
19.40				Каблешково			5.20
19.55				Н. Каменна			5.00
	15.10			Алеково		10.30	
	15.45			Алфатар		9.55	
	16.05			Бабук		9.30	
	16.25			Н. Петрово		9.15	
	16.30			Силистра		9.00	
		19.20		Безмер	6.00		
		19.30		Гуслар	5.50		
		19.50		Посев	5.40		
		19.50		Давидово	5.30		
		20.05		Средище	5.15		
		20.30		Брестница	4.45		
		20.45		Коларци	4.30		

— Силистра — Н. Каменна — Коларци

Такса за един пътник и багаж															
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
2.00	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
3.20	1.20	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
3.60	1.60	0.40	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
4.40	2.40	1.20	1.20	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
5.20	3.20	2.00	1.60	0.80	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
6.00	4.00	2.80	2.40	1.60	0.80	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
6.40	4.40	3.20	2.80	2.00	1.20	0.80	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
7.60	5.60	4.40	4.00	3.60	4.80	1.60	1.60	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
9.20	7.60	6.60	5.60	4.80	4.00	3.20	2.80	1.60	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1.20	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
2.00	1.20	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
3.20	2.40	1.20	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
4.00	3.60	2.40	1.20	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
4.80	4.00	3.20	2.00	0.80	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
5.60	4.80	4.00	2.80	1.60	0.80	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
6.00	5.20	4.40	3.20	2.00	1.20	0.80	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
7.60	6.80	5.60	4.40	3.60	2.80	2.00	1.20	—	2.00	—	—	—	—	—	—
8.80	8.00	7.20	6.00	4.80	4.00	3.60	2.80	1.60	2.80	0.80	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
10.00	9.20	8.00	6.80	5.60	5.80	4.40	4.00	2.40	1.20	—	—	—	—	—	—
12.40	11.60	10.80	9.60	8.40	7.60	7.20	6.40	5.20	4.00	2.80	—	—	—	—	—
15.60	13.20	12.40	11.20	10.00	9.20	8.80	8.00	6.80	5.20	4.00	1.60	—	—	—	—
16.00	14.80	14.00	12.80	11.60	10.80	10.40	9.60	8.40	6.80	6.00	3.60	2.00	—	—	—
16.40	15.60	14.80	13.20	12.40	11.60	11.20	10.40	9.20	7.60	6.80	4.00	2.40	0.80	—	—
8.80	8.00	6.80	6.80	4.80	4.00	3.20	2.40	1.20	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
10.00	9.20	8.00	6.80	6.00	5.20	4.40	3.60	2.40	1.20	—	—	—	—	—	—
10.80	10.00	8.80	7.60	6.80	6.00	5.20	4.40	3.20	2.00	0.80	—	—	—	—	—
11.20	10.40	9.20	8.00	7.20	6.40	5.60	4.80	3.60	2.40	1.20	0.80	—	—	—	—
11.60	10.80	9.60	8.40	7.60	6.80	6.00	5.20	4.00	2.80	2.00	1.60	0.80	—	—	—
14.80	14.00	12.80	11.60	10.80	10.00	9.20	8.40	7.20	6.00	5.20	4.80	4.00	3.20	—	—
13.60	12.80	11.60	10.40	9.60	8.80	8.00	7.20	6.00	4.80	4.00	3.60	2.80	2.00	1.20	—

304. Сталин — Водница — Ботево

Час на отиване			Автоспирки	Час на връщане		
18.45	18.00	18.20	Сталин	7.00	7.30	7.10
19.10	18.25	18.40	Аксаково	6.40	7.10	6.50
	18.50	19.00	Изворско	6.25	6.50	—
	19.00	19.10	Зорница	6.15	6.40	—
	19.10	19.25	кл. Л. Каравелов	6.60	6.00	—
	19.15	19.35	Л. Каравелово	5.55	6.25	—
		19.40	Веселин	5.40	—	—
		19.50	Водница	5.30	—	—
	19.25		Новаково		6.10	—
	19.50		Крумово		6.00	—
	19.55		Пясъчник		5.50	—
	20.05		кап. Радево		5.40	—
	20.20		Ботево		5.30	—
19.30			Доброглед			6.30
19.40			Кализанин			6.20
19.50			Изгрев			6.10
20.10			Николаевка			5.50
20.25			Войводино			5.30
	16.30		Сталин		8.25	
	16.55		Игнатиево		8.00	
	17.10		кл. Слънчево		7.45	
	17.30		Марково		7.30	
	17.45		р. Девня		7.15	
	17.50		кл. с. Девня		7.05	
	18.05		кл. Н. Рилски		6.55	
	18.30		Ветрино		6.30	
	18.40		Средно село		6.30	
	18.50		Момчилово		6.10	
	19.00		Добротич		6.00	
	19.15		Калоян		5.45	
	19.30		Доброплодно		5.30	

— Войводино — Доброплодно

Такса за един пътник в лева											
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
2.00	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
3.20	1.20	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
3.60	1.60	0.40	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
4.40	2.40	1.20	1.20	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
4.80	2.80	1.60	1.20	0.40	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
5.20	3.20	2.00	1.60	0.80	0.40	—	—	—	—	—	—
6.40	3.60	2.40	2.00	1.20	0.80	0.40	—	—	—	—	—
5.20	3.20	2.00	1.60	0.80	0.80	—	—	—	—	—	—
6.00	4.00	2.80	2.80	—	1.60	1.20	—	—	—	—	—
6.40	4.40	3.20	2.80	—	2.60	1.20	0.40	—	—	—	—
6.80	4.80	3.60	3.20	—	2.40	1.60	0.80	0.80	—	—	—
7.20	5.20	4.00	4.00	—	3.20	2.40	1.20	1.20	0.80	—	—
3.20	2.00	1.20	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
4.00	2.80	2.00	0.80	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
4.40	3.20	2.40	1.20	0.80	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
5.60	4.40	4.00	2.80	2.00	1.60	—	—	—	—	—	—
6.80	6.00	5.20	4.00	3.20	2.80	1.60	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
2.00	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
3.20	1.20	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
4.40	2.40	1.60	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
5.20	3.60	2.40	1.20	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
6.00	4.00	2.80	1.60	0.80	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
6.40	4.40	3.60	2.40	1.20	0.80	—	—	—	—	—	—
8.00	6.00	5.20	4.00	2.80	2.40	1.60	—	—	—	—	—
8.40	6.40	5.60	4.40	3.20	2.80	2.00	0.80	—	—	—	—
9.20	7.20	6.00	4.80	4.00	3.20	2.80	1.20	0.80	—	—	—
9.60	7.60	6.40	5.20	4.40	4.00	3.20	1.60	1.20	0.80	—	—
10.40	8.40	7.80	6.00	5.20	4.80	4.00	2.40	2.00	1.60	1.20	—
11.20	9.20	8.40	7.20	6.60	5.60	4.80	3.60	2.80	2.40	2.00	2.20

Тервел — Провадия — Друмево

[illegible]

306 Радан Войвода — Провадия — Друмево

Час на отиване			Автоспирки	Час на връщане			Такса за един пътник в лева				
7.10			Радан Войвода		18.40	—	1.20	—	—	—	—
7.25			Ст. Караджа		18.25	—	2.80	1.60	—	—	—
7.45			Калоян		17.48	—	4.00	2.80	1.20	—	—
8.00			Добротич		17.39	—	4.40	3.60	2.00	1.20	—
8.10			Момчилово		17.25	—	5.20	4.00	2.40	1.60	0.40
8.20			Средно село		17.15	—	5.60	4.40	2.80	2.00	1.20
8.30			Ветрино		17.00	—	7.60	6.40	5.20	4.00	3.20
9.00			Златина		16.40	—	8.80	8.00	6.40	5.20	4.00
9.15	11.00		Провадия	15.20	16.20	—	3.60	1.60	—	—	—
	11.20		Храброво		15.00	—	4.80	2.80	1.60	—	—
	11.35		Бълсково		14.45	—	6.00	4.00	2.80	1.20	—
	11.50		Градинарово		14.30	—	6.80	4.80	3.20	2.00	1.20
	12.05		Черноок		14.15	—	—	—	—	—	—
	12.20		Друмево		14.00	—	—	—	—	—	—

198 Г. Делчев — Хаджи Димово — Парил

17.30	7.45	18.00	Г. Делчев	10.00	20.15	7.30	—	—	—	—	—
17.35	7.50	18.05	Автобазата	9.55	20.10	7.15	0.40	—	—	—	—
18.00	8.25	18.35	Копривлен	9.25	19.45	7.00	2.00	2.00	—	—	—
—	8.50	19.00	Х. Димово	9.00	19.20	—	3.20	2.00	—	—	—
18.15			Кавака			6.45	3.20	3.20	1.20	—	—
18.30			Лъки			6.30	4.00	4.00	2.40	1.20	—
18.40			Гайтаново			6.20	4.40	4.40	2.80	2.00	0.80
19.05			Ловча			6.00	5.60	5.60	4.00	3.20	2.00
19.20			Парил			5.30	6.40	6.40	4.80	4.00	2.80

331 Омуртаг — Гара Търговище

Час на отиване			Автостанции и автоспирки	Час на връщане			Такса за един пътник в лева				
15.00	10.00	7.30	Омуртаг	14.55	18.15	22.25	—	—	—	—	—
15.10	10.10	7.40	Беломорци	14.05	18.05	22.15	1.20	—	—	—	—
15.15	10.15	7.45	Ловния парк	14.00	18.00	22.10	—	—	—	—	—
15.25	10.25	7.55	Презвитер Козма	13.50	17.50	22.00	1.60	0.80	—	—	—
15.45	10.45	8.15	Пролаз	13.30	17.30	21.40	2.80	1.60	1.20	—	—
16.05	11.05	8.35	Разбойна	13.10	17.10	21.20	4.40	3.60	3.20	2.00	—
16.15	11.15	8.45	Търговище	13.00	17.00	21.10	4.80	4.00	3.60	2.40	0.80
16.20	11.20	8.50	Гара Търговище	12.50	16.50	21.00	5.20	4.40	4.00	2.80	1.20

332 Гара Търговище — Коларовград — Буйново

Час на отиване			Автостанции и автоспирки	Час на връщане			Такса за един пътник				
19.20	9.00		Търговище	16.45	6.20	—	—	—	—	—	—
19.30	9.15		В. Левски	16.35	6.00	—	6.00	5.20	3.80	2.40	1.20
19.40	9.25		Пробуда	16.25	5.50	—	6.40	5.60	4.00	2.80	1.60
19.50	9.40		Албаново	16.10	5.40	—	5.80	6.00	4.40	3.20	2.00
—	9.50		Буховци	16.00	—	—	7.60	6.80	5.20	4.00	2.80
—	10.05		Черенча	15.40	—	—	8.80	8.00	6.40	5.20	4.00
—	10.15		Градище	15.30	—	—	10.00	9.20	7.40	6.00	5.20
—	10.30		Бяло Копитово	15.20	—	—	10.80	10.00	8.40	6.80	5.60
—	10.45		Коларовград	15.00	—	—	12.40	11.60	10.00	8.40	7.40
20.05			Макариополско	—	5.25	—	—	—	—	—	—
20.25			Буйново	—	5.00	—	—	—	—	—	—

333 Омуртаг — Антоново — Г. Оряховица

Час на отиване	Автостанции и автоспирки	Час на връщ.	Такса за един пътник в лева															
18.30	Омуртаг	20.00	7.10	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
18.50	Полатица	19.45	6.55	1.60	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
19.00	Извор	19.35	6.45	2.40	0.80	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
19.10	Д. Росица	19.25	6.35	2.80	1.20	0.40	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
19.20	Поройно	19.15	6.25	3.20	1.60	1.20	0.80	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
19.30	кл. Божина	19.05	6.15	3.60	2.40	1.60	1.20	0.80	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
19.45	Ястребино	18.50	6.00	4.00	2.40	2.00	1.60	1.20	0.40	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
19.55	кл. Брвениш	18.40	5.50	4.40	3.20	2.80	2.40	1.60	1.20	0.80	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
20.10	Антоново	18.30	6.40	5.20	3.60	3.20	2.80	2.40	1.60	1.20	0.40	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
20.20	кл. Моравица	18.10	5.20	5.60	4.00	3.60	3.20	2.80	2.40	2.00	1.20	0.80	—	—	—	—	—	—
20.30	Девнио	18.00	5.10	6.00	4.40	4.00	3.60	3.20	2.40	2.40	1.60	1.20	0.40	—	—	—	—	—
20.45	Черни Бряг	17.50	5.00	6.40	4.80	4.00	4.00	3.60	2.80	2.40	2.00	1.60	0.80	0.40	—	—	—	—
8.00	Желзарци	17.35	—	6.80	5.20	4.80	4.40	4.00	3.20	3.20	2.40	2.00	1.60	1.20	0.80	—	—	—
8.05	кл. Кавлак	17.25	—	7.60	6.00	5.60	5.20	4.80	4.40	4.00	3.20	2.80	2.40	2.00	1.60	0.80	—	—
8.10	Житница	17.15	—	8.00	6.40	6.00	5.60	5.20	4.40	4.00	3.60	3.20	2.80	2.40	2.00	1.20	0.80	—
8.30	Кесарево	17.00	—	8.80	7.20	6.80	6.40	6.00	5.20	5.20	4.40	4.00	3.60	3.20	2.80	2.40	1.60	—
8.50	Джулюница	16.40	—	10.00	8.80	8.00	7.60	7.20	6.40	6.40	5.60	5.20	4.80	4.40	4.00	3.60	2.80	—
9.10	Козаревец	16.20	—	11.00	10.00	9.60	9.20	8.40	8.00	7.60	6.80	6.40	6.00	5.60	5.20	4.80	4.80	—
9.30	Г. Оряховица	16.00	—	14.00	12.40	11.60	11.20	10.80	10.40	10.00	9.20	8.80	8.40	8.00	7.60	7.20	6.40	—
9.45	гара Г. Оряхов.	15.30	—	14.40	13.20	12.40	12.00	1.60	10.80	10.80	10.00	9.60	9.20	8.80	8.40	7.60	7.20	—
	Житница												1.20	—	—	—	—	—
	Кесарево												2.40	1.20	—	—	—	—
	Джулюница												4.40	2.80	1.60	—	—	—
	Козаревец												6.00	4.80	4.00	2.40	—	—
	Г. Оряховица												6.40	5.60	4.40	3.20	0.80	—

334. Омуртаг — гара Кезо — Балканица

Час на отиване	Автостанции и автоспирки	Час на връщ.	Такса за един пътник в лева															
15.00	Омуртаг	9.20	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
15.15	Полатица	9.10	1.60	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
15.20	Илийно	9.00	2.00	0.40	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
15.30	Таймище	8.25	2.80	1.60	0.80	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
15.35	Пчелино	8.40	3.20	1.60	1.20	0.40	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
15.45	Капище	8.20	4.00	2.00	2.00	1.20	0.80	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
15.55	Свободица	8.10	4.40	3.20	2.80	2.00	1.60	0.80	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
16.05	Банковец	8.00	4.80	3.60	3.20	2.40	2.00	1.60	0.80	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
16.10	Дъбравица	7.55	5.20	4.00	3.60	2.80	2.40	1.60	0.80	0.40	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
16.20	Дълъка поляна	7.45	5.60	4.40	4.00	3.20	2.80	2.00	1.50	0.80	0.40	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
16.40	Стара река	7.35	6.80	5.60	5.20	4.40	4.00	3.20	2.40	2.00	1.60	1.20	—	—	—	—	—	—
16.50	Чешма	7.05	7.60	6.40	6.00	5.20	4.80	4.00	3.20	2.80	2.40	2.00	0.80	—	—	—	—	—
17.00	Сливовица	6.55	8.00	6.80	6.00	5.20	4.80	4.40	3.60	3.20	2.80	2.40	1.20	0.40	—	—	—	—
17.10	кл. Теменуга водно	6.45	8.80	8.40	7.20	6.00	5.60	5.20	4.40	4.00	3.60	3.20	2.00	1.20	0.80	—	—	—
17.20	Кесарево	6.30	9.60	8.40	8.00	7.20	6.80	6.00	5.20	4.80	4.40	4.00	2.80	2.00	2.00	1.20	—	—
18.00	гара Кесарево	6.00	10.40	9.20	8.40	7.60	7.20	6.80	6.00	5.60	5.20	4.80	3.60	2.80	2.40	2.00	0.80	—
18.10	Кесарево	5.55	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
18.30	Балканица	5.30	11.60	10.60	9.60	8.80	8.40	8.00	7.20	6.80	6.40	6.00	4.80	4.00	3.60	3.20	—	1.20

335 Попово — Антоново

Час на отиждане	Автостанции и автоспирки	Час на връщане	Такса за един пътник — лева				
18.20	Попово	6.55	—	—	—	—	—
18.30	Медовина	6.40	1.20	—	—	—	—
18.40	Славяново	6.30	2.00	0.80	—	—	—
19.00	откл. Берковски	6.10	3.60	2.40	1.60	—	—
19.15	Долец	5.55	4.00	3.20	2.40	0.80	—
19.25	Разделци	5.35	5.60	4.40	3.60	2.40	1.60
19.40	Добротица	5.25	6.40	5.20	4.40	3.20	2.40
19.50	Семерици	5.10	7.20	6.40	5.60	4.00	3.60
20.00	Антоново	5.00	8.00	6.80	6.00	4.80	4.00

336 Попово — Горско Албаново

19.00	Попово	6.20	—	—	—	—	—
19.20	Гагово	5.55	2.00	—	—	—	—
19.40	Опака	5.40	3.60	1.60	—	—	—
19.55	Крепча	5.30	4.40	2.80	1.20	—	—
20.05	Гъргиново	5.15	5.20	3.20	2.00	0.80	—
20.20	Гор. Албаново	5.00	6.40	4.40	3.20	2.00	1.60

337 Попово — Разград — Търговище

16.0	Попово	11.00	—	—	—	—	—
16.20	Кардам	10.40	1.60	—	—	—	—
17.40	Дриново	10.20	2.80	1.20	—	—	—
17.00	Ломци	10.00	4.00	2.40	1.20	—	—
17.20	Благоево	9.40	5.20	4.00	2.80	1.60	—
18.00	Разград	9.00	8.80	7.20	6.00	4.80	3.60
18.20	Разград	8.30	—	—	—	—	—
19.00	Островче	8.00	2.40	—	—	—	—
19.15	Монастирско	7.45	3.60	0.80	—	—	—
19.25	Кл. Сеидол	7.35	4.00	2.00	0.80	—	—
19.35	Трапиче	8.15	4.80	2.40	1.60	0.80	—
20.00	Бистра	7.00	6.40	4.40	3.20	2.40	1.60
20.15	Давидово	6.45	7.80	5.20	4.40	3.60	2.80
20.30	Търговище	6.00	8.80	6.40	5.60	4.80	4.00

351 Коларовград — Хлебозно — Русе

Час на отиждане			Час на връщане			Такса за един пътник в лева		
Автостанция и автоспирка	Час на отиждане	Час на връщане	Автостанция и автоспирка	Час на отиждане	Час на връщане	Автостанция и автоспирка	Час на отиждане	Час на връщане
Коларовград	8.30	18.30	Коларовград	18.30	—	Коларовград	8.30	18.30
Б. Копитово	8.50	18.00	Б. Копитово	18.00	2.00	Б. Копитово	8.50	18.00
Струино	9.10	17.50	Струино	17.50	2.80	Струино	9.10	17.50
Звезгор	9.20	17.45	Звезгор	17.45	3.60	Звезгор	9.20	17.45
кл. Гервел	9.35	17.25	кл. Гервел	17.25	4.40	кл. Гервел	9.35	17.25
кл. Дуран	9.50	17.10	кл. Дуран	17.10	5.20	кл. Дуран	9.50	17.10
Горювец	10.00	16.55	Горювец	16.55	6.00	Горювец	10.00	16.55
Каменар	10.15	16.40	Каменар	16.40	6.80	Каменар	10.15	16.40
Ушищи	10.25	16.25	Ушищи	16.25	7.60	Ушищи	10.25	16.25
Разград	11.00	15.55	Разград	15.55	8.40	Разград	11.00	15.55
Геново	11.15	15.35	Геново	15.35	9.60	Геново	11.15	15.35
Осенец	11.45	15.15	Осенец	15.15	10.40	Осенец	11.45	15.15
Хлебозно	12.00	15.00	Хлебозно	15.00	11.20	Хлебозно	12.00	15.00
Костален	12.15	14.40	Костален	14.40	12.00	Костален	12.15	14.40
Писанец	12.30	14.15	Писанец	14.15	12.80	Писанец	12.30	14.15
Бозен	12.40	13.50	Бозен	13.50	13.60	Бозен	12.40	13.50
ДЗС „Русе“	13.00	13.20	ДЗС „Русе“	13.20	14.40	ДЗС „Русе“	13.00	13.20
Русе	13.10	13.00	Русе	13.00	15.20	Русе	13.10	13.00
ДЗС „В. Коларов“	13.20	12.40	ДЗС „В. Коларов“	12.40	16.00	ДЗС „В. Коларов“	13.20	12.40
ДЗС „В. Коларов“	13.30	12.20	ДЗС „В. Коларов“	12.20	16.80	ДЗС „В. Коларов“	13.30	12.20
ДЗС „В. Коларов“	13.40	12.00	ДЗС „В. Коларов“	12.00	17.60	ДЗС „В. Коларов“	13.40	12.00
ДЗС „В. Коларов“	13.50	11.40	ДЗС „В. Коларов“	11.40	18.40	ДЗС „В. Коларов“	13.50	11.40
ДЗС „В. Коларов“	14.00	11.20	ДЗС „В. Коларов“	11.20	19.20	ДЗС „В. Коларов“	14.00	11.20
ДЗС „В. Коларов“	14.10	11.00	ДЗС „В. Коларов“	11.00	20.00	ДЗС „В. Коларов“	14.10	11.00
ДЗС „В. Коларов“	14.20	10.40	ДЗС „В. Коларов“	10.40	20.80	ДЗС „В. Коларов“	14.20	10.40
ДЗС „В. Коларов“	14.30	10.20	ДЗС „В. Коларов“	10.20	21.60	ДЗС „В. Коларов“	14.30	10.20
ДЗС „В. Коларов“	14.40	10.00	ДЗС „В. Коларов“	10.00	22.40	ДЗС „В. Коларов“	14.40	10.00
ДЗС „В. Коларов“	14.50	9.40	ДЗС „В. Коларов“	9.40	23.20	ДЗС „В. Коларов“	14.50	9.40
ДЗС „В. Коларов“	15.00	9.20	ДЗС „В. Коларов“	9.20	24.00	ДЗС „В. Коларов“	15.00	9.20
ДЗС „В. Коларов“	15.10	9.00	ДЗС „В. Коларов“	9.00	24.80	ДЗС „В. Коларов“	15.10	9.00
ДЗС „В. Коларов“	15.20	8.40	ДЗС „В. Коларов“	8.40	25.60	ДЗС „В. Коларов“	15.20	8.40
ДЗС „В. Коларов“	15.30	8.20	ДЗС „В. Коларов“	8.20	26.40	ДЗС „В. Коларов“	15.30	8.20
ДЗС „В. Коларов“	15.40	8.00	ДЗС „В. Коларов“	8.00	27.20	ДЗС „В. Коларов“	15.40	8.00
ДЗС „В. Коларов“	15.50	7.40	ДЗС „В. Коларов“	7.40	28.00	ДЗС „В. Коларов“	15.50	7.40
ДЗС „В. Коларов“	16.00	7.20	ДЗС „В. Коларов“	7.20	28.80	ДЗС „В. Коларов“	16.00	7.20
ДЗС „В. Коларов“	16.10	7.00	ДЗС „В. Коларов“	7.00	29.60	ДЗС „В. Коларов“	16.10	7.00
ДЗС „В. Коларов“	16.20	6.40	ДЗС „В. Коларов“	6.40	30.40	ДЗС „В. Коларов“	16.20	6.40
ДЗС „В. Коларов“	16.30	6.20	ДЗС „В. Коларов“	6.20	31.20	ДЗС „В. Коларов“	16.30	6.20
ДЗС „В. Коларов“	16.40	6.00	ДЗС „В. Коларов“	6.00	32.00	ДЗС „В. Коларов“	16.40	6.00
ДЗС „В. Коларов“	16.50	5.40	ДЗС „В. Коларов“	5.40	32.80	ДЗС „В. Коларов“	16.50	5.40
ДЗС „В. Коларов“	17.00	5.20	ДЗС „В. Коларов“	5.20	33.60	ДЗС „В. Коларов“	17.00	5.20
ДЗС „В. Коларов“	17.10	5.00	ДЗС „В. Коларов“	5.00	34.40	ДЗС „В. Коларов“	17.10	5.00
ДЗС „В. Коларов“	17.20	4.40	ДЗС „В. Коларов“	4.40	35.20	ДЗС „В. Коларов“	17.20	4.40
ДЗС „В. Коларов“	17.30	4.20	ДЗС „В. Коларов“	4.20	36.00	ДЗС „В. Коларов“	17.30	4.20
ДЗС „В. Коларов“	17.40	4.00	ДЗС „В. Коларов“	4.00	36.80	ДЗС „В. Коларов“	17.40	4.00
ДЗС „В. Коларов“	17.50	3.40	ДЗС „В. Коларов“	3.40	37.60	ДЗС „В. Коларов“	17.50	3.40
ДЗС „В. Коларов“	18.00	3.20	ДЗС „В. Коларов“	3.20	38.40	ДЗС „В. Коларов“	18.00	3.20
ДЗС „В. Коларов“	18.10	3.00	ДЗС „В. Коларов“	3.00	39.20	ДЗС „В. Коларов“	18.10	3.00
ДЗС „В. Коларов“	18.20	2.40	ДЗС „В. Коларов“	2.40	40.00	ДЗС „В. Коларов“	18.20	2.40
ДЗС „В. Коларов“	18.30	2.20	ДЗС „В. Коларов“	2.20	40.80	ДЗС „В. Коларов“	18.30	2.20
ДЗС „В. Коларов“	18.40	2.00	ДЗС „В. Коларов“	2.00	41.60	ДЗС „В. Коларов“	18.40	2.00
ДЗС „В. Коларов“	18.50	1.40	ДЗС „В. Коларов“	1.40	42.40	ДЗС „В. Коларов“	18.50	1.40
ДЗС „В. Коларов“	19.00	1.20	ДЗС „В. Коларов“	1.20	43.20	ДЗС „В. Коларов“	19.00	1.20
ДЗС „В. Коларов“	19.10	1.00	ДЗС „В. Коларов“	1.00	44.00	ДЗС „В. Коларов“	19.10	1.00
ДЗС „В. Коларов“	19.20	0.40	ДЗС „В. Коларов“	0.40	44.80	ДЗС „В. Коларов“	19.20	0.40
ДЗС „В. Коларов“	19.30	0.20	ДЗС „В. Коларов“	0.20	45.60	ДЗС „В. Коларов“	19.30	0.20
ДЗС „В. Коларов“	19.40	0.00	ДЗС „В. Коларов“	0.00	46.40	ДЗС „В. Коларов“	19.40	0.00
ДЗС „В. Коларов“	19.50	—	ДЗС „В. Коларов“	—	47.20	ДЗС „В. Коларов“	19.50	—
ДЗС „В. Коларов“	20.00	—	ДЗС „В. Коларов“	—	48.00	ДЗС „В. Коларов“	20.00	—
ДЗС „В. Коларов“	20.10	—	ДЗС „В. Коларов“	—	48.80	ДЗС „В. Коларов“	20.10	—
ДЗС „В. Коларов“	20.20	—	ДЗС „В. Коларов“	—	49.60	ДЗС „В. Коларов“	20.20	—
ДЗС „В. Коларов“	20.30	—	ДЗС „В. Коларов“	—	50.40	ДЗС „В. Коларов“	20.30	—
ДЗС „В. Коларов“	20.40	—	ДЗС „В. Коларов“	—	51.20	ДЗС „В. Коларов“	20.40	—
ДЗС „В. Коларов“	20.50	—	ДЗС „В. Коларов“	—	52.00	ДЗС „В. Коларов“	20.50	—
ДЗС „В. Коларов“	21.00	—	ДЗС „В. Коларов“	—	52.80	ДЗС „В. Коларов“	21.00	—
ДЗС „В. Коларов“	21.10	—	ДЗС „В. Коларов“	—	53.60	ДЗС „В. Коларов“	21.10	—
ДЗС „В. Коларов“	21.20	—	ДЗС „В. Коларов“	—	54.40	ДЗС „В. Коларов“	21.20	—
ДЗС „В. Коларов“	21.30	—	ДЗС „В. Коларов“	—	55.20	ДЗС „В. Коларов“	21.30	—
ДЗС „В. Коларов“	21.40	—	ДЗС „В. Коларов“	—	56.00	ДЗС „В. Коларов“	21.40	—
ДЗС „В. Коларов“	21.50	—	ДЗС „В. Коларов“	—	56.80	ДЗС „В. Коларов“	21.50	—
ДЗС „В. Коларов“	22.00	—	ДЗС „В. Коларов“	—	57.60	ДЗС „В. Коларов“	22.00	—
ДЗС „В. Коларов“	22.10	—	ДЗС „В. Коларов“	—	58.40	ДЗС „В. Коларов“	22.10	—
ДЗС „В. Коларов“	22.20	—	ДЗС „В. Коларов“	—	59.20	ДЗС „В. Коларов“	22.20	—
ДЗС „В. Коларов“	22.30	—	ДЗС „В. Коларов“	—	60.00	ДЗС „В. Коларов“	22.30	—
ДЗС „В. Коларов“	22.40	—	ДЗС „В. Коларов“	—	60.80	ДЗС „В. Коларов“	22.40	—
ДЗС „В. Коларов“	22.50	—	ДЗС „В. Коларов“	—	61.60	ДЗС „В. Коларов“	22.50	—
ДЗС „В. Коларов“	23.00	—	ДЗС „В. Коларов“	—	62.40	ДЗС „В. Коларов“	23.00	—
ДЗС „В. Коларов“	23.10	—	ДЗС „В. Коларов“	—	63.20	ДЗС „В. Коларов“	23.10	—
ДЗС „В. Коларов“	23.20	—	ДЗС „В. Коларов“	—	64.00	ДЗС „В. Коларов“	23.20	—
ДЗС „В. Коларов“	23.30	—	ДЗС „В. Коларов“	—	64.80	ДЗС „В. Коларов“	23.30	—
ДЗС „В. Коларов“	23.40	—	ДЗС „В. Коларов“	—	65.60	ДЗС „В. Коларов“	23.40	—
ДЗС „В. Коларов“	23.50	—	ДЗС „В. Коларов“	—	66.40	ДЗС „В. Коларов“	23.50	—
ДЗС „В. Коларов“	24.00	—	ДЗС „В. Коларов“	—	67.20	ДЗС „В. Коларов“	24.00	—
ДЗС „В. Коларов“	24.10	—	ДЗС „В. Коларов“	—	68.00	ДЗС „В. Коларов“	24.10	—
ДЗС „В. Коларов“	24.20	—	ДЗС „В. Коларов“	—	68.80	ДЗС „В. Коларов“	24.20	—
ДЗС „В. Коларов“	24.30	—	ДЗС „В. Коларов“	—	69.60	ДЗС „В. Коларов“	24.30	—
ДЗС „В. Коларов“	24.40	—	ДЗС „В. Коларов“	—	70.40	ДЗС „В. Коларов“	24.40	—
ДЗС „В. Коларов“	24.50	—	ДЗС „В. Коларов“	—	71.20	ДЗС „В. Коларов“	24.50	—
ДЗС „В. Коларов“	25.00	—	ДЗС „В. Коларов“	—	72.00	ДЗС „В. Коларов“	25.00	—
ДЗС „В. Коларов“	25.10	—	ДЗС „В. Коларов“	—	72.80	ДЗС „В. Коларов“	25.10	—
ДЗС „В. Коларов“	25.20	—	ДЗС „В. Коларов“	—	73.60	ДЗС „В. Коларов“	25.20	—
ДЗС „В. Коларов“	25.30	—	ДЗС „В. Коларов“	—	74.40	ДЗС „В. Коларов“	25.30	—
ДЗС „В. Коларов“	25.40	—	ДЗС „В. Коларов“	—	75.20	ДЗС „В. Коларов“	25.40	—
ДЗС „В. Коларов“	25.50	—	ДЗС „В. Коларов“	—	76.00	ДЗС „В. Коларов“	25.50	—
ДЗС „В. Коларов“	26.00	—	ДЗС „В. Коларов“	—	76.80	ДЗС „В. Коларов“	26.00	—
ДЗС „В. Коларов“	26.10	—	ДЗС „В. Коларов“	—	77.60	ДЗС „В. Коларов“	26.10	—
ДЗС „В. Коларов“	26.20	—	ДЗС „В. Коларов“	—	78.40	ДЗС „В. Коларов“	26.20	—
ДЗС „В. Коларов“	26.30	—	ДЗС „В. Коларов“	—	79.20	ДЗС „В. Коларов“	26.30	—
ДЗС „В. Коларов“	26.40	—	ДЗС „В. Коларов“	—	80.00	ДЗС „В. Коларов“	26.40	—
ДЗС „В. Коларов“	26.50	—	ДЗС „В. Коларов“	—	80.80	ДЗС „В. Коларов“	26.50	—
ДЗС „В. Коларов“	27.00	—	ДЗС „В. Коларов“	—	81.60	ДЗС „В. Коларов“	27.00	—
ДЗС „В. Коларов“	27.10	—	ДЗС „В. Коларов“	—	82.40	ДЗС „В. Коларов“	27.10	—
ДЗС „В. Коларов“	27.20	—	ДЗС „В. Коларов“	—	83.20	ДЗС „В. Коларов“	27.20	—
ДЗС „В. Коларов“	27.30	—	ДЗС „В. Коларов“	—	84.00	ДЗС „В. Коларов“	27.30	—
ДЗС „В. Коларов“	27.40	—	ДЗС „В. Коларов“	—	84.80	ДЗС „В. Коларов“	27.40	—
ДЗС „В. Коларов“	27.50	—	ДЗС „В. Коларов“	—	85.60	ДЗС „В. Коларов“	27.50	—
ДЗС „В. Коларов“	28.00	—	ДЗС „В. Коларов“	—	86.40	ДЗС „В. Коларов“	28.00	—
ДЗС „В. Коларов“	28.10	—	ДЗС „В. Коларов“	—	87.20	ДЗС „В. Коларов“	28.10	—
ДЗС „В. Коларов“	28.20	—	ДЗС „В. Коларов“	—	88.00	ДЗС „В. Коларов“	28.20	—
ДЗС „В. Коларов“	28.30	—	ДЗС „В. Коларов“	—	88.80	ДЗС „В. Коларов“	28.30	—
ДЗС „В. Коларов“	28.40	—	ДЗС „В. Коларов“	—	89.60	ДЗС „В. Коларов“	28.40	—
ДЗС „В. Коларов“	28.50	—	ДЗС „В. Коларов“	—	90.40	ДЗС „В. Коларов“	28.50	—
ДЗС „В. Коларов“	29.00	—	ДЗС „В. Коларов“	—	91.20	ДЗС „В. Коларов“	29.00	—
ДЗС „В. Коларов“	29.10	—	ДЗС „В. Коларов“	—	92.00	ДЗС „В. Коларов“	29.10	—
ДЗС „В. Коларов“	29.20	—	ДЗС „В. Коларов“	—	92.80	ДЗС „В. Коларов“	29.20	—
ДЗС „В. Коларов“	29.30	—	ДЗС „В. Коларов“	—	93.60	ДЗС „В. Коларов“	29.30	—
ДЗС „В. Коларов“	29.40	—	ДЗС „В. Коларов“	—	94.40	ДЗС „В. Коларов“	29.40	—
ДЗС „В. Коларов“	29.50	—	ДЗС „В. Коларов“	—	95.20	ДЗС „В. Коларов“	29.50	—
ДЗС „В. Коларов“	30.00	—	ДЗС „В. Коларов“	—	96.00	ДЗС „В. Коларов“	30.00	—
ДЗС „В. Коларов“	30.10	—	ДЗС „В. Коларов“	—	96.80	ДЗС „В. Коларов“	30.10	—
ДЗС „В. Коларов“	30.20	—	ДЗС „В. Коларов“	—	97.60	ДЗС „В. Коларов“	30.20	—
ДЗС „В. Коларов“	30.30	—	ДЗС „В. Коларов“	—	98.40	ДЗС „В. Коларов“	30.30	—
ДЗС „В. Коларов“	30.40	—	ДЗС „В. Коларов“	—	99.20	ДЗС „В. Коларов“	30.40	—
ДЗС „В. Коларов“	30.50	—	ДЗС „					

Попово

[illegible]

Pyce

—					
2.00	—				
3.20	1.60				
6.00	4.40	3.20			
6.60	6.00	4.80	2.00	—	
11.20	9.60	8.40	5.20	3.60	

19.10	Попово	6.00	—	—	—
19.35	Ковачевец	5.40	2.80	—	—
19.50	Водница	5.20	3.60	1.20	—
20.10	Цар Асен	5.00	5.60	3.20	2.00

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341 Търново — Г. Оряховица

Час на отиване			Автостанции и автоспирки	Час на връщане		
—	—	13.00	Търново	10.20	—	—
—	—	13.15	М. Чифлик	10.05	—	—
—	—	13.25	Шеремети	9.55	—	—
—	—	13.40	к. Лясковец	9.40	—	—
—	—	13.50	Лясковец	9.30	—	—
—	—	14.00	Г. Оряховица	9.20	—	—
16.15	10.30	15.00	Г. Оряховица	9.00	14.45	8.25
16.35	10.50	15.15	Д. Оряховица	8.45	14.35	8.05
17.05	11.20	15.35	Драганово	8.25	14.10	7.10
—	12.00	—	кл. Сушица	—	13.30	—
17.45	—	16.10	Сушица	7.50	—	7.00
—	12.20	—	кл. Г. Сеновец	—	13.15	—
18.15	—	16.30	Г. Сеновец	7.30	—	6.30
18.30	12.30	16.40	Камен	7.20	13.00	6.15
18.45	—	—	Върбовна	—	—	6.00
—	—	16.50	кл. Николаево	7.10	—	—
—	—	16.55	кл. Бойка	7.05	—	—
—	—	17.10	Водица	6.45	—	—
—	—	17.25	Ковачевец	6.35	—	—
—	—	11.50	Попово	6.10	—	—

Камен — Бойка — Попово

Такса за един пътник в лева														
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1.20	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
2.60	0.80	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
2.80	2.00	0.80	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
3.60	2.40	2.00	0.80	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
4.00	3.20	2.40	1.60	0.80	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
5.20	4.40	3.60	2.80	2.00	1.20	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
6.80	6.00	5.20	4.40	3.60	2.80	2.00	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
9.60	8.80	8.00	7.20	6.40	5.60	4.80	2.80	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
10.80	10.00	9.20	8.40	7.60	6.80	6.00	4.00	2.00	—	—	—	—	—	—
12.00	11.20	10.40	9.60	8.80	8.00	7.20	5.20	3.20	1.20	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
13.20	12.40	11.60	10.80	10.00	9.20	8.40	6.40	4.40	2.40	1.20	—	—	—	—
14.60	12.80	12.00	11.20	10.40	9.60	8.80	6.80	4.80	2.80	1.60	0.40	—	—	—
15.20	14.40	13.60	12.80	12.00	11.20	10.40	8.40	6.40	4.40	3.20	2.00	—	—	—
16.00	15.20	14.40	13.60	12.80	12.00	11.20	9.20	7.20	5.20	4.00	3.20	2.80	1.20	—
18.40	17.60	16.80	16.00	15.20	14.40	13.60	11.00	9.60	7.60	6.40	5.60	5.20	3.20	2.80

342. Омуртаг — Преслав — Коларовград — Вр. Кон

Час на отиване	Автогасани и автоспирки	Час на връщане	Такса за един пътник в лева
17.30	Омуртаг	6.20	5.35
18.50	Красноселин	6.05	5.22
20.00	Г. Козарево	6.00	5.20
20.15	Д. Козарево	5.05	5.10
20.20	Враци Кон	5.50	5.00
20.25	Угледно	5.45	—
20.40	Д. Крумово	5.40	—
21.00	Пъдрина	5.30	—
21.10	Менгичево	5.20	—
21.35	Славци	5.10	—
21.25	Варбана	5.00	—
4.30	Варбана	19.35	—
4.40	Славци	19.25	—
4.50	Менгичево	19.15	—
5.05	Консво	19.00	—
5.25	Иванова	18.50	—
5.40	Виница	18.25	—
6.35	Преслав	17.35	—
6.55	Цар Крум	17.15	—
7.15	Дивадоново	17.00	—
7.30	Коларовград	16.45	—
18.15	Обител	5.40	2.40
18.20	кв. Церковие	5.35	2.00
18.25	Гол. Церковие	5.25	2.00
18.30	кв. Моталет	5.20	2.40
18.45	Враци кон	5.10	4.10
18.50	ДЗС. Вр. Кон	5.00	4.40

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361. Бургас — Дъскогана — Обзор — Поморие — Срацин

Час на отиване	Автогасани и автоспирки	Час на връщане	Такса за един пътник в лева
16.30	Бургас	9.00	—
17.10	Мяк. Бани	8.20	3.20
17.30	кв. Българово	7.50	5.20
17.40	Миролобово	7.45	5.60
17.50	кв. Съдиево	7.35	6.00
18.00	ДЗ Стопанство	7.25	6.40
18.30	Айтос	7.00	7.60
19.00	Ябълчево	6.15	10.40
19.10	Гресово	6.00	11.20
19.25	Устово	5.50	11.60
19.40	Дъскогана	5.30	12.80
15.30	Бургас	9.10	8.30
16.00	Сарафова	8.45	8.00
16.45	Поморие	8.20	7.30
17.10	Царево	7.50	6.20
17.30	Несебър	7.30	5.20
17.55	Янкови къщи	7.10	4.80
18.30	Горска барака	6.50	4.40
18.50	Бани	6.30	4.00
19.30	Ирландия	6.10	3.60
17.00	Обзор	6.00	3.20
17.20	Каменар	6.10	3.80
17.35	Кабелсконо	6.10	4.00
17.50	Медово	5.50	4.20
18.00	Бата	5.30	4.40
18.10	Срацин	5.20	4.60

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362. Бургас — Малко Търново Горница — Козлячино

Час на отпаше	Автомобили и автостопи	Час на връщане	Такса за един пътник в двете
14.30 8.00	Бургас	10.30 18.30	—
15.00 8.30	Пета	10.00 18.00	2.00
15.20 8.50	Марина	9.40 17.40	3.20 1.20
15.35 9.05	Извор	9.20 17.20	4.40 2.00 0.80
16.00 9.30	Ново Паничарево	9.00 17.00	5.20 3.60 2.40 1.60
16.20 9.50	ка. Крушовица	8.40 16.40	6.40 4.80 3.60 2.80 1.60
16.45 10.20	ка. Индже пазар	8.20 16.20	8.00 7.40 5.20 4.40 3.20 2.00
17.05 10.35	Босна	8.05 16.05	9.20 7.60 6.40 5.60 4.00 2.80 1.20
17.30 11.00	откал. с. Малджико	7.40 15.40	10.80 8.80 7.60 6.80 5.00 4.00 2.40 1.60
18.00 11.30	Звездит	7.20 15.20	12.00 11.00 9.80 8.40 6.80 5.60 4.00 2.80 1.60
18.40 12.10	Григори	6.45 14.45	14.00 12.00 10.80 9.40 7.60 6.40 4.80 3.20 2.00
18.50 12.35	Калина пазар	6.25 14.25	15.20 13.20 12.40 11.00 9.20 8.00 7.20 5.60 4.40 3.20 2.00
19.10 12.55	откал. с. Стоилово	6.15 14.15	16.00 14.00 13.20 12.40 10.80 9.60 8.00 6.80 5.60 4.00 2.40 1.20
19.20 13.00	Малко Търново	6.00 14.00	16.80 15.20 14.00 13.20 11.60 10.40 8.80 7.60 6.40 5.20 3.20 2.00 8.00
16.00 16.00	Бургас	6.50 8.00	—
16.10 16.10	Атанасово	6.40 7.45	0.80
16.40 16.40	Липа	6.10 7.05	8.60 3.20
16.15 16.50	Кабелково	6.00 6.55	4.40 4.00 0.80
17.05 17.05	ка. Медоно	5.45 6.40	5.60 4.80 2.00 1.20
17.30 17.10	Александрово	5.55 6.20	6.00 5.20 2.40 1.60 0.40
— 17.35	Пороб	5.20	7.20 6.40 4.00 2.80 2.00 1.40
— 17.40	Гълъбци	5.10	8.00 7.20 4.40 3.60 3.20 2.40 0.80
18.55	Оризаре	5.00	8.80 8.00 5.20 4.40 4.00 3.20 1.60 0.80
18.20	Голово	5.15	7.60 7.20 5.00 4.00 3.60 2.00 0.80
19.00	Козлячино	5.00	10.10 9.40 8.50 6.00 5.30 4.60 1.40 1.20 2.80

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363. Бургас — Люляково Елхово — волен

Час на отпаше	Автомобили и автостопи	Час на връщане	Такса за един пътник в двете
16.00	Бургас	10.30	—
16.20	Меден рудник	10.10	1.60
16.35	Черни връх	10.00	2.80 1.20
16.45	Новоселци	9.50	3.60 2.40 1.20
16.55	Тръстиково	9.20	3.80 3.60 2.40 1.20
17.10	Суваците	9.15	5.60 4.40 3.20 2.00 1.20
17.30	Русокастро	9.05	6.40 5.20 4.00 2.80 2.00 1.20
17.45	Елхово	8.50	7.20 6.00 4.80 3.60 2.80 1.60 0.80
18.10	Трояново	8.30	8.40 7.20 6.00 4.80 4.00 3.20 2.40 1.60
18.20	Братина	8.10	10.00 8.40 7.60 6.40 5.60 4.80 4.00 3.20 2.80 1.20 1.60
18.40	Карачово	7.55	11.60 10.00 8.80 8.00 7.60 6.80 6.00 5.20 4.00 3.20 1.60
19.15	Алто	7.35	13.20 11.60 10.80 10.00 9.20 8.40 7.60 6.80 6.00 5.20 4.00 3.20 1.60
19.45	Младичево	6.50	16.00 14.40 13.60 12.80 12.00 11.20 10.40 9.60 8.80 8.00 7.20 6.40 5.60 4.80 4.00 3.20 2.80 1.20
20.00	Гресово	6.35	17.20 15.60 14.80 14.00 13.20 12.40 11.60 10.80 10.00 9.20 8.40 7.60 6.80 6.00 5.20 4.40 3.60 2.80 1.60
20.20	Череша	6.10	18.40 16.80 16.00 15.20 14.40 13.60 12.80 12.00 11.20 10.40 9.60 8.80 8.00 7.20 6.40 5.60 4.80 4.00 3.20 2.80 1.20
20.50	Гара - Бозляково	5.45	19.20 17.60 16.80 16.00 15.20 14.40 13.60 12.80 12.00 11.20 10.40 9.60 8.80 8.00 7.20 6.40 5.60 4.80 4.00 3.20 2.80 1.20
21.00	Люляково	5.30	20.00 18.40 17.60 16.80 16.00 15.20 14.40 13.60 12.80 12.00 11.20 10.40 9.60 8.80 8.00 7.20 6.40 5.60 4.80 4.00 3.20 2.80 1.20
16.30	Елхово	7.30	—
16.45	ка. Младичарево	7.15	1.20
16.55	ка. Писарево	7.10	2.00 0.80
17.05	Каленица	7.00	2.80 2.00 1.20
17.25	Мамарешо	6.40	4.00 3.20 2.40 1.60
17.30	Безмерено	6.30	4.80 4.00 3.20 2.40 1.60
17.45	М. Пирково	6.15	6.00 4.80 4.00 3.20 2.40 1.60
17.55	М. Велас	6.05	7.20 6.00 5.20 4.40 3.60 2.80 2.00 1.20
18.00	Волен	6.00	7.20 6.00 5.20 4.40 3.60 2.80 2.00 1.20

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Час на отиване				Автостанции и автоспирки	Час на връщане				Такса за
16.40	15.30	13.00	8.00	Бургас	13.20	16.40	9.05	8.55	—
17.05	15.55	13.25	8.25	Меден кладен.	13.00	16.20	8.45	8.40	1.60 —
17.20	16.10	13.40	8.40	Черни връх	12.50	16.10	8.30	8.25	2.80 1.20
17.35	16.25	13.55	8.55	Новоселци	12.40	15.50	8.15	8.10	3.60 2.40
17.50	16.40	14.10	9.10	Дебелт	12.10	15.30	8.00	7.45	4.40 3.20
18.05	16.55	14.25	9.25	Аврамов мост	12.00	15.20	7.45	7.30	5.60 4.40
18.30	17.30	14.40	9.50	Грудово	11.40	15.00	7.30	7.15	6.80 5.60
	18.00		10.25	откл. Плънчево			6.50		8.80 7.60
	18.10		10.50	„ Тагарево	10.30		6.30		10.80 9.20
	18.30		—	„ Елхово	—		6.20		10.00 8.40
	18.50		11.00	„ Факия	10.20		6.05		11.60 10.00
	19.15		—	Желясково	—		5.30		13.60 12.00
			11.10	Сливовз	10.10				12.00 10.40
			11.20	откл. Черв. бр.	10.00				12.40 10.80
			11.35	Г. Крушево	9.50				13.60 12.40
			11.50	Ружица	9.30				15.60 14.00
			12.10	Болярново	9.10				17.60 16.00
			12.30	Мамарчево	8.55				18.40 16.80
			12.50	Златица	8.35				19.60 18.40
			13.00	Добрич	8.20				20.80 19.20
			13.20	Елхово	8.00				22.80 21.20
19.00				Светлина			6.35	8.40	7.20
19.10				Загорци			6.20	9.20	8.00
19.25				откл. Марина			6.10	10.00	8.80
19.40				Драка			6.50	10.80	9.20
20.00				Бистрец			5.30	12.00	10.80

ЕДИН ПЪТНИК В ЛЕВА

[illegible]

365. Бургас — Мичурин — Резово — Вършило —

Час на отиждане			Автоспирки	Час на връщане		
9.00	14.00	13.30	Бургас	10.20	10.00	15.30
10.00	15.00	14.30	Росен	9.20	9.40	15.10
10.25	15.25	14.55	Веселие	9.00	9.30	14.50
10.40	15.50	15.20	Ясна поляна	8.45	9.10	14.33
11.10	16.25	15.55	Приморско	8.10	8.40	14.00
11.30	17.45	16.15	Китен	7.50	8.20	13.40
11.45	17.15	16.45	Лозенец	7.30	8.00	13.20
12.00	17.40	17.10	Мичурин	7.10	7.40	13.00
	18.00		Варвара		7.15	
	18.80		Ахтопол		6.50	
	18.50		Синьоморец		6.30	
	19.50		Резово		6.00	
		17.30	Изгрев		6.50	
		18.10	Болгари		6.20	
		18.25	Кондолово		6.05	
		19.00	Грамашиково		5.30	
		17.50	Бургас	8.10		
		18.40	Маринка	7.20		
		19.00	Димчево	7.10		
		19.10	Просад	7.00		
		19.35	Зидарево	6.40		
		19.45	Габър	6.20		
		20.00	Вършило	6.00		

366. Бургас — Созопол

17.40	Бургас	7.00	—		
18.45	Атия	6.05	4.00	—	
18.45	Св. Никола	5.50	4.40	0.80	—
19.00	Созопол	5.30	6.40	2.80	2.00

— Граматиково

Такса за един пътник в лев											
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
4.00	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
5.20	1.60	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
6.40	2.80	1.20	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
8.40	4.80	3.20	2.40	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
9.20	5.60	4.00	3.20	1.20	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
10.00	6.40	4.80	4.00	2.00	1.20	—	—	—	—	—	—
11.20	7.60	6.00	5.20	3.20	2.40	1.20	—	—	—	—	—
12.80	8.80	7.20	6.40	4.00	3.60	2.40	1.20	—	—	—	—
14.00	10.00	8.80	7.60	5.20	4.80	4.00	2.80	1.60	—	—	—
14.80	11.20	9.60	8.40	6.40	5.60	4.80	3.60	2.40	1.20	—	—
17.00	13.60	12.00	11.20	11.20	8.00	7.20	6.00	4.80	3.60	2.80	—
12.80	9.20	7.60	6.80	4.80	4.00	2.80	1.60	—	—	—	—
15.20	11.60	10.00	9.20	7.20	6.40	5.20	4.00	2.80	—	—	—
16.40	12.80	11.20	10.40	8.40	7.60	6.40	5.20	3.60	1.20	—	—
18.00	14.40	12.80	12.00	10.00	9.20	8.00	6.80	5.60	2.80	2.00	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
3.20	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
4.40	1.60	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
5.20	2.40	0.80	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
6.40	3.60	2.40	1.60	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
2.20	4.00	2.80	2.40	0.80	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
8.40	5.60	4.00	3.60	2.00	1.60	—	—	—	—	—	—

371. Русе — Кубрат —

Час на отиване				Автостанции и автоснирки	Час на връщане			
7.20	16.10	17.30	16.00	Русе	9.00	7.20	8.50	17.40
7.50	16.40	18.00	16.30	Мартен	8.40	7.00	8.20	17.10
8.00	16.50	18.10	16.40	Сандърво	8.30	6.50	8.10	17.00
—	—	18.30	17.05	Слив Поле	8.10	6.30	—	—
—	—	—	17.15	Борисово	8.00	—	—	—
—	—	—	17.30	кл. Сандрово	7.40	—	—	—
—	—	—	17.45	Черешово	7.25	—	—	—
—	—	—	18.05	Сеслав	7.05	—	—	—
—	—	—	19.30	Горичево	6.40	—	—	—
—	—	—	19.40	Точилари	6.20	—	—	—
—	—	—	19.50	Задруга	6.10	—	—	—
—	—	—	20.00	Кубрат	6.00	—	—	—
—	—	—	20.30	Глоджево	5.30	—	—	—
—	—	19.05	—	Гол. Враново	—	6.10	—	—
—	—	19.20	—	Май. Враново	—	5.40	—	—
—	—	19.45	—	Черешово	—	5.25	—	—
—	—	20.00	—	Юмер	—	5.10	—	—
—	—	20.20	—	Божурово	—	4.50	—	—
—	—	20.30	—	Бисерци	—	4.30	—	—
—	—	—	16.00	Русе	8.10	—	—	—
—	—	—	17.00	Просеник	7.10	—	—	—
—	—	—	17.30	Две Могилы	6.40	—	—	—
—	—	—	18.00	Широково	6.10	—	—	—
—	—	—	18.10	Острица	6.00	—	—	—
—	—	—	18.20	Каран Върбовка	5.45	—	—	—
—	—	—	18.55	Кацелово	5.30	—	—	—

Бисерци—Глоджево—Кацелово

Такса за един пътник в лева											
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
2.40	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
2.80	0.80	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
4.00	2.00	1.60	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
4.80	2.40	2.00	0.80	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
6.00	4.00	3.60	2.00	1.60	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
6.80	4.80	4.00	2.80	2.40	1.20	—	—	—	—	—	—
7.60	5.60	4.80	4.00	3.60	2.00	1.20	—	—	—	—	—
9.20	7.20	6.40	5.60	5.20	3.60	2.70	1.60	—	—	—	—
10.00	8.00	7.20	6.40	6.00	4.40	3.60	2.40	0.80	—	—	—
10.40	8.40	7.60	6.80	6.40	4.80	4.00	2.80	1.60	0.80	—	—
11.60	9.60	8.80	8.00	7.60	6.00	5.20	4.00	2.80	2.00	1.20	—
14.00	12.00	11.20	10.40	10.00	8.40	7.60	6.40	5.20	4.40	4.00	2.80
6.40	4.00	3.60	2.40	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
6.80	4.80	4.00	2.80	2.40	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
7.60	5.60	4.80	3.60	1.60	0.80	—	—	—	—	—	—
8.40	6.00	5.60	4.40	2.40	1.60	0.80	—	—	—	—	—
9.20	7.20	6.40	5.20	3.20	2.40	1.60	1.20	—	—	—	—
10.40	8.00	7.60	6.00	4.00	3.60	2.80	2.00	1.20	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
5.20	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
6.00	1.60	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
8.00	3.20	2.00	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
8.40	3.60	2.40	0.80	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
10.00	4.40	3.20	1.60	1.20	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
10.40	5.60	4.40	3.20	2.00	1.60	—	—	—	—	—	—

Русе — Кубрат —

Час на отиване			Автостанции и автоспирки	Час на връщане				
8.00	—	14.30	16.30	Русе	8.30	11.00	—	17.10
8.20	—	14.50	16.50	Обр. Чифлик	8.10	10.25	—	16.59
8.30	—	15.00	17.00	Червена вода	8.00	10.15	—	16.40
8.50	—	15.25	17.25	Ново село	7.40	9.55	—	16.25
9.15	—	15.45	17.45	Тетово	7.20	9.35	—	16.00
9.35	—	16.05	18.05	Блювец	6.55	9.10	—	15.40
9.50	—	16.20	18.20	Беличице	6.40	8.55	—	15.30
10.00	—	16.30	18.30	ДЗС „Кубрат“	6.30	8.45	—	15.20
10.10	—	16.40	18.40	Дреново	6.20	8.35	—	15.10
10.20	—	16.50	18.50	Кубрат	6.10	8.25	—	15.00
—	—	—	19.10	Савин	5.45	—	—	—
—	—	—	19.25	Севар	5.30	—	—	—
—	—	—	19.35	Сушево	5.20	—	—	—
—	—	—	20.00	Прелез	5.00	—	—	—
—	—	—	20.15	Веслец	4.40	—	—	—
—	—	17.05	—	Медовина	—	8.10	—	—
—	—	17.30	—	Брестовене	—	7.50	—	—
—	4.00	17.50	—	Завет	—	7.30	20.40	—
—	4.30	18.20	—	Малък Поровец	—	7.00	20.00	—
—	4.40	18.30	—	Драгомъж	—	6.50	19.50	—
—	5.10	18.50	—	Исперих	—	6.40	19.40	—
—	5.25	19.05	—	Китанчево	—	6.15	19.15	—
—	5.35	19.15	—	Тодорово	—	6.05	19.05	—
—	5.40	19.20	—	ТКЗ „Опарли“	—	6.00	19.00	—
—	5.50	19.30	—	Омур	—	5.50	18.50	—
—	6.10	19.50	—	Вокил	—	5.30	18.30	—
—	6.20	20.09	—	Овен	—	5.20	18.20	—
—	6.30	20.10	—	Черник	—	5.10	18.10	—
—	6.45	20.25	—	Дулово	—	5.00	17.55	—
—	8.30	—	—	Силистра	—	—	16.00	—

Исперих — Дулово

Такса за един пътник в лева													
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
2.00	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
3.20	1.20	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
4.40	2.40	1.60	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
6.00	4.00	3.20	2.00	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
7.60	5.60	4.80	3.60	1.60	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
8.40	6.40	5.20	4.00	2.40	0.80	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
9.20	7.60	6.40	5.20	3.60	2.00	1.20	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
9.60	8.00	6.80	5.60	4.00	2.40	1.60	0.40	—	—	—	—	—	—
10.00	8.40	7.20	6.00	4.40	2.80	2.00	1.60	0.40	—	—	—	—	—
11.20	9.60	8.40	7.20	5.20	4.00	3.20	2.00	1.60	1.20	—	—	—	—
12.00	10.40	9.20	8.00	6.00	4.80	4.00	2.80	2.40	2.00	1.20	—	—	—
12.80	11.20	10.00	8.80	6.80	5.60	4.80	3.60	3.20	2.80	2.00	0.80	—	—
14.00	12.40	11.20	10.00	8.00	6.80	6.00	4.80	4.40	4.00	3.20	2.40	1.60	—
15.20	13.60	12.40	11.20	9.20	8.00	7.20	6.00	5.60	5.20	4.40	3.60	2.80	1.20
10.80	8.80	8.00	6.40	4.90	3.20	2.80	2.00	1.20	0.80	—	—	—	—
12.40	10.40	9.20	8.00	6.40	4.80	4.00	3.20	2.80	2.40	1.60	—	—	—
13.60	11.60	10.80	9.20	7.60	6.00	5.60	4.40	4.00	3.60	2.80	1.60	—	—
16.00	14.00	12.80	11.60	0.60	8.40	7.60	6.40	6.00	5.60	5.20	3.60	2.40	—
16.40	14.40	13.20	12.00	10.00	8.30	8.00	6.80	6.40	6.00	5.60	4.00	2.80	0.40
17.20	15.20	14.40	12.80	11.20	9.60	8.80	8.00	7.60	7.20	6.40	4.80	3.60	1.60
1.20	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
2.00	0.80	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
2.40	1.20	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
3.20	2.40	0.80	1.20	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
4.00	2.20	1.60	2.00	1.20	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
4.80	4.00	3.60	3.20	2.00	0.80	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
5.60	4.60	4.00	3.60	2.40	1.60	0.80	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
6.00	4.80	4.40	4.00	2.80	2.00	1.20	0.40	—	—	—	—	—	—

373. Русе—Тутракан—

Час на отиване		Автостанции и автоспирки	Час на връщане		Ч а с						
18.00	16.00	8.30	Русе	14.50	8.40	7.00	—	—	—	—	—
18.30	16.30	9.00	Мартен	14.25	8.20	6.30	2.40	—	—	—	—
18.40	16.40	9.10	Сандрьово	14.15	8.10	6.20	2.80	0.80	—	—	—
19.00	17.00	9.30	Сливо поле	14.00	7.50	6.00	4.00	2.00	1.60	—	—
19.20	17.20	9.50	Бабово	13.40	7.30	5.40	5.60	3.60	2.80	1.60	—
19.35	17.30	10.00	Гол. Враново	13.30	7.20	5.30	6.40	4.00	3.60	2.40	0.80
19.50	17.40	10.10	Бръшлян	13.20	7.10	5.15	7.20	4.80	4.40	3.20	1.60
20.00	18.00	10.30	Цар Самуил	13.00	6.50	5.00	8.00	5.60	5.20	3.60	2.40
—	18.15	10.50	Нова Черна	12.40	6.35	—	8.40	6.00	4.40	3.20	1.60
—	18.25	11.00	ДЗС „Н. Черна	12.30	6.25	—	9.20	7.20	6.40	5.20	3.60
—	18.35	11.10	Старо село	12.20	6.15	—	9.60	7.60	6.80	5.60	4.00
—	18.45	11.20	ДЗС „Тутракан“	12.10	6.05	—	10.40	8.40	7.60	6.40	4.80
—	19.10	11.40	Тутракан	11.50	5.40	—	11.20	9.20	8.40	7.20	5.60
—	19.40	12.15	Търновци	11.15	5.10	—	13.20	10.80	10.40	8.80	7.60
—	19.55	12.20	Царев Дол	11.10	4.55	—	13.60	11.20	10.80	9.60	8.00
—	20.00	—	Софийци	—	4.50	—	14.40	12.40	11.60	10.40	8.80
—	20.05	—	Черногор	—	4.45	—	14.80	12.80	12.00	10.80	9.20
—	20.25	—	Главиница	—	4.25	—	16.40	14.40	13.60	12.00	10.80
—	20.40	—	Скален Дол	—	4.10	—	16.80	14.80	14.00	12.80	11.20
—	20.50	—	Подлес	—	4.00	—	17.20	15.20	14.40	13.20	11.60
—	12.35	—	Богданци	10.55	—	—	14.40	12.00	11.60	10.80	8.00
—	15.50	—	Ген. Зафирово	10.40	—	—	14.80	12.80	12.20	10.80	9.20
—	13.10	—	Коларово	10.20	—	—	16.00	13.60	13.20	12.00	9.60
—	13.35	—	Нова Понина	9.55	—	—	17.20	14.80	14.40	13.20	11.60
—	13.45	—	Поляна	9.45	—	—	17.60	15.60	14.80	14.00	12.00
—	6.00	—	Добричца	—	17.40	—	—	—	—	—	11.60
—	6.25	14.00	Ситово	9.30	—	17.15	18.80	16.40	16.00	14.40	13.20
—	6.55	14.10	Сребърна	9.20	—	16.45	19.20	16.80	16.40	14.80	13.60
—	7.05	14.30	Татарица	9.00	—	16.35	20.00	18.00	17.60	16.00	14.80
—	7.20	14.40	Айдемир	8.50	—	16.20	20.80	18.40	18.00	16.80	15.20
—	7.40	15.00	Силистра	8.30	—	16.00	22.00	20.00	19.20	18.00	16.40

Подлес—Силистра

за един пътник в лева															
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
0.80	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1.60	1.20	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
2.40	1.60	0.80	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
2.80	2.00	1.20	0.80	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
3.60	2.80	2.40	2.00	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
4.00	3.60	2.80	2.20	1.60	0.80	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
6.00	5.20	4.40	4.00	3.60	2.40	2.00	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
6.40	6.00	4.80	4.40	4.00	2.80	2.40	0.80	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
7.20	6.80	5.60	5.60	4.80	4.00	3.20	1.20	0.40	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
7.60	7.20	6.40	6.00	5.20	4.40	3.60	1.60	0.80	0.40	—	—	—	—	—	—
9.20	8.40	7.20	7.20	6.40	5.60	4.80	2.80	2.40	0.80	0.80	—	—	—	—	—
9.60	9.20	8.40	7.60	6.80	6.40	5.60	3.60	2.80	2.40	2.00	0.80	—	—	—	—
10.00	9.60	8.80	8.40	7.60	6.80	6.00	4.00	3.20	2.80	2.40	1.20	0.40	—	—	—
7.20	6.40	5.60	5.20	4.80	4.20	3.20	1.60	0.80	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
8.00	7.20	6.40	6.00	5.20	4.40	4.00	2.00	1.60	0.80	—	—	—	—	—	—
8.80	8.00	7.20	6.80	6.40	5.20	4.80	3.20	2.40	2.00	1.20	—	—	—	—	—
10.40	9.20	8.80	8.40	7.60	6.40	6.00	4.40	3.60	3.20	2.40	1.60	—	—	—	—
10.80	10.00	9.20	8.80	8.00	6.80	6.40	4.80	4.00	3.60	2.80	2.00	0.80	—	—	—
11.60	10.80	10.00	9.60	8.80	7.60	7.20	5.80	4.80	4.40	3.60	2.80	1.60	1.20	—	—
12.00	11.20	10.40	10.00	9.20	8.40	8.00	6.00	5.60	4.80	4.00	3.20	2.00	1.60	0.80	—
13.20	12.40	11.60	11.20	10.40	9.20	8.80	7.20	6.40	6.00	5.20	4.00	3.20	2.80	1.60	1.20
13.60	13.20	12.00	11.60	10.80	9.60	9.20	7.60	7.20	6.40	5.60	4.80	3.60	3.20	2.40	2.60
14.80	14.40	12.20	12.80	12.50	11.20	10.80	8.80	8.40	7.60	7.20	6.00	4.80	4.40	3.60	3.20

— Балчик*) — Каварна — Спасово

[illegible]

28 Пътеродител

382. Толбухин — Средище — Силистра

Час на отиване	Автоспирки	Час на връщане	Такса за един пътник в лева
17.00	Толбухин	8.30	—
17.30	Ср. Смолиница	8.15	2.00 —
17.40	Миладиновци	8.05	3.20 0.80
18.00	Карапетит	7.40	4.00 2.80 2.00
18.20	Фл. Динково	7.15	6.40 4.00 3.60 1.60
18.40	Хитово	6.45	8.00 6.40 4.80 3.20 1.60
19.00	Коларпи	6.20	9.60 7.60 6.80 4.80 3.60 2.00
19.30	Средище	6.00	11.60 9.20 8.40 6.40 5.20 3.60 2.00
5.00	кл. Стрелково	18.35	1.60
5.20	кл. Светослав	18.25	2.00 0.80
5.30	кл. Войново	18.15	2.80 1.60 0.80
5.40	кл. Гла ан	18.05	3.60 2.40 1.60 1.20
5.55	Багарово	17.45	4.80 3.60 3.20 2.40 1.60
6.15	кл. Сарацимир	17.35	5.60 4.00 3.60 3.20 2.00 0.80
6.25	Силистра	17.00	8.40 7.20 6.80 6.00 5.20 4.00 3.20
6.55			

383. Толбухин — Бенковски — Вратарите

Час на отиване	Автоспирки	Час на връщане	Такса за един пътник в лева
17.30	Толбухин	6.35	—
18.00	Одринци	6.10	2.40
18.10	Долина	6.00	2.80 0.40
18.30	Орлова Могила	5.40	4.00 2.00 1.60
18.45	Владимирово	5.25	5.60 3.20 2.80 1.60
19.15	Бенковски	5.30	6.80 5.60 4.00 2.80 1.60
18.55	Блиници	5.10	6.40 4.00 3.60 2.40 1.20
19.05	Вратарите	5.00	6.80 5.60 4.00 2.80 1.60 0.40

384. Толбухин — Сисово — Блатина

Час на отиване	Автоспирки	Час на връщане	Такса за един пътник в лева
16.00	Толбухин	9.00	—
16.15	Царевци	8.45	1.20
16.30	Ген. Кочев	8.30	2.40 1.60
16.45	Равнец	8.15	4.40 3.20 2.00
17.00	Ген. Тошево	8.00	6.40 4.80 3.20 1.60
17.25	Кардам	7.30	8.40 6.80 5.20 3.60 2.00
17.50	Черново	7.00	10.40 8.80 7.20 5.60 4.00 2.40
18.10	Сисово	6.40	12.40 10.80 9.20 7.60 6.00 4.40
18.40	Бжегово	6.10	14.40 12.80 11.20 9.60 8.00 6.40
19.00	30х Стонов	5.50	16.40 14.80 13.20 11.60 10.00 8.40
19.20	Стени	5.40	18.40 16.80 15.20 13.60 12.00 10.40
19.30	Блатина	5.30	20.40 18.80 17.20 15.60 14.00 12.40

385. Толбухин — Росица

Час на отиване	Автоспирки	Час на връщане	Такса за един пътник в лева
17.00	Толбухин	8.00	—
17.50	Ген. Тошево	7.10	5.20 0.40
18.00	Пастир	7.00	6.40 1.60 1.20
18.10	Светан	6.50	7.60 2.80 2.00 0.80
18.20	Калиново	6.40	8.80 4.00 3.20 1.60 0.80
18.30	Горен калор	6.30	10.00 5.20 4.40 2.80 1.60 0.80
18.45	Ловен калор	6.15	11.20 6.40 5.60 4.00 2.80 1.60
19.00	Косеца	6.00	12.40 7.60 6.80 5.20 4.00 2.80
19.30	Росица	5.30	14.40 10.00 9.20 7.60 6.40 5.20

385. Толбухин — Песни

Час на отиване	Автоспирки	Час на връщане	Такса за един пътник в лева
9.00	Толбухин	14.20	—
10.00	Козодуци	13.50	2.20
10.40	Лисово	13.10	4.40 2.40
11.50	Житница	12.50	6.60 3.60 1.20
11.25	Песни	12.25	8.80 4.80 2.40 1.00

401. Тетевен — гара Роман — Брусен — Десидрен

Час на отиване	Автостанции и автоспирки	Час на връщане	Такса за един пътник в лева
8.00	Тетевен	7.05	7.25
8.17	Полатен	7.12	16.35
8.35	Гложене	6.35	16.20
8.51	Зорница	6.35	16.05
8.59	отк. М. Извор	6.43	15.48
9.15	Ябланица	6.33	15.38
9.26	Шумен	6.20	15.25
9.38	Добрич	15.05	4.80
9.50	Орешево	14.55	5.20
10.03	Белени	14.45	6.00
10.18	Стояновци	14.35	6.40
10.35	гара Роман	14.20	7.00
18.50	Декатлола	9.05	8.80
19.00	Гергиван	9.05	8.80
19.15	Джурово	5.47	4.80
19.25	Тутманци	5.37	4.80
19.35	Хановте	5.20	6.40
19.45	Брусен	5.10	6.80
17.50	Асен	5.00	7.60
17.00	Градешница	6.20	3.20
18.10	Боаза	6.10	2.40
18.25	Блаз	6.00	2.80
18.35	Мил. желязна	5.50	4.80
18.50	Черен мост	5.35	5.20
19.07	Десидрен	5.05	7.20
19.20		4.45	8.40

402. Тетевен — Дивчевото

Час за отиване	Автостанции и автоспирки	Час за връщане	Такса за един пътник в лева
18.00	Тетевен	6.50	—
18.20	Ч. Мост	6.36	1.20
18.30	Недковци	6.20	2.00
18.40	Пеловото	6.10	2.40
18.55	Черни вит	5.55	3.20
19.15	Остриля	5.45	3.60
19.30	Дивчевото	5.30	4.40

403. Ч. Бряг — Садовец

16.10	Ч. Бряг	6.40	—
16.50	Луковит	6.10	2.40
17.15	Радомирици	5.40	4.40
17.35	Ракита	5.15	5.60
17.55	Телиш	4.55	7.20
18.15	Садовец	4.30	8.80

404. Ч. Бряг — Комарево*)

18.00	Ч. Бряг	7.00	—
18.20	Чомаковци	6.45	1.60
18.35	Лепица	6.30	2.40
18.45	Сухатче	6.15	3.20
19.05	Габаре	5.55	4.00
19.30	Тлачене	5.25	6.80
19.45	Комарево	5.15	8.00

405. Тетевен — Рибарица

8.30	Тетевен	12.21	—
9.00	Брезово	12.00	2.40
9.10	Стопанството	12.47	3.20
9.25	Рибарица	11.30	4.00

*) Подържа се — събота, неделя и понеделник.

Час на отиване	Автостанция и автоспирки	Час на връщане	Такса
— 18.00	Червен бряг	11.25	7.10
— 18.35	Луковит	10.55	6.45
— 18.54	Тодоричане	10.40	6.20
— 19.31	Дерманци	10.20	5.50
— 19.49	Лаз, Станево	10.05	5.20
— —	Пещерна спирка	9.55	—
20.00	Пещерна	—	5.10
— —	Бозаза	9.45	—
— —	Български извор	9.35	—
— —	кв. М. Желязна	9.25	—
— —	кв. Пом. Лешница	9.15	—
— —	кв. Лесидрен	9.10	—
5.00	Гол. Желязна	8.25	19.20
5.15	Съево	8.10	19.05
5.30	Борима	7.50	18.45
5.45	Дълбок дол	7.40	18.25
5.55	Кантона	7.30	18.10
6.05	Калешко ханче	7.20	18.00
6.15	Вълчова махала	7.10	18.00
6.30	Троян	7.00	17.50

за един пътник в левя

[illegible]

406. Червен бряг — Орешене —

Час на отиване					Автостанции и автоспирки	Час на връщане				
7.30	8.00	13.30	13.00	16.30	Червен бряг	7.20	10.10	10.50	16.00	16.10
8.10	7.40	14.10	13.40	17.10	Луковит	6.50	9.45	10.20	15.30	15.45
8.30	9.00	14.30	14.00	17.30	Петровене	6.25	9.25	10.00	15.00	15.25
8.40	9.10	14.40	14.10	17.40	Румянцево	6.10	9.15	9.50	14.50	15.15
8.50	9.20	14.50	13.20		Зл. Пашега		9.00	9.30	14.35	15.00
—	—	—	14.30		отк. м. Брестн.		8.45	—	—	—
—	—	—	14.55		Бозза		8.30	—	—	—
—	—	—	15.05		Градешница		8.20	—	—	—
—	—	—	15.15		Асен		8.10	—	—	—
—	—	—	15.30		Гложене		7.55	—	—	—
—	—	—	15.45		Полатен		7.35	—	—	—
—	—	—	16.00		Тетевен		7.15	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	18.10	Карлуково	5.50	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	18.35	Бегенши	5.30	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	18.50	Орешене	5.20	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	19.00	Багулци	5.10	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	19.10	Добревци	5.00	—	—	14.15	—
9.10	—	—	—	—	Ябланица	—	—	—	14.00	—
9.40	—	—	—	—	Деветядола	—	—	—	13.35	—
9.50	—	—	—	—	Гергов хан	—	—	—	13.25	—
10.00	—	—	—	—	Джурово	—	—	—	13.15	—
10.15	—	—	—	—	Тутманци	—	—	—	13.05	—
10.25	—	—	—	—	Хановете	—	—	—	12.55	—
10.35	—	—	—	—	откл. Лопян	—	—	—	12.50	—
10.40	—	—	—	—	Лъга	—	—	—	12.35	—
10.55	—	—	—	—	откл. София	—	—	—	12.20	—
11.05	—	—	—	—	Етрополе	—	—	—	12.00	—
11.15	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

Тетевен — Етрополе — Добревици

Такса за един пътник в лева														
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
2.40	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
3.20	1.20	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
4.00	1.60	0.80	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
4.40	2.40	1.60	1.20	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
5.20	3.20	2.40	1.60	0.80	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
6.00	4.00	3.20	2.40	1.60	1.20	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
6.40	4.40	3.60	2.80	2.00	1.60	0.40	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
6.80	4.80	4.00	3.60	2.40	2.00	1.20	0.40	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
8.40	6.40	5.20	5.20	4.00	2.80	2.00	1.60	1.20	—	—	—	—	—	—
9.20	7.20	5.40	5.60	4.80	3.60	2.80	2.40	2.00	1.20	—	—	—	—	—
10.40	8.40	7.20	6.80	6.00	5.20	4.00	3.60	3.10	2.40	1.20	—	—	—	—
5.60	3.20	2.40	1.60	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
7.20	4.80	4.00	3.20	2.00	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
8.00	5.60	4.80	4.00	2.40	0.80	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
8.80	6.40	5.60	4.80	3.20	1.60	0.80	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
9.60	7.20	6.40	5.60	4.00	2.40	1.60	0.80	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
6.40	4.00	3.20	2.80	2.00	1.20	2.40	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
7.20	4.80	4.00	3.60	2.80	2.00	0.80	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
8.00	5.60	4.80	4.00	3.60	2.40	1.20	0.80	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
8.00	6.00	4.80	4.40	3.60	2.80	2.00	1.20	0.80	—	—	—	—	—	—
8.40	6.80	4.60	5.20	4.40	3.60	2.40	0.60	1.20	0.80	—	—	—	—	—
8.80	6.80	4.60	5.60	4.80	4.00	2.80	2.00	1.60	1.20	0.40	—	—	—	—
9.20	7.20	6.00	5.60	4.80	4.00	2.80	2.00	2.00	1.20	0.80	0.40	—	—	—
10.00	8.00	6.80	6.40	5.60	4.80	4.40	2.80	2.80	2.40	1.60	1.20	1.20	—	—
10.80	8.40	7.60	6.80	6.00	5.20	4.40	3.20	3.20	2.80	2.40	2.00	1.60	0.80	—
11.20	9.20	8.00	7.60	6.80	6.00	5.20	4.00	4.00	3.60	2.80	2.40	2.40	1.20	0.80

Павликени — Севлиево — Горско

Час на отиване					Автостанции и автоспирки	Час на
7.25	7.00	9.00	16.00	18.10	Павликени	6.45 8.30
—	7.27	—	—	18.38	Димча	6.20 8.07
7.52	7.40	9.33	16.30	19.—	Сухиндол	6.— 7.50
—	—	9.47	—	19.12	Иванковец	5.43 —
—	—	9.57	—	19.24	Вала	5.33 —
—	—	10.10	—	19.50	Крамолин	5.25 —
—	—	10.31	—	—	Агатово	—
—	—	10.52	—	—	Мал. Вършец	—
—	—	11.19	—	—	Каитона	—
—	—	11.28	—	—	Кормянско	—
—	—	11.36	—	—	Откл. Раховците	—
—	—	11.50	—	—	Севлиево	—
—	—	—	—	20.10	Горско Сливово	5.00 —
8.09	—	—	16.47	—	Кр. Градище	—
8.19	—	—	16.59	—	Бяла река	—
8.24	—	—	17.05	—	Язовир „Ал. Стамболийски“	—

422. Севлиево — Коевци

Час на отиване	Автостанции и автоспирки	Час на връщане	Такса за един пътник в лева				
18.—	Севлиево	7.—	—	—	—	—	—
18.11	Откл. Раховците	6.52	0.80	—	—	—	—
18.20	Крамолин	6.43	1.60	0.40	—	—	—
18.27	Агатово	6.33	2.—	0.80	0.40	—	—
18.58	Малък Вършец	6.08	3.60	2.40	2.—	1.60	—
19.17	Агатово	5.45	4.80	3.60	3.20	2.80	1.60
19.50	Крамолин	5.25	6.—	5.20	4.80	4.40	3.20
20.—	Коевци	5.—	6.80	6.—	5.60	5.20	4.—

423. Севлиево — Младен

Час на отиване	Автостанции и автоспирки	Час на връщане	Такса за един пътник в лева				
18.—	Севлиево	7.05	—	—	—	—	—
18.40	Крушево	6.35	—	1.60	—	—	—
19.15	Младен	6.—	—	3.20	—	—	1.60

Сливово — Язовир „Ал. Стамболийски“

връщане	Такса за един пътник в лева				
15.20 9.35 18.15	—	—	—	—	—
—	2.—	—	—	—	—
14.52 9.10 17.50	3.60	1.60	—	—	—
14.33 — —	4.40	2.40	1.20	—	—
14.23 — —	5.20	3.20	2.—	0.80	—
14.15 — —	6.—	4.—	2.80	1.60	0.80
13.51 — —	6.40	4.40	3.60	3.20	2.40
13.30 — —	7.60	5.60	3.80	4.40	4.—
12.57 — —	8.40	6.40	6.—	5.60	5.20
12.50 — —	9.20	7.20	6.40	6.—	5.60
12.41 — —	9.60	7.60	7.20	6.80	6.—
12.30 — —	10.40	8.40	7.60	7.20	6.40
—	5.—	6.—	4.80	3.60	2.80
— 8.49 17.30	4.40	2.80	1.60	—	—
— 8.37 17.18	5.20	3.60	2.40	0.80	—
— 8.30 17.10	5.40	4.—	2.80	1.20	0.40

163. Михайловград — Мала Кутловица

Час на отиване	Автостанции и автоспирки	Час на връщане	Такса				
13.—	Мих. читалището	7.28	13.30	18.14	—	—	—
13.04	ГНС	7.26	14.28	18.12	—	—	—
13.07	Трафикост	7.24	14.23	18.07	—	—	—
13.10	Моста	7.19	14.19	18.04	—	—	—
13.12	Мала Кутловица	7.16	14.16	18.—	—	—	—

424. Севлиево — Търново

Час на отиване					Автостанции и автоспирки	Час на връщане		
—	7.30	—	13.—	4.—	Севлиево	11.30	21.30	—
—	7.40	—	13.10	4.10	Богатово	11.22	21.17	—
—	7.52	—	13.20	4.25	Идишево	11.10	21.07	—
—	8.10	—	13.40	4.45	Кална Кория	10.52	20.47	—
—	8.27	—	13.50	5.05	Ново село	10.38	20.27	—
—	8.40	—	14.—	5.20	Балван	10.25	20.17	—
—	8.54	—	14.05	5.25	Пушево	10.08	20.07	—
—	9.00	—	14.20	5.35	Момин сбор	10.—	19.54	—
—	9.11	—	14.30	5.45	Леденик	9.51	19.39	—
6.20	9.30	16.00	14.40	6.20	Търново	9.30	19.20	19.05
6.40	—	16.20	—	—	Самоводене	8.30	—	18.45
7.00	—	16.40	—	—	Ресен	8.12	—	18.25
7.31	—	17.10	—	—	Градина	7.50	—	17.55
7.45	—	17.25	—	—	Полски Сеновец	7.20	—	17.40
8.10	—	17.50	—	—	П. Тръмбеш	7.13	—	17.10
—	—	18.00	—	—	Климентово	6.46	—	—
—	—	18.10	—	—	Иванча	6.38	—	—
—	—	18.30	—	—	Обединение	6.27	—	—
—	4.30	18.45	—	—	Д. Липница	6.11	—	—
—	4.40	18.55	—	—	Г. Липница	5.55	20.20	—
—	4.52	19.05	—	—	Патреш	5.42	20.10	—
—	5.10	19.20	—	—	Павликени	5.29	19.55	—
8.35	—	—	—	—	Страхилово	5.20	19.35	16.45
9.00	—	—	—	—	Павел	—	—	16.20
9.28	—	—	—	—	Х. Димитрово	—	—	15.50
9.45	—	—	—	—	ДЗС Сокол	—	—	15.35
10.05	—	—	—	—	Царевец	—	—	15.20
10.20	—	—	—	—	Свищов	—	—	15.00

— П. Тръмбеш — Свищов

Такса за един пътник в лена											
17.—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
16.50	0.80	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
16.40	2.—	1.20	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
16.20	3.60	2.80	2.—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
16.06	4.80	4.—	3.20	1.60	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
15.57	5.60	4.80	4.—	2.40	0.80	—	—	—	—	—	—
15.45	6.80	6.—	5.20	3.60	2.—	1.20	—	—	—	—	—
15.35	7.20	6.40	5.60	4.—	2.80	2.—	0.80	—	—	—	—
15.30	8.40	7.60	6.40	4.80	3.60	2.80	2.—	1.20	—	—	—
15.00	10.—	9.20	8.—	6.40	5.20	4.40	3.60	2.80	2.—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	2.—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	3.20	1.60	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	5.20	3.60	2.—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	6.—	4.40	3.20	1.20	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	8.—	6.40	4.80	3.20	2.—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	8.40	6.80	5.20	3.60	2.40	0.40	—	—	—	—	—
—	9.20	7.60	6.40	4.40	3.60	1.60	1.20	—	—	—	—
—	10.40	8.80	7.20	5.60	4.40	2.40	2.—	1.20	—	—	—
—	11.60	10.—	8.40	6.80	5.60	4.—	3.20	2.10	1.60	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.80	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2.40	1.60
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4.00	3.20
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1.60	—
—	10.80	8.80	7.20	5.20	4.00	2.00	—	—	—	—	—
—	12.80	10.80	9.20	6.80	6.00	3.60	2.00	—	—	—	—
—	15.60	13.60	12.00	10.00	8.80	6.40	4.80	3.20	—	—	—
—	18.40	16.40	14.80	12.80	11.60	9.20	7.60	5.60	3.20	—	—
—	20.00	18.00	16.40	14.40	13.20	10.80	9.20	7.20	4.40	2.00	—

Паскалевец — Сломер

[illegible]

6.10	—	16.—	Павликена	7.25	17.15	—	—	
6.80	—	16.20	Дъскот	7.07	16.57	—	2.00	—
6.45	—	16.35	Паскалевце	6.50	16.40	—	3.60	1.60

—	19.00	—	Павликини	6.00	—				
	19.15		Откл. Патреш	5.45	1.60	—			
	19.30	—	Батак	5.21	2.80	1.60	—		
	19.40		Караиесен	5.10	3.60	2.40	0.80	—	
	19.50	—	Сломер	4.50	4.40	3.20	2.00	0.80	—

428. Габрово — Казанлък

Час на отпаване	Автостанции и автоспирки	Час на връщане	Такса за един пътник в лева
9.—	Габрово	16.50	—
9.10	Палаузово	10.42	0.80
9.26	Любова	16.30	2.—
9.41	Манастир	16.15	3.20
10.40	Спасителен дом	13.50	4.—
11.17	Шипка	14.30	7.20
11.33	Крън	14.15	9.30
11.55	Казанлък	13.50	10.40

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429. Лъгът — Габрово

Час на отпаване	Автостанции и автоспирки	Час на връщане	Такса за един пътник в лева
5.00	Лъгът	20.05	—
4.07	Угорелци	20.—	0.40
5.13	Валеши	19.53	0.80
5.22	Тумбало	19.44	1.60
5.40	Степан	19.32	2.40
5.49	Дочка	19.04	3.20
6.—	Батосево	18.52	4.—
6.07	ДП „М.Палаузов“	18.42	4.40
6.20	Горна Росица	18.30	5.20
6.32	Яворец	18.17	6.—
6.42	Драгановци	18.07	6.80
6.54	Железния мост	17.55	7.60
7.04	Куката	17.44	8.40
7.15	Габрово	17.30	9.20

430. Севлиево — Габрово — Кръвник

Час на отпаване	Автостанции и автоспирки	Час на връщане	Такса за един пътник в лева
7.20	18.—	6.40	11.55
7.31	18.11	6.33	11.42
7.47	18.28	6.17	11.28
7.59	10.40	11.16	14.47
8.09	10.50	11.06	13.37
8.21	11.02	10.54	13.25
8.32	11.15	10.42	13.13
8.45	11.25	10.—	13.—
—	18.45	6.03	11.55
—	18.55	5.57	11.42
—	19.07	5.46	11.28
—	19.40	5.37	11.16
—	19.57	5.15	11.06
—	20.10	5.—	11.—

431. Севлиево — Габрово — Козирог

Час на отпаване	Автостанции и автоспирки	Час на връщане	Такса за един пътник в лева
7.20	Севлиево	17.30	—
7.30	Сърбит	17.10	1.60
7.45	К. Гърново	17.05	2.—
8.00	Повня дол	16.53	3.20
8.37	Козирог	16.20	4.40
8.55	Ветрово	15.58	5.60
9.08	Разновци	15.10	6.80
9.20	Габрово	15.30	7.60

29 Пътеводител

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441 Елена — Манастир

Час на отиване				Автомобили и автомобилисти	Час на връщане			
6.40	19.10	16.20	19.00	Елена	7.50	7.20	7.00	18.35
6.50	19.20	16.30	19.30	Руховци	7.15	7.10	6.45	18.20
7.00	19.30	16.40	19.40	Мариян	7.05	7.00	6.35	18.10
7.10	19.40	16.50	19.50	Чакали	6.55	6.50	5.25	18.00
—	—	17.00	20.00	Палици	6.35	6.40	6.15	17.50
7.30	20.00	17.10	20.10	Довери	6.35	6.30	—	—
7.50	20.20	17.30	20.30	Боброво	6.25	6.20	6.00	17.30
—	—	—	20.40	Константин	6.05	6.00	5.40	17.10
8.10	20.50	—	20.50	Откл. Крумчовци	5.50	—	—	—
—	—	—	21.00	Тозлу Алан	5.40	—	5.20	16.50
—	—	—	21.10	ДЗС „Г. Алан“	5.35	—	—	—
—	—	—	21.30	Откл. Кипилово	5.30	—	—	—
—	—	—	21.50	Ст. Река	5.20	—	—	—
8.40	—	—	—	Кипилово	5.00	—	—	—
8.50	—	—	—	Стара Река	—	—	—	16.20
9.30	—	—	—	Варниците	—	—	—	16.00
10.00	—	—	—	Табелите	—	—	—	15.30
11.00	—	—	—	Спасителен дом	—	—	—	15.00
—	—	—	—	Сливен	—	—	—	14.00
—	—	17.45	—	Глоговец	—	5.35	—	—
—	—	18.00	—	Чаканци	—	5.20	—	—
—	—	18.10	—	Стеврек	—	5.00	—	—
—	—	18.20	—	Старчище	—	4.40	—	—
—	—	18.50	—	Крушоллак	—	4.30	—	—
—	21.00	—	—	Ръчаница	—	—	5.10	—
—	21.10	—	—	Берикци	—	—	5.00	—
—	21.20	—	—	Стрелци	—	—	4.40	—

Сливен — Стрелци — Крушоллак

Такса за един пътник в лева															
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1.60	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
2.40	0.80	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
2.80	1.60	0.80	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
3.20	2.00	1.20	0.80	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
3.60	2.40	2.00	1.20	0.80	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
4.00	2.80	2.40	1.60	1.20	0.40	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
5.60	4.00	3.60	2.80	2.40	2.00	1.60	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
6.80	5.20	4.80	4.00	3.60	2.80	2.80	1.20	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
7.00	5.60	5.20	4.40	4.00	3.60	3.20	2.00	3.60	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
8.00	6.40	6.00	5.20	4.80	4.40	4.00	2.80	1.60	0.80	—	—	—	—	—	—
8.40	7.20	6.40	5.60	5.20	4.80	4.40	3.20	2.00	1.60	0.80	—	—	—	—	—
9.60	8.00	7.20	6.80	6.40	5.60	5.20	4.00	2.80	2.40	2.00	1.60	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
8.40	7.90	6.40	6.00	5.20	—	—	4.40	3.20	—	1.60	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
9.40	10.40	9.60	9.20	8.40	—	—	7.60	6.40	—	4.80	3.20	—	—	—	—
13.60	12.00	11.20	10.80	10.40	—	—	9.20	9.00	—	6.40	4.80	2.00	—	—	—
18.40	17.20	16.40	16.00	15.20	—	—	14.40	13.20	—	11.20	10.00	6.80	5.20	—	—
7.60	6.00	5.60	4.80	4.40	3.60	3.20	2.00	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
8.40	6.80	6.40	5.60	5.20	4.40	4.00	2.80	0.80	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
9.20	7.60	7.20	6.40	6.00	5.20	4.80	3.60	2.00	1.20	—	—	—	—	—	—
10.00	8.40	8.00	7.20	6.80	6.00	5.60	4.40	2.80	2.00	0.80	—	—	—	—	—
10.80	9.20	8.80	8.00	7.60	6.80	6.40	5.20	3.60	2.80	1.60	1.20	—	—	—	—
8.00	6.40	6.00	5.20	4.80	—	—	4.00	2.80	—	0.80	—	—	—	—	—
8.80	2.20	6.80	6.00	5.60	—	—	4.80	3.60	—	1.60	0.80	—	—	—	—
10.20	8.40	7.60	7.80	6.40	—	—	5.60	4.40	—	2.80	2.00	1.60	—	—	—

442 Елена—гара Златарица—Търново—Училище

Час на отиране	Автостанции и автоспирки	Час на връщане	Такса за един пътник в лева			
18.50 9.00 5.00	Елена	19.25 6.00 11.30	—	—	—	—
19.10 9.20 5.20	Хачето	19.10 5.45 11.15	3.20	—	—	—
19.40 9.50 6.00	с. Златарица	18.35 5.10 10.40	3.60	—	—	—
19.50 10.00 6.15	гара Златарица	18.20 5.00 10.30	6.40	3.20	2.80	1.60
—	Мердана	18.00	7.20	4.00	3.60	1.60
—	Драгичево	17.40	8.40	5.20	4.80	2.80
—	Шереметья	17.25	10.00	6.80	6.40	4.00
15.00 8.00 7.45	Търново	17.00 9.45 16.45	10.00	—	—	—
15.15 8.15	Дебелец	9.30 16.30	1.60	—	—	—
15.20 8.20	кл. Маноя	9.20 16.20	1.60	0.40	2.00	1.60
15.45 8.45	Училище	9.00 16.00	4.00	2.40	2.00	1.60
—	Елена	18.00	—	—	—	—
8.00	Елена	17.45	1.20	—	—	—
8.20	Юковци	17.30	1.60	0.80	—	—
8.40	Марини	16.50	4.00	3.20	2.40	—
9.20	Птиково	16.20	5.20	4.40	4.00	1.60
9.40	Търново	16.00	6.40	5.60	4.80	2.80
10.00	Елена—Дрента	5.45	1.60	—	—	—
18.00	Новачкини	5.35	2.40	0.80	—	—
18.15	Раздела	5.25	2.80	1.60	0.80	—
18.25	Равна	5.15	4.60	2.40	2.00	1.20
18.35	Тодевци	5.05	4.40	3.20	2.80	1.60
18.45	Смесито	4.50	5.20	3.60	3.20	1.60
19.00	Елба	4.40	6.00	4.40	4.00	3.20
19.10	Дрента	4.30	6.00	4.40	4.00	3.20
19.20						0.80

451 Троян—Шипкови Баи—Черни Осъм

Час на отиране	Автостанции и автоспирки	Час на връщане	Такса за един пътник в лева			
—	Троян	6.10	—	—	—	—
17.50	Бели Осъм	5.50	—	2.00	—	—
18.10	Терзийско	5.40	—	3.60	1.60	—
18.25	мах. Д. Шипково	5.30	—	4.00	2.40	0.80
18.35	Шипково	5.20	—	4.40	2.80	1.20
18.50	Шипк. Баи	5.00	—	4.80	3.20	2.00
19.00	Троян	7.10 14.20 19.05	—	—	—	—
5.15 12.00 17.15	Санаториум	7.05 14.15 19.00	0.40	—	—	—
5.25 12.05 17.20	Лива десто	7.00 14.10 18.55	1.20	0.80	—	—
5.35 12.15 17.30	Кантопа	6.55 14.05 18.50	2.00	1.60	0.40	—
5.40 12.20 17.35	Мах. Кънчевска	6.50 14.00 18.45	2.40	2.00	0.40	—
5.45 12.25 17.40	Мах. Драганска	6.45 13.55 18.40	2.40	2.00	0.40	—
5.50 12.40 17.45	„В. Червенков“	6.40 13.50 18.35	2.40	2.00	0.80	0.40
5.55 12.35 17.50	Съвета Орешак	6.35 13.45 18.30	2.40	2.00	0.80	0.40
6.00 12.40 17.55	Монастира	6.30 13.40 18.25	2.80	2.40	1.60	1.20
6.05 12.45 18.00	Мах. Михалча	6.25 13.35 18.20	3.20	2.80	2.00	1.60
6.10 12.50 18.05	Черни Осъм	6.20 13.30 18.15	3.60	3.20	2.40	2.00
6.15 12.55 18.10						1.60
						0.80
						0.40

452. Троян—Видима—

Час на отиване				Автостанции и автоспирки	Час на връщане			
18.00	18.00	12.00	7.00	Троян	17.20	15.45	6.30	6.30
18.15	18.15	12.15	7.15	Ливадето	17.05	15.35	6.15	6.10
18.20	18.20	12.20	7.25	Орешака	16.55	15.30	6.00	6.05
18.35	18.35	12.35	7.35	Цветешки	16.40	15.20	5.55	5.55
18.45	18.40	12.40	7.50	Беров мост	16.30	15.05	5.45	5.40
—	18.50	13.00	—	Гумошник	—	14.55	5.35	—
—	19.00	13.10	—	Велчево	—	14.45	5.25	—
—	19.10	13.20	—	Скандалото	—	14.35	5.15	—
—	19.20	13.30	—	Салапините	—	14.25	5.05	—
—	19.30	13.35	—	Зна река	—	14.20	4.55	—
—	—	13.45	—	откл. Зна Река	—	14.10	—	—
—	—	13.50	—	Видима	—	14.00	—	—
—	19.40	—	—	Ново село	—	—	4.40	—
—	19.50	—	—	Острец	—	—	4.30	—
19.10	—	—	8.05	Дебнево	16.15	—	—	5.20
19.30	—	—	—	Врабеве	—	—	—	5.00
—	—	—	8.15	Берицево	16.05	—	—	—
—	—	—	8.35	Градница	15.50	—	—	—
—	—	—	8.45	кл. Хирево	15.35	—	—	—
—	—	—	9.00	Сенник	15.20	—	—	—
—	—	—	9.20	Севлиево	15.00	—	—	—

Севлиево—Врабеве

Такса за един пътник в лева									
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1.60	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
2.00	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
3.20	1.20	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
4.00	2.00	1.20	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
4.00	2.40	2.00	0.40	—	—	—	—	—	—
4.40	2.80	2.40	0.80	0.40	—	—	—	—	—
4.80	3.20	3.20	1.20	1.20	0.40	—	—	—	—
5.20	3.60	3.20	2.00	1.60	1.20	0.80	—	—	—
5.60	4.00	3.60	2.40	2.00	1.60	1.20	0.80	—	—
6.00	4.40	4.40	2.80	2.40	2.00	1.60	0.80	0.40	—
6.80	5.20	4.00	3.60	3.20	2.80	2.40	1.60	1.60	0.80
6.40	4.80	4.80	2.80	2.80	2.00	1.60	1.20	0.80	—
7.20	5.60	2.40	4.00	3.60	3.20	2.80	2.00	2.00	1.20
5.20	3.60	4.40	1.20	—	—	—	—	—	—
7.20	5.20	3.60	3.20	2.00	—	—	—	—	—
6.00	4.40	3.60	2.40	0.80	—	—	—	—	—
7.60	5.60	4.80	3.60	2.00	—	1.20	—	—	—
8.40	6.80	5.60	4.40	2.80	—	2.00	1.20	—	—
9.60	7.60	6.80	5.60	4.00	—	3.20	2.00	1.20	—
11.20	9.60	8.40	7.00	5.20	—	4.40	3.20	2.40	1.60

461. Плевен — Тетевен —

Час на отиване		Автостанции и автоспирки	Час на връщане			
—	16.30	13.—	Плевен	11.—	8.10	—
—	16.55	13.25	Ясен	10.40	7.55	—
—	17.25	13.55	Крушовица	10.10	7.25	—
—	17.55	14.25	Саловец	9.40	7.00	—
—	18.15	14.45	Отклон. Бежаново	9.20	6.35	—
—	18.45	15.10	Ъглен	8.55	6.10	—
—	19.—	15.35	Дерманци	8.30	5.50	—
—	—	15.50	Л. Станево	8.10	—	—
—	—	16.05	Пещерна	8.—	—	—
—	—	16.20	Боаза	7.40	—	—
—	—	16.25	Градешница	7.30	—	—
—	—	16.35	Асен	7.20	—	—
—	—	16.55	Гложене	7.10	—	—
—	—	17.10	Полатен	6.50	—	—
8.30	—	17.40	Тетевен	6.30	—	12.25
8.40	—	18.05	Василево	6.—	—	12.10
9.—	—	18.25	Брезово	5.50	—	12.—
9.05	—	18.40	Вежен	5.40	—	11.55
9.10	—	18.50	Стопанството	5.30	—	11.45
9.25	—	19.—	Рибарица	5.20	—	11.30
—	19.30	—	Угърчин	—	5.—	—

Рибарица — Угърчин

Такса за един пътник—лева														
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1.60	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
3.20	2.—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
4.80	3.60	1.60	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
6.—	4.80	3.20	1.60	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
6.80	5.60	4.—	2.—	0.80	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
7.60	6.—	4.40	2.40	1.20	0.80	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
8.—	6.80	4.80	3.60	2.—	1.20	0.40	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
8.80	7.20	5.60	4.—	2.80	2.40	1.20	0.80	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
10.—	8.40	6.80	5.20	4.—	3.20	2.—	1.60	1.20	—	—	—	—	—	—
11.60	10.—	8.40	6.80	5.20	4.40	2.80	2.40	2.—	1.20	—	—	—	—	—
12.80	11.60	9.60	8.—	6.80	6.—	4.—	3.60	3.20	2.40	1.20	—	—	—	—
13.60	12.40	10.40	8.80	7.60	6.80	4.80	4.40	4.00	2.80	1.60	0.40	—	—	—
13.20	13.60	12.—	10.40	9.20	8.40	7.60	7.20	6.40	5.20	4.00	2.40	0.40	—	—
16.—	14.—	12.40	11.20	9.60	8.80	8.20	7.60	6.80	5.60	4.40	2.80	0.40	0.40	—
16.00	14.40	12.80	10.80	10.—	9.20	8.60	7.60	7.20	5.60	4.80	3.20	0.80	0.80	0.40
16.80	15.60	13.60	12.—	10.80	10.—	9.20	8.80	8.—	6.80	5.60	4.00	2.—	1.20	1.20
8.—	6.80	4.80	3.20	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

463. Плевен—Крушовене—

Час на отиване		Автостанция и автоспирки	Час на връщане	
18.00	17.30	Плевен	7.35	7.10
17.40	18.10	Д. Митрополия	7.00	6.40
18.10	18.40	Тръстеник	6.30	6.15
18.40	19.10	Оряховица	6.00	5.40
18.50	—	откл. Брегаре	—	5.30
19.00	—	ДЗЗ „Брегаре“	—	5.20
—	19.35	Брегаре	5.40	—
19.20	—	Крушовене	—	5.00
—	19.45	Ставерци	5.20	—
—	20.00	Гостиля	5.00	—
—	17.00	Плевен	7.30	—
—	17.25	Ясен	7.05	—
—	17.40	Д. Дъбник	6.50	—
—	18.10	Г. Дъбник	6.25	—
—	18.45	Писарево	5.50	—
—	19.15	Малатия	5.30	—
—	19.40	Д. Луковит	5.00	—

464. Плевен—

16.30	Плевен	7.50
16.55	Гривица	7.30
17.35	Тотлебен	6.50
17.55	Обнова	6.35
18.20	Българене	6.10
18.30	Малчика	6.00
18.35	Аспарухово	5.50
19.00	гара Левски	5.40
19.20	Асеновци	4.15
19.30	Летница	5.05
19.40	кл. Крушовица	4.55
20.00	Горско Сливово	4.30

Гостиля—Д. Луковит

Такса за един пътник в лева									
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
2.80	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
4.00	1.60	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
6.80	4.40	2.80	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
7.60	5.20	3.60	0.80	—	—	—	—	—	—
8.80	6.00	4.00	1.60	0.80	—	—	—	—	—
8.00	5.60	4.00	1.20	—	—	—	—	—	—
9.20	6.80	5.20	2.80	2.00	1.60	—	—	—	—
8.80	6.40	4.80	2.00	1.20	—	—	—	—	—
10.00	7.60	6.40	3.20	2.40	1.20	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
2.00	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
3.20	1.60	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
4.80	3.20	1.60	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
6.80	5.20	3.60	2.00	—	—	—	—	—	—
8.00	6.40	4.80	3.20	1.60	—	—	—	—	—
10.00	8.00	6.40	4.80	3.20	2.00	—	—	—	—

Горско Сливово

—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
2.00	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
5.20	3.60	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
6.80	5.60	2.00	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
8.40	6.40	3.20	2.00	—	—	—	—	—	—
9.60	7.60	4.40	3.20	1.20	—	—	—	—	—
10.00	8.00	4.80	4.40	1.60	0.80	—	—	—	—
10.80	8.80	5.60	4.80	2.40	1.60	1.20	—	—	—
12.00	10.00	6.80	5.60	3.60	2.80	2.40	1.60	—	—
12.80	10.80	7.60	6.40	4.40	3.60	2.80	2.00	0.80	—
13.20	11.20	8.00	6.80	4.80	4.00	3.60	2.80	1.60	0.80
15.20	12.80	9.60	8.40	6.40	6.00	5.60	4.80	3.60	2.80
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

466. Плевен—Свищов—

Час на отиване			Автостанции и автоспирки	Час на връщане		
—	16.00	8.00	Плевен	16.00	8.10	11.30
12.30	18.30	10.30	Никопол	13.30	5.45	8.50
15.35		15.30	Свищов	8.50		8.10
16.05		16.05	Вардим	8.10		7.40
16.40		16.40	Караманово	7.40		7.20
17.00		17.00	Пиперково	7.15		7.00
17.20		17.20	Ценово	6.45		6.50
17.30		17.25	сп. Д. Студена	6.40		6.30
17.50		—	гара Бяла	6.20		6.20
17.55		17.40	ДЗС Бяла	6.05		6.15
18.20		18.20	Бяла			6.05
18.45			Петоклад			5.30
18.55			Босилковци			5.20
19.00			сп. Бистренци			5.15
19.10			Копривен			5.05
19.30			Върбовка			4.40
19.40			Бойка			4.30
	15.00	7.00	Плевен	17.10	10.40	—
	15.25	7.25	Гривица	16.55	10.15	—
	16.00	8.05	Тотлебен	16.40	9.45	—
	16.15	8.25	Обнова	16.10	9.40	—
	16.35	8.45	Българене	15.50	9.20	—
	17.00	9.10	Стижарово	15.35	8.50	—
	17.15	9.30	Божорлук	15.20	8.35	—
	17.30	9.50	гара Ореш	15.00	8.20	—
	17.45	10.20	ДЗС Жилища	14.50	8.05	—
	17.50	10.25	ДЗС „Сталин“	14.45	8.00	—
	18.00	10.40	Свищов	14.30	7.50	—
	19.50		Вардим		6.10	—
	20.15		ДЗС „Дунав“		5.15	—
	20.25		Новград		5.25	—

Бяла—Бойка

Такса за един пътник в лева													
—													
—													
2.40	—												
4.40	2.40	—											
6.00	3.60	1.60	—										
7.60	5.20	3.20	1.60	—									
8.00	7.20	3.60	2.00	0.40	—								
9.20	8.40	4.80	3.20	2.00	1.60	—							
10.40	9.60	6.00	4.40	3.20	2.80	1.60	—						
12.40	11.60	8.00	6.40	5.20	4.80	3.20	1.60	—					
12.80	12.00	8.40	6.80	5.60	5.20	3.60	2.00	0.80	—				
12.80	12.00	8.40	6.80	5.60	5.20	3.60	2.00	2.00	1.60	—			
14.80	14.00	10.40	8.80	7.60	7.20	5.60	4.00	2.40	2.40	2.00	—		
16.40	15.60	12.00	10.40	9.20	8.80	7.20	5.60	4.00	4.00	3.60	2.00	—	
17.20	16.40	12.80	11.20	10.35	9.50	7.90	6.10	4.30	4.30	4.30	2.50	1.20	
—													
2.00	—												
5.20	3.60	—											
6.80	5.60	2.00	—										
8.40	6.40	3.20	2.00	—									
10.40	8.40	5.20	4.00	2.40	—								
11.60	9.60	6.00	4.80	3.20	1.20	—							
12.80	11.20	7.60	6.00	4.40	2.80	2.00	—						
14.00	12.40	8.80	7.20	5.60	4.00	3.20	1.20	—					
14.40	12.80	9.20	7.60	6.00	4.40	3.60	1.60	0.40	—				
15.60	13.60	10.00	8.40	7.20	5.60	4.00	2.80	2.00	0.40	—			
17.60	16.00	12.40	10.80	9.20	7.20	6.40	4.80	2.80	2.40	2.40	—		
18.40	16.80	13.20	12.60	10.00	8.00	7.20	5.60	3.60	3.20	3.20	0.80	—	
19.60	18.00	14.40	13.20	11.60	9.20	8.40	6.80	4.40	4.00	4.00	2.40	1.80	

467. Плевен — Беглеж — Драгана — Бялг. извор — Ловеч — Пом. Лешница

Час на отиране	Автостанции и автоспирки	Час на връщане	Такса за един пътник в лева
17.00	Плевен	7.25	—
17.20	Брестове	7.10	1.00
17.30	Тодорово	7.05	2.00
17.50	Горгалово	6.50	3.20
18.30	Беглеж	6.10	6.00
—	Катунец	8.00	4.00
—	ка. Каленик	9.20	6.00
—	ка. Орляне	10.00	8.00
—	Стояново	10.20	9.00
—	Гозлища	11.20	11.00
—	Ловеч	12.40	12.00
18.00	Ловеч	7.50	—
18.20	Извор	7.15	6.30
18.30	Соколово	6.55	6.20
18.40	Кирк. махала	6.40	6.00
19.00	ка. Микре Уг.	6.30	5.50
19.10	Ферма ДЗС	6.15	5.30
19.30	Угърчин	5.20	—
17.55	Микре	5.00	—
18.25	Синот	6.05	—
18.30	Слащица	5.20	—
18.40	ка. Пом. Лешница	5.15	—
19.00	Пом. Лешница	5.00	—
19.20	Беганово	5.30	—
—	Драгана	5.00	9.60

Автолинии: Берковица — Бистрилица
Бургас — Орханово

Час на отиране	Автостанции и автоспирки	Час на връщане	Такса за един пътник — лева
17.00	Берковица	6.30	—
17.30	Комарево	6.00	2.00
17.45	Боровци	5.45	2.80
18.00	сп. Живовци	5.30	4.00
18.10	Калиманица	5.20	4.80
18.20	Гаганица	5.10	5.60
18.30	Бистрилица	5.00	6.40
17.00	Бургас	8.20	—
17.20	Меден рудник	8.00	1.60
17.35	Черни връх	7.45	2.80
17.50	Константиново	7.30	3.60
18.05	Тръстиково	7.15	4.80
18.20	Суватите	7.00	5.60
18.30	Русокастро	6.55	6.40
19.00	Суходол	6.20	8.40
19.20	Орханово	6.00	9.20

Автолинии: Бургас — Ново Паничерево
Сталин — Моминьо
Сливен — Гълъбинци

16.30	Бургас	8.50	—	—	—	—
17.20	Маринка	7.00	3.20	—	—	—
17.30	Извор	6.50	4.40	1.60	—	—
18.20	Ново Паничерево	6.00	7.20	4.00	2.80	—
17.00	Сталин	7.20	—	—	—	—
17.40	Харамията	6.40	3.20	—	—	—
17.50	Бенковски	6.30	4.00	0.80	—	—
18.00	Здравец	6.20	4.40	1.60	1.20	—
18.20	Моминьо	6.00	6.80	3.60	3.20	2.40
17.00	Сливен	7.40	—	—	—	—
17.25	Речица	7.15	2.00	—	—	—
17.35	откл. Мечкарово	7.00	2.80	0.80	—	—
17.55	Николаево	6.45	4.00	2.40	1.60	—
18.15	Кермен	6.25	5.20	3.60	2.80	1.20
18.40	Гълъбинци	6.00	7.20	5.20	4.40	2.80

Автолинии : Кюстендил — Горни Коритен
Кюстендил — Корина

Час на отиране	Автостанции и автоспирки	Час на връщане	Такса за един пътник в лева
17.00	Кюстендил	8.00	—
17.20	Совояно	7.40	2.00
17.40	Перивол	7.25	3.20 1.60
17.50	Горановци	7.15	4.00 2.40 0.80
18.10	Яз. Драговци	7.00	5.20 3.60 2.40 1.60
18.15	Долно Уйно	6.55	6.00 4.40 2.80 2.00 0.80
18.20	мах. Корнец	6.50	6.00 4.40 3.20 2.40 1.20 0.80
18.30	Брестовица	6.40	6.20 4.80 3.60 3.20 1.60 1.20 0.80
18.40	Горно Уйно	6.30	7.20 5.60 4.00 3.60 2.00 1.60 1.20 0.80
19.00	Долни Коритен	6.25	8.80 7.20 5.60 5.20 3.60 3.20 2.80 2.40 1.60
19.20	Горни Коритен	6.00	9.60 8.00 6.40 6.00 4.40 4.00 3.60 3.20 2.40 1.20
16.30	Кюстендил	7.30	—
17.00	Коньово	7.00	2.40
17.10	Горна Гращица	6.50	3.20 1.60
17.20	Таваличево	6.40	4.00 1.60 0.80
17.40	Горна Козница	6.20	4.80 2.80 2.00 1.20
17.50	Габрешчево	6.10	6.00 4.00 3.20 2.40 1.20
18.00	Корина	6.00	6.40 4.00 3.60 2.80 1.60 0.40

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Автолинии : Радомир — Байкал
Радомир — Светля
Своге — Годеч

Час на отиране	Автостанции и автоспирки	Час на връщане	Такса за един пътник в лева
18.00	Радомир	7.30	—
18.30	Попърненски ханчета	7.00	2.40
18.50	Извор	6.40	4.40 2.40
19.00	Класурски ханчета	6.20	5.20 3.20 1.20
19.10	Драгомирово	6.10	6.40 4.00 2.00 1.20
19.20	Байкал	6.00	6.80 4.80 2.40 1.60 0.80
17.00	Радомир	8.45	—
17.20	сп. Проваленица	8.25	1.60
17.50	Друган	7.55	2.80 1.60
18.00	Владимир	7.45	3.60 2.00 0.80
18.15	Граднини	7.30	4.40 3.20 1.60 1.20
18.45	Дрен	7.00	6.00 4.80 3.20 2.80 1.60
16.30	Своге	7.20	—
16.50	Санаториума	7.00	2.00
17.00	Искрец	6.50	2.40 0.40
17.20	Бучино проход	6.30	4.80 3.20 2.40
17.35	Шума	6.15	6.20 4.00 3.60 1.20
17.50	Годеч	6.00	7.60 3.60 4.80 2.80 1.60

Автолинии : Лакатник — Вършец
Берковица — Замфирово

16.30	Лакатник	9.00	—
17.20	Миланово	8.30	2.80
17.40	Дружево	8.10	4.00 2.00
18.00	Горна бяла Речка	7.40	5.60 3.60 2.00
18.10	Долна бяла Речка	7.20	6.00 4.00 2.40 0.80
18.30	Вършец	7.00	8.00 5.60 4.00 2.40 2.00
15.30	Берковица	6.30	—
15.45	Комарево	6.05	2.00
15.55	Боровци	5.50	2.80 1.20
16.10	Замфирово	5.30	4.00 2.40 1.60

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Автолинии: Станке Димитров—Горна Козница
Сандански—Мелник

Час на отиване	Автостанции и автоспирки	Час на връщане	Такса за един пътник в лева						
17.00	Ст. Димитров	7.25	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
17.20	Винеково	7.05	2.40	—	—	—	—	—	—
17.30	Долистово	6.55	3.20	1.20	—	—	—	—	—
17.50	Новоселане	9.35	4.00	2.00	1.20	—	—	—	—
18.05	Коркина	6.20	4.80	2.80	1.60	0.80	—	—	—
18.10	Гзброшево	6.15	4.80	3.20	2.00	0.80	0.40	—	—
18.25	Горна Козница	6.00	6.00	4.00	3.20	2.00	1.60	1.20	—
16.00	Сандански	8.00	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
16.25	Делчево	7.35	2.00	—	—	—	—	—	—
16.40	Склаве	7.20	2.80	0.80	—	—	—	—	—
16.45	Спатово	7.15	3.20	1.20	0.40	—	—	—	—
16.55	Хотово	7.05	3.60	1.60	0.80	0.80	—	—	—
17.15	Лозеница	6.45	4.80	2.80	2.40	2.00	1.60	—	—
17.30	Мелник	6.30	5.60	3.60	2.80	2.80	2.40	1.20	—

Левскиград—Отец Паис
Автолинии: Левскиград—Богдан
Първомай—Димитровград

5.30	Първомай	19.30	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
5.40	Дебър	19.20	0.80	—	—	—	—	—	—
5.55	Бела река	19.05	2.40	1.60	—	—	—	—	—
6.10	Езерово	18.50	3.60	2.80	1.60	—	—	—	—
6.20	Бодрово	18.40	4.00	3.20	2.00	0.40	—	—	—
6.30	Филево	18.30	4.80	4.00	2.80	1.60	0.80	—	—
6.50	Горски извор	18.10	6.40	5.60	4.40	3.20	2.40	1.60	—
7.10	Добрич	17.50	8.40	7.60	6.40	5.20	4.40	3.60	2.00
7.30	Димитровград	17.30	10.00	9.60	8.00	6.80	6.00	5.20	3.60
16.30	Левскиград	7.40	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
17.00	Баня	7.10	2.40	—	—	—	—	—	—
17.50	Долна махала	6.20	5.60	3.60	—	—	—	—	—
18.10	Бегово	6.00	6.40	4.00	1.20	—	—	—	—
18.40	Отец Паис	5.30	8.00	5.60	2.40	1.60	—	—	—
16.00	Левскиград	9.00	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
16.40	Каравелово	8.20	2.80	—	—	—	—	—	—
16.45	Мали Богдан	8.15	3.20	0.40	—	—	—	—	—
17.00	Богдан	8.00	4.00	1.20	0.80	—	—	—	—

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Троян — Каленца
Автолинии: Бургас — Дюлево
Видин — Делейна

Час на отиване	Автогари и автоспирки	Час на връщане	Такса за един пътник в лева						
16.30	Троян	6.60	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
16.40	м. Велчевска	5.50	0.80	—	—	—	—	—	—
16.45	от. Белиш	5.45	1.20	0.20	—	—	—	—	—
16.50	от. Калейца	5.40	1.60	0.40	0.20	—	—	—	—
17.00	Калейца	5.30	2.00	1.60	1.20	0.80	—	—	—
16.00	Бургас	9.10	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
16.20	Меден Рудник	8.50	1.60	—	—	—	—	—	—
16.35	Черни връх	8.35	2.80	1.20	—	—	—	—	—
16.50	Константиново	8.20	3.60	2.40	1.20	—	—	—	—
17.05	Дебелт	8.05	4.40	3.20	2.40	1.20	—	—	—
17.20	Арамов мост	7.50	5.60	4.00	4.00	2.40	1.20	—	—
17.40	Дюлево	7.30	7.20	6.00	4.80	4.00	2.80	2.00	—
17.00	Видин	6.50	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
17.20	Смърдан	6.30	1.60	—	—	—	—	—	—
17.40	Калина	6.10	3.20	2.00	—	—	—	—	—
17.50	Тивновци	6.00	4.00	2.40	1.20	—	—	—	—
18.30	Делейна	5.30	6.40	4.80	3.60	2.40	—	—	—

Видин — Макреш
Автолинии: Кула — Срацимир

17.00	Видин	6.50	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
17.30	Видбол	6.20	2.40	—	—	—	—	—	—
17.40	Гурково	6.10	3.20	0.80	—	—	—	—	—
17.55	Жиглица	5.55	4.00	2.00	1.20	—	—	—	—
18.00	Ивановци	5.50	4.40	2.40	2.00	0.80	—	—	—
18.10	Срацимир	5.40	5.20	3.20	2.40	1.20	—	—	—
18.30	гара Макреш	5.20	6.80	4.80	4.00	3.20	2.00	—	—
18.50	Макреш	5.00	8.40	6.00	5.60	4.40	3.20	1.60	—
17.00	Кула	8.30	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
18.00	Коста-Перчево	7.35	2.40	—	—	—	—	—	—
18.20	Грамада	7.15	4.00	1.60	—	—	—	—	—
18.50	с. Срацимир	6.45	6.00	4.00	2.40	—	—	—	—
19.00	гара Срацимир	6.30	6.80	4.40	2.80	0.80	—	—	—

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Автолинии: Гиген—Никопол, Никопол—Грънчовица

Час на отиване	Автостанции и автоспирки	Час на връщане	Такса за един пътник в лева
3.00	Гиген	18.20	—
3.40	Бряст	17.40	3.20
4.00	Гулянци	17.00	5.20
4.10	гара Милковица	16.50	6.00
4.20	Милковица	16.40	3.20 0.80
4.40	Долен Вит	16.20	6.40 3.20 0.80
5.05	Сомовит	15.00	7.60 4.80 2.40 1.20
5.30	Черквица	15.30	8.40 5.60 3.20 2.00 0.80
6.00	Никопол	15.00	9.60 6.80 4.00 3.60 2.40 1.60
16.30	Никопол	8.10	—
16.50	Жернав	7.50	2.40
17.00	Муселиново	7.40	3.20 0.80
17.25	Дъбово	7.20	4.40 2.40 1.60
18.10	Новаче	6.50	6.00 4.00 3.20 2.00
18.30	сл. Санданово	5.30	7.20 5.20 4.40 3.20 1.20
18.40	Балова	5.15	8.00 5.60 4.80 3.60 2.00 0.80
19.00	Грънчовица	5.00	8.80 6.40 6.00 4.40 2.80 1.20

Автолинии: Плевен—Славовица, Свищов—Вързулица, Горна Оряховица—Горски Сеновец

Час на отиване	Автостанции и автоспирки	Час на връщ.	Такса за един пътник в лева
17.00	Плевен	8.00	—
17.30	Г. Митрополия	7.20	2.80
17.50	Тръстеник	6.50	4.00 1.60
18.30	Славовица	6.00	7.20 4.80 3.20
17.00	Свищов	7.50	—
17.23	Царец	7.30	1.60
17.53	Козловец	7.00	4.60 2.80
18.03	Алексово	6.50	5.60 4.40 2.00
18.10	Александрово	6.45	6.40 4.80 2.40 0.80
18.26	Горна Студена	6.30	7.20 5.60 3.60 2.40 1.20
18.58	Масларево	6.05	9.20 7.60 5.60 3.60 3.20 2.40
19.00	Вързулица	6.00	9.60 8.00 6.00 4.00 3.60 2.40 0.40
16.30	Горна Оряховица	7.40	—
16.40	Дол. Оряховица	7.30	1.20
17.00	Драганово	7.10	2.80 2.00
17.30	Стрелци	6.50	5.60 4.80 2.80
17.40	Панси	6.30	6.80 6.00 4.00 1.20
18.00	Горски Сеновец	6.10	8.80 8.00 5.60 2.80 2.00

Автолинии: Плевен — Тученица, Плевен — Староселци
Плевен — Бръшляница, Плевен — Славяново

Час на отиване	Автостанции и автоспирки	Час на връщ.	Такса за един пътник в лева				
7.30	Плевен	10.00	15.30	—	—	—	—
7.50	Брестовец	9.40	15.10	1.60	—	—	—
8.20	Бохот	9.10	14.40	3.60	2.00	—	—
8.30	Тученица	9.00	14.30	4.00	2.80	0.80	—
17.00	Плевен	7.30	—	—	—	—	—
17.25	Ясен	7.05	—	2.80	—	—	—
17.40	Горна Митрополия	6.50	—	4.40	2.00	—	—
18.30	Староселци	6.00	—	6.80	4.40	2.40	—
17.30	Плевен	7.00	—	—	—	—	—
17.50	Гривница	6.40	—	2.00	—	—	—
18.10	Коиловци	6.20	—	3.60	2.00	—	—
18.30	Бръшляница	6.00	—	6.00	4.00	2.40	—
15.15	Плевен	7.30	—	—	—	—	—
16.45	Гривница	7.00	—	2.00	—	—	—
17.45	Славяново	6.00	—	6.40	4.40	—	—

Автолинии: Търново — Райковци
— Войнежа

Час на отиване	Автостанции и автоспирки	Час на връщ.	Такса за един пътник в лева				
16.30	Търново	8.10	—	—	—	—	—
16.50	Дебелец	7.50	1.60	—	—	—	—
17.30	Килифарево	7.30	3.60	2.00	—	—	—
18.20	Радковци	6.40	5.20	4.00	2.00	—	—
18.50	Въглевци	7.10	6.40	4.80	3.20	1.20	—
19.20	Вонеща вода	5.40	7.20	6.00	4.00	2.40	1.20
20.00	Райковци	5.00	8.40	7.20	5.20	3.20	2.40
17.00	Търново	7.50	—	—	—	—	—
17.20	Дебелец	7.30	1.60	—	—	—	—
17.45	Килифарево	7.25	3.60	2.00	—	—	—
18.10	Радковци	6.40	5.20	4.00	2.00	—	—
18.25	Въглевци	6.25	6.40	4.20	3.20	1.20	—
18.50	Войнежа	6.00	7.20	6.00	4.80	2.40	1.20

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Автолинии: Горна Оряховица — Сливовица
Плевен — Бъркач
Плевен — Николаево

Час на отиване	Автостанции и автоспирки	Час на връщане	Такса за един пътник в лева				
16.45	Г. Оряховица	7.45	—	—	—	—	—
16.55	Лясковец	7.35	0.80	—	—	—	—
17.25	Козаревец	7.05	4.00	3.20	—	—	—
17.35	Добри дол	6.55	4.40	4.00	0.80	—	—
17.55	Родина	6.35	6.00	5.20	2.40	2.00	—
18.15	Горно ново село	6.15	6.80	6.00	3.60	2.80	1.60
18.30	Сливовица	6.00	7.60	6.80	4.40	4.00	2.40
16.45	Плевен	7.20	—	—	—	—	—
17.15	Търнене	6.50	3.20	—	—	—	—
17.30	Кирилово	6.35	4.40	1.60	—	—	—
18.45	Петърница	6.20	5.20	2.40	0.80	—	—
19.05	Бъркач	6.00	6.40	3.60	2.40	1.60	—
17.30	Плевен	7.10	—	—	—	—	—
18.00	Ралово	6.20	4.00	—	—	—	—
18.10	Лескар	6.10	5.20	1.20	—	—	—
18.20	Николаево	6.00	6.00	1.60	1.20	—	—

Автолинии: Търново — Шилковци
Търново — Миндя

Час на отиване	Автостанции и автоспирки	Час на връщ.	Такса за един пътник в лева				
17.00	Търново	8.35	—	—	—	—	—
17.20	Дебелец	8.15	1.60	—	—	—	—
17.50	Плеково	7.45	3.60	2.40	—	—	—
18.05	Куцаровци	7.30	4.40	3.20	1.20	—	—
18.25	Средни колиби	7.00	6.00	4.40	2.40	1.60	—
18.35	Шилковци	7.10	6.80	5.20	3.20	2.40	0.80
17.30	Търново	7.05	—	—	—	—	—
17.45	Присово	6.50	1.60	—	—	—	—
18.00	Пчелинци	6.35	3.20	1.60	—	—	—
18.10	Церова курия	6.25	3.60	2.40	0.80	—	—
18.20	Кипиново	6.15	4.40	3.20	2.00	1.00	—
18.35	Миндя	6.00	5.60	4.40	3.20	2.40	1.20

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Автолинии: **Попово—Осиково**
Попово—Бойка
Търговище—Драгановец

Час на отиване	Автостанции и автоспирки	Час на връщ.	Такса за един пътник в лева							
15.30	Попово	7.15	—							
16.00	Ковачевец	6.45	2.40	—						
16.15	Водица	6.30	3.60	1.20	—					
16.45	Осиково	6.00	5.20	2.80	2.00					
15.30	Попово	7.15	—							
16.00	Ковачевец	6.45	2.40	—						
16.15	Водица	6.30	3.60	1.20	—					
16.45	Бойка	6.00	5.60	3.20	2.40					
15.00	Търговище	8.10	—							
15.35	Пролаз	7.35	3.20	—						
15.55	Вардин	7.15	4.40	1.60	—					
16.10	Черковна	7.00	5.20	2.40	1.20	—				
16.25	Копрец	6.45	6.00	3.20	2.00	0.80	—			
16.40	Търновци	6.30	6.80	4.00	2.40	1.60	0.80	—		
16.55	Преселец	6.15	7.20	4.40	3.20	2.40	1.60	0.80	—	
17.10	Драгановец	6.00	8.00	5.20	4.00	3.20	2.40	1.60	0.80	

Автолинии: **Горна Оряховица—Орловец**
Брестовица
Горски Долен Тръмбеш

Час на отиване	Автостанции и автоспирки	Час на връщ.	Такса за един пътник в лева							
16.30	Г. Оряховица	8.00	—							
16.40	Д. Оряховица	7.50	1.20	—						
17.05	Драганово	7.30	2.80	2.00	—					
17.35	сп. Сушица	7.00	5.60	4.80	2.80	—				
17.50	Горски Сеновец	6.40	6.80	6.00	4.00	2.00	—			
18.00	Лозен	6.30	7.60	6.80	4.80	2.40	0.80	—		
18.10	Виноград	6.20	8.80	8.00	6.00	3.60	2.00	1.20	—	
18.30	Орловец	6.00	10.00	9.20	7.20	5.20	3.60	2.80	2.00	
16.00	Г. Оряховица	7.20	—							
16.20	Д. Оряховица	7.00	1.60	—						
16.35	Писарево	6.45	2.40	0.80	—					
16.50	Върбица	6.30	4.00	2.40	1.60	—				
17.30	Брестовица	6.00	6.00	4.40	3.60	2.00				
17.00	Г. Оряховица	6.40	—							
17.15	Д. Оряховица	6.25	1.20	—						
17.40	Драганово	6.00	2.80	2.00	—					
18.10	Горски долен Тръмбеш	5.30	5.20	4.40	2.40					

Автолинии: Коларовград — Исперих
Нови пазар — Омарчево

Час на отпаване	Автостанции и автоспирки	Час на връщане		Такса за един пътник в лев									
		Час на отпаване	Час на връщане	Такса за един пътник в лев									
7.30	Коларовград	18.30	4.50	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
8.15	Хитрино	17.45	7.20	2.40	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
8.40	Капитан Петко	17.20	9.20	4.40	2.00	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
9.00	Ресенково	17.00	9.60	4.80	2.80	0.80	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
9.10	Голяма вода	16.50	10.40	5.60	3.20	1.60	0.80	—	—	—	—	—	—
9.20	Кара Михал	16.40	11.60	6.40	4.40	2.40	1.60	1.20	—	—	—	—	—
9.30	Владимирци	16.30	12.40	8.00	5.20	3.60	2.80	2.00	1.20	—	—	—	—
9.45	Здравец	16.15	14.60	8.80	6.40	4.40	4.00	3.20	2.00	1.20	—	—	—
10.00	Подайва	16.00	14.80	10.00	7.60	5.60	4.80	4.40	3.20	2.00	1.20	—	—
10.15	Лъвчино	15.45	15.80	10.80	8.40	6.40	6.00	5.20	4.40	3.20	2.00	1.20	—
10.30	Исперих	15.30	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
16.00	Нови пазар	8.30	1.60	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
16.30	Плисков	8.00	2.40	1.20	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
17.00	Златна нива	7.30	2.80	1.60	0.80	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
17.10	Върбане	7.20	4.00	2.80	2.00	1.20	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
17.30	Избул	7.00	4.80	3.60	2.80	2.00	0.80	—	—	—	—	—	—
17.50	Войвода	6.40	6.80	4.80	4.00	3.60	2.40	1.60	—	—	—	—	—
18.10	Лиси връх	6.20	7.20	6.00	5.20	4.40	3.60	2.80	1.20	—	—	—	—
18.30	Сини връх	6.00	7.20	6.00	5.20	4.40	3.60	2.80	1.60	0.40	—	—	—
18.40	Омарчево	5.50	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

Автолинии: Коларовград — Костена река
Новосел
Белоградец

Час на отпаване	Автостанции и автоспирки	Час на връщане	Такса за един пътник в лев									
			Такса за един пътник в лев									
16.00	Коларовград	8.20	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
16.30	Васил Друмев	7.50	2.40	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
16.40	И. Р. Блъсков	7.40	3.20	0.80	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
17.00	Овчарово	7.20	4.40	2.40	1.60	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
17.20	Костена река	7.00	5.60	3.60	3.20	2.00	—	—	—	—	—	—
18.00	Коларовград	8.30	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
18.25	Белокопитово	8.05	2.40	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
18.40	Градинце	7.40	2.80	1.20	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
19.05	Черепча	7.25	4.40	2.80	1.60	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
19.20	Средня	7.15	4.80	3.20	2.40	0.80	—	—	—	—	—	—
19.30	Новосел	7.00	5.20	3.60	2.80	1.20	0.40	—	—	—	—	—
18.30	гара Каспичан	8.00	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
18.50	Нови пазар	7.40	1.20	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
19.10	Стан	8.20	2.40	1.20	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
19.20	Зайчино ореше	7.10	3.20	2.00	2.00	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
20.00	Белоградец	6.30	5.20	4.00	3.20	2.40	—	—	—	—	—	—
20.10	Ягшило	6.20	6.00	4.80	4.00	3.20	0.80	—	—	—	—	—

Автолинии: Коларовград—Велика; Коларовград—Черноглави

Час на отпаване	Автолинии и автоспирки	Час на връщане	Такса за един пътник в лева
15.00	Коларовград	9.20	—
15.20	Макек	9.00	1.60
15.30	Царев Брод	8.50	2.40
15.35	Златна нива	8.40	4.00
16.10	Плосков	8.30	4.40
16.25	Нови пазар	8.15	6.00
16.45	откл. Ст. Михайловски	7.55	7.20
16.50	откл. Памучки	7.50	7.60
17.05	Мирови	7.35	8.80
17.25	Красен дол	7.10	10.40
17.40	Каравелово	7.00	11.60
17.55	Пет могили	6.45	12.40
18.10	Велика	6.30	13.20
16.00	Коларовград	8.00	—
16.30	Макек	7.30	2.00
17.00	гара Хитрино	7.00	3.60
17.20	Близница	6.40	4.80
17.40	Габрица	6.20	5.60
18.00	Черноглави	6.00	6.80

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Автолинии: Коларовград—Върбица, Коларовград—Осмар

Час на отпаване	Автолинии и автоспирки	Час на връщане	Такса за един пътник в лева
7.00	Коларовград	19.00	—
7.10	Дивлядово	18.50	1.20
7.20	Цар Крум	18.30	2.80
7.40	Преслав	18.10	4.40
8.50	Виница	17.25	8.40
9.10	Сушица	17.10	9.20
9.25	Ловец	16.40	10.40
9.40	Маломир	16.20	11.20
10.00	Върбица	16.00	12.40
17.00	Коларовград	7.50	—
17.15	Дивлядово	7.35	1.20
17.30	Цар Крум	7.20	2.40
17.40	Троица	7.10	3.60
17.50	Осмар	7.00	4.00

Автолинии: Коларовград—Бяла река
Сини-вир

16.00	Коларовград	9.15	—
16.20	Дивлядово	8.45	1.20
16.30	Цар Крум	8.35	2.80
16.50	Преслав	8.15	4.40
17.40	Виница	7.25	8.40
17.50	Сушица	7.15	9.20
18.10	Ловец	6.55	10.40
18.40	Маломир	6.25	11.20
18.55	Нова Б. река	6.10	12.40
19.05	Бяла река	6.00	13.20
15.30	Коларовград	9.15	—
15.50	Макек	8.55	1.60
16.00	Царев Брод	8.45	2.40
16.30	Д-р Стамболски	8.25	5.20
16.40	Червена скала	8.15	6.00
17.50	Калалжийско	8.05	6.40
17.10	Становец	7.45	8.00
17.25	Сини вир	7.30	9.20

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Нова Загора — Прохорово
Автолинии: Нова Загора — Голяма дотелина
Нова Загора — Долно Паничерово

Час на отиване	Автостанции и автоспирки	Час на връщане	Такса за един пътник в лева				
17.10	Нова Загора	7.30	—	—	—	—	—
17.35	Радево	7.05	2.00	—	—	—	—
17.50	Сокол	6.50	2.80	0.80	—	—	—
18.10	Еленово	6.30	3.60	2.00	1.20	—	—
18.40	Прохорово	6.00	4.80	3.20	2.40	1.60	—
17.00	Нова Загора	8.00	—	—	—	—	—
17.30	Радево	7.30	2.00	—	—	—	—
17.50	Млекарво	7.10	3.20	1.60	—	—	—
18.05	Пет Могилы	6.55	4.40	2.80	1.20	—	—
18.40	Гледачево	6.20	6.80	4.80	3.20	2.40	—
19.00	Голяма дотелина	6.00	8.00	6.00	4.40	3.60	1.60
17.00	Нова Загора	7.00	—	—	—	—	—
17.15	Асеновец	6.45	1.60	—	—	—	—
17.35	Жребчево	6.25	3.20	2.00	—	—	—
18.00	Долно Паничерово	6.00	4.40	3.60	2.00	—	—

Нова Загора — Питово

17.20	Нова Загора	7.10	—	—	—	—	—
17.50	Пъдарево	6.40	2.00	—	—	—	—
18.30	Омарчево	6.20	3.20	1.20	—	—	—
	Питово	6.00	4.40	2.80	1.60	—	—

Пловдив — Сърнегор
Автолинии: Пловдив — Златосел

Час на тръгване	Автостанции и автоспирки	Час на връщане	Такса за един пътник в лева							
15.30	Пловдив	10.00	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
15.50	Войводовино	9.40	2.00	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
16.00	Калековец	9.30	3.20	1.20	—	—	—	—	—	—
16.10	Стреме	9.20	4.40	2.80	1.60	—	—	—	—	—
16.50	Моминно село	8.40	5.60	4.00	3.20	1.60	—	—	—	—
17.10	Пъдарско	8.20	6.80	5.20	4.00	2.80	1.20	—	—	—
17.30	Стрелци	8.00	8.40	6.80	5.60	4.00	2.80	1.60	—	—
18.—	Сърнегор	7.30	10.—	8.40	7.20	5.60	4.40	3.20	2.00	—
15.30	Пловдив	8.45	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
15.50	Войводовино	8.25	2.00	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
16.05	Калековец	8.10	3.20	1.20	—	—	—	—	—	—
16.20	Стрема	7.55	4.40	2.80	1.60	—	—	—	—	—
16.30	Антраниково	7.45	4.80	3.60	2.40	0.80	—	—	—	—
16.40	сп. Секирово	7.35	6.00	4.40	3.20	2.00	1.20	—	—	—
16.45	сп. ген. Никол.	7.30	6.00	4.40	3.60	2.00	1.20	0.40	—	—
17.00	отец Кирилово	7.15	8.00	6.40	5.60	4.00	3.20	2.40	2.00	—
17.10	Дрангово	7.05	8.80	7.20	6.40	4.80	4.00	3.20	2.60	1.20
17.20	Златосел	6.50	10.00	8.40	7.00	6.00	5.20	4.40	4.00	2.40

Русе — Юделник
Автолинии: Русе — Бръшлян

17.00	Русе	8.00	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
17.45	Липник	7.15	2.80	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
17.50	Гагала	7.10	2.80	0.40	—	—	—	—	—	—
18.10	откл. Д. Аблан.	6.50	4.00	1.60	1.20	—	—	—	—	—
18.15	откл. Просена	6.45	4.00	1.60	1.20	0.40	—	—	—	—
18.40	откл. Костанца	6.20	5.20	2.80	2.80	1.60	1.60	—	—	—
19.00	Юделник	6.00	6.40	4.00	3.60	2.80	2.40	1.20	—	—
18.00	Русе	8.30	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
17.30	Мартен	8.00	2.40	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
18.40	Сандрово	7.50	2.80	0.80	—	—	—	—	—	—
19.00	Сливо поле	7.30	4.00	2.00	1.60	—	—	—	—	—
19.20	Бабово	7.10	5.60	3.60	2.80	1.60	—	—	—	—
19.35	Голямо Враново	6.55	6.40	4.00	3.60	2.40	0.80	—	—	—
20.00	Бръшлян	6.30	7.20	6.80	4.40	3.20	1.60	1.20	—	—

Пловдив — Върбен
Автолинии Асеновград — Христо Милево
Асеновград — Извор

Час на отиване	Автостанции и автоспирки	Час на връщане	Такса за един пътник в лева					
15.30	Пловдив	9.00	—	—	—	—	—	—
16.00	Войводино	8.30	2.00	—	—	—	—	—
16.20	Колековец	8.10	3.20	1.20	—	—	—	—
16.40	Стрема	7.50	4.40	2.80	1.60	—	—	—
17.05	Момино село	7.25	5.60	4.00	5.20	1.60	—	—
17.25	Борец	7.05	6.80	5.20	4.00	2.80	1.20	—
18.00	Върбен	6.30	9.20	7.60	6.40	4.80	3.60	2.40
16.00	Асеновград	7.25	—	—	—	—	—	—
16.20	сп. Боянци	7.05	2.00	—	—	—	—	—
16.30	Болариш	6.55	2.40	0.80	—	—	—	—
16.45	сп. Богданица	6.40	4.00	2.40	1.60	—	—	—
16.55	сп. Селци	6.30	4.40	2.80	2.00	0.80	—	—
17.10	Поповица	6.15	4.80	3.60	2.80	1.20	0.80	—
17.25	Христо Милев	6.00	6.00	4.40	3.60	2.40	2.00	0.80
17.00	Асеновград	8.30	—	—	—	—	—	—
17.30	Казаново	8.00	2.40	—	—	—	—	—
17.40	Златовръх	7.45	3.60	0.80	—	—	—	—
18.30	Извор	7.00	5.60	2.80	2.00	—	—	—

Първомай — Пялашево
Автолинии Първомай — Езерово —
Първомай — Чирпан

Час на тръгване	Автостанции и автоспирки	Час на връщане	Такса за един пътник в лева					
17.00	Първомай	7.00	—	—	—	—	—	—
17.10	Дебър	6.50	1.20	—	—	—	—	—
17.25	Бяла река	6.35	2.40	1.60	—	—	—	—
17.35	Православен	6.25	3.20	2.00	0.80	—	—	—
17.50	Драгойно	6.10	4.40	3.60	2.40	1.60	—	—
18.20	Пялашево	5.40	6.80	6.00	4.80	4.00	2.40	—
19.45	Първомай	9.15	—	—	—	—	—	—
19.50	Дебър	9.10	0.80	—	—	—	—	—
20.10	Бяла река	8.50	2.40	1.60	—	—	—	—
20.30	Върбица	8.30	3.60	2.80	1.60	—	—	—
20.45	Бодрово	8.15	4.00	3.60	2.00	0.80	—	—
21.00	Езерово	8.00	4.80	4.00	2.80	1.60	0.80	—
8.00	Първомай	16.40	—	—	—	—	—	—
8.20	Градина	16.20	1.20	—	—	—	—	—
8.30	Плодовитово	16.10	2.00	0.80	—	—	—	—
9.10	Чирпан	15.30	4.80	3.60	2.80	—	—	—

Сливен — Бяла паланка
Автолинии: Ямбол — Сламено
Ямбол — Златари

Час на отиване	Автостанции и автоспирки	Час на връщ.	Такса за един пътник в лв.				
17.00	Сливен	7.20	—	—	—	—	—
17.40	откл. Вълген	7.00	3.60	—	—	—	—
18.00	Бяла	6.40	5.60	2.00	—	—	—
18.20	Новачево	6.20	6.40	3.20	1.20	—	—
18.35	Градско	6.10	7.20	4.00	2.00	0.80	—
19.00	Бяла Паланка	6.00	8.40	5.20	3.20	2.00	1.20
16.00	Ямбол	7.15	—	—	—	—	—
16.15	Кукорево	7.00	1.20	—	—	—	—
16.30	Окон	6.45	2.40	1.20	—	—	—
17.00	Каравелово	6.15	5.20	4.00	3.20	—	—
17.15	Сламено	6.00	6.40	5.20	4.00	1.20	—
17.00	Ямбол	7.40	—	—	—	—	—
17.40	Бояджик	7.00	3.20	—	—	—	—
17.55	откл. Гълъбинци	6.45	4.40	1.20	—	—	—
18.05	Златари	6.35	5.20	2.00	0.80	—	—
18.20		6.20	6.00	3.20	2.00	1.20	—

Ловеч — Острец
Автолинии: Ловеч — Брестово
Ловеч — Драгана

16.30	Ловеч	8.00	—	—	—	—	—
16.50	Албанско ханче	8.40	3.60	—	—	—	—
17.10	Българене	7.20	4.80	1.60	—	—	—
17.30	Стефаново	7.00	6.00	3.20	1.20	—	—
17.50	Острец	6.30	8.00	4.80	3.20	2.00	—
16.30	Ловеч	7.20	—	—	—	—	—
17.05	Горно Павликени	6.45	3.20	—	—	—	—
17.15	кант. „Василево“	6.35	3.60	0.40	—	—	—
17.35	Къкриня	6.20	4.40	1.20	0.80	—	—
17.50	Брестово	6.00	5.60	2.40	2.00	1.20	—
16.30	Ловеч	7.30	—	—	—	—	—
16.40	Гозница	7.05	0.80	—	—	—	—
17.05	Стояново	6.55	2.80	2.00	—	—	—
17.25	Орлене	6.35	5.20	4.40	2.40	—	—
18.00	Драгана	6.00	9.20	7.20	5.60	3.20	—

Хармали — Долно Черковище
Автолинии: Стара Загора — Черковище
Стара Загора — Малка Оряховица

Час на отиване	Автостанции и автоспирки	Час на връщане	Такса за един пътник в лв.				
15.00	Хармали	9.35	—	—	—	—	—
15.35	Иваново	9.10	2.40	—	—	—	—
16.00	Нова махала	8.50	3.40	1.20	—	—	—
16.30	Върбово	8.20	4.40	2.40	1.20	—	—
17.00	Търново	7.50	6.40	3.20	2.00	—	—
17.30	Голям Извор	7.20	7.40	5.60	4.40	3.20	1.60
17.40	Долно Ботечно	7.10	8.40	6.80	5.60	4.40	3.20
18.00	Тисковец	6.50	8.40	6.80	5.60	4.40	3.20
18.15	Сиден	6.40	10.40	8.00	6.80	5.60	4.40
18.25	Маджаре	6.30	10.40	8.40	7.20	6.00	4.80
19.00	Долно Черковище	6.00	12.40	11.00	8.80	7.60	6.40
16.00	Стара Загора	8.00	—	—	—	—	—
16.30	сп. Дъбени	7.30	2.40	—	—	—	—
16.40	Малка Оряховица	7.20	4.00	1.60	—	—	—
17.00	Черново	7.00	5.20	2.80	2.40	—	—
16.00	Стара Загора	7.45	—	—	—	—	—
16.30	сп. Дъбени	7.15	2.40	—	—	—	—
16.45	Малка Оряховица	7.00	4.00	1.60	—	—	—

Хасково — Караманци
Автолинии: Хасково — Тънково
Харманли — Мъдрец

Час на отиване	Автостанции и автоспирки	Час на върщ.	Такса за един пътник в лева				
16.00	Хасково	8.30	—	—	—	—	—
16.15	Болярово	8.15	1.20	—	—	—	—
16.35	Вългарово	7.55	2.40	1.60	—	—	—
16.55	Сираково	7.35	3.60	2.80	1.60	—	—
17.15	Колец	7.15	4.40	3.60	2.40	1.20	—
17.30	Караманци	7.00	5.20	4.00	3.20	2.00	0.80
15.00	Хасково	9.30	—	—	—	—	—
15.45	Малево	8.50	2.80	—	—	—	—
16.10	Корен	8.25	4.00	1.60	—	—	—
15.55	Малък Извор	7.45	5.60	3.20	2.00	—	—
17.00	Голям Извор	7.30	6.00	3.60	2.40	0.80	—
17.40	Тънково	7.00	7.60	4.80	4.00	2.00	1.60
15.00	Харманли	8.20	—	—	—	—	—
15.30	Българин	7.50	1.60	—	—	—	—
16.00	Овчарско	7.20	1.20	2.40	—	—	—
16.30	Помощник	6.50	5.60	4.00	1.60	—	—
16.50	Главен	6.30	6.40	4.80	2.40	1.20	—
17.20	Мъдрец	6.00	8.00	6.40	4.40	3.20	2.00

РАЗДЕЛ V

ВЪЗДУШЕН ТРАНСПОРТ



1. Самолетни тарифи А. ВЪТРЕШНИ ЛИНИИ

От — до или обратно	Отиване		Отиване и връщане		Деца от 2—12 г.		Деца до 2 г.		Багаж за 1 кг		Стоки за 1 кг	
	лева	лева	лева	лева	лева	лева	лева	лева	лева	лева	лева	лева
София—Пловдив	56—	100-80	28—	5-60	0-56	0-52						
София—Бургас	112—	201-60	56—	11-20	1-12	1—						
София—Сталин	112—	201-60	56—	11-20	1-12	1—						
София—Г. Оряховица . .	72—	129-60	36—	7-20	0-72	0-64						
София—Ст. Загора . . .	74—	133-20	37—	7-40	0-74	0-36						
Пловдив—Бургас	64—	115-20	32—	6-40	0-64	0-56						
Пловдив—Сталин	96—	172-80	48—	9-60	0-96	0-88						
Пловдив—Ст. Загора . .	40—	72—	20—	4—	0-40	0-36						
Бургас—Сталин	44—	79-20	22—	4-40	0-44	0-40						
Бургас—Г. Оряховица . .	76—	136-80	38—	7-60	0-76	0-68						
Сталин—Г. Оряховица . .	52—	93-60	26—	5-20	0-52	0-48						

Б. ВЪНШНИ ЛИНИИ

София—Будапеща . . .	428-40	771-20	214-29	42-80	4-30	2-72
София—Берлин	880—	1,584—	440—	88—	8-80	6-15
София—Букурещ	298—	596—	149—	26-80	3—	2—
София—Варшава пр. Б. пеща	805-20	1,449-50	402-60	80-55	8-05	—
София—Варшава, през Прага	979-30	1,762-60	489-60	93—	9-80	7-28
София—Киев	740-00	1,480—	370—	74—	7—	6—
София—Москва	1,046—	2,092—	523—	104-60	10-20	10-20
София—Одеса	527—	1,054—	264—	53—	5—	4—
София—Прага	680—	1,224—	340—	68—	6-80	4-60

490

РАЗПИСАНИЕ

за движение на самолетите

а) Вътрешни линии — Lignes intérieures

В сила от 1. V. — 30. IX. 1956 г.

Valable du 1. VI. — 30. IX. 1956

2. София — Г. Оряховица — Сталин — Бургас Sofija — G. Orjahovitza — Stalin — Burgas

Линии					Летища — Aeroports	Линии			
VII	VI	V	II	VI	IV	VI	V	I	IV
А	А	А	Б	А		Б	А	А	А
В	В	В	В	В		А	В	В	В
12.30	7.20	9.00	14.30	16.25	тр. София — Sofija пр.	16.40	11.10	14.50	18.45
		10.05	17.25		пр. Г. Орях.—G. Orjah. тр.			13.50	17.45
		10.25			тр. Г. Орях.—G. Orjah. пр.			13.30	—
14.20	9.05	11.15	16.15		пр. Сталин — Stalin тр.	14.50	9.30	12.40	—
7.00	—	11.55	16.45		тр. Сталин — Stalin пр.	18.05	—	12.00	—
7.30	—	12.20	17.15		пр. Бургас — Burgas тр.	17.35	—	11.35	—

2. София — Пловдив — Бургас — Сталин Sofija — Plovdiv — Burgas — Stalin

Линии		Летища — Aeroports	Линии		
I	III		III	VI	II
А	А		А	В	А
9.10	15.30	тр. София — Sofija пр.	18.30	9.55	14.45
9.50	16.10	пр. Пловдив — Plovdiv тр.	17.50	9.15	14.05
10.10	16.30	тр. Пловдив — Plovdiv пр.	17.30	8.55	13.45
	16.50	пр. Ст. Загора — St. Zagora тр.	17.10		
	—	тр. Ст. Загора — St. Zagora пр.	—		
11.15	—	пр. Бургас — Burgas тр.	—	7.50	12.40
11.35	—	тр. Бургас — Burgas пр.	—	7.30	12.20
12.00	—	пр. Сталин — Stalin тр.	—	7.00	11.55

А = Всекидневно без неделя — Tous les jours sauf dimanches
Б = Всекидневно без събота и неделя — Tous les jours sauf Samedis et dimanches
В = Всекидневно без неделя и понеделник — Tous les jours sauf dimanches et lundis

491

ВЪНШНИ ЛИНИИ — INTERNATIONAL SERVICES**SOFIA — BUDAPEST — PRAGUE — BERLIN & v. v.**Валидно от
Valid from 22. IV. 1956Местно време
Local time

DH— 611	OK— 558	MA— 378	LZ—101			LZ— 102	OK— 557	DH— 610
2, 4	7	3	5	1	×	2, 6	6	1, 3
07,00	07,10	07,10	07,10	06,30	d. Sofia	a. 16,20	15,05	16,50
08,20	09,10	09,10	09,10	08,30	a. Budapest	d. 12,20	11,05	13,30
09,05	09,55	09,55	09,55	09,20	d. Budapest	a. 11,35	10,20	12,45
10,45	12,00	12,00	12,00	11,25	a. Prague	d. 09,30	08,15	11,05
11,35	—	12,40	12,40	12,15	d. Prague	a. 08,45	—	10,20
12,40	—	14,15	14,15	13,50	a. Berlin	d. 07,10	—	09,15

SOFIA — BUDAPEST — WARSZAWA & v. v.Валидно от
Valid from 22. IV. 1956Местно време
Local time

LO—226	MA—368			LO—225	MA—357
2	1	×		2	1
06,30	—	d. Sofia	a.	15,20	14,25
08,30	—	a. Budapest	d.	11,20	10,45
08,15	09,15	d. Budapest	a.	10,30	10,00
12,15	12,15	a. Warszawa	d.	07,30	07,00

SOFIA — BELGRADE & v. v.Валидно от
Valid from 2. IV. 1956Местно време
Local time

LZ—103			LZ—104
5	×		5
9,50	a. Sofia	d.	18,55
10,30	d. Belgrade	a.	16,15

SOFIA — BUCHAREST — MOSCOW & v. v.Валидно от
Valid from 1. 05. 1956Местно време
Local time

AFL—124 4, 7	AFL—124 4, 6	×	AFL—125 1, 2, 3 4, 5, 6, 7	AFL—123 3, 6
06,25	06,50	Sofia	15,45	10,40
07,40	08,05	Bucharest	14,30	09,25
08,20	08,50	Bucharest	13,45	08,40
10,55	11,20	Odessa	13,15	08,10
11,55	12,15	Odessa	12,30	07,00
13,25	13,45	Kiev	11,00	05,30
14,25	15,05	Kiev	10,00	04,30
17,05	17,35	Moscow	07,20	02,00

ОБЪСНЕНИЕ НА ЗНАЦИТЕ—EXPLANATION OF SYMBOLS

LZ — LI-2	1. Понеделник	— Monday
MA — LI-2	2. Вторник	— Tuesday
OK — II-2	3. Сряда	— Wednesday
AFL — II-1	4. Четвъртък	Thursday
— DC-2	5. Петък	Friday
DH — II-12	6. Събота	Saturday
Jat — YU — DC-3	7. Неделя	Sunday

× Закуска в самолета
Meals in the air

РАЗДЕЛ VI

ГРАДСКИ ТРАНСПОРТ

РАЗПИСАНИЕ

за трамвайното и тролейбусно движение на СП „Софийски градски електротранспорт“
в сила до 30 IX. 1956 г.

А. Трамваи

Линия №	От — за	Времетра- е на пъту- ването в минути	Първи курс в часа	Движи се					Послед- ен курс в часа
				на интервали от минути ²					
				от 5-8 ч.	от 8-16 ч.	от 16-21 ч.	от 21-23.30 ч.	след 23.30 ч.	
1	Гарата — Ив. Вазов	23	4:55	3	4	3	5	15	0:20
2	Ив. Вазов — Орландовци	25	5:10	3	4	3	5	15	0:45
	Орландовци — Дв. пионерите	28	5:20	3	4	3	6	15	0:15
3	Дв. пионерите — Подуяне	28	5:19	3	4	3	6	15	0:15
	Подуяне — Захарна ф-ка	33	5:10	3	5	3	6	15	0:15
4	Захарна ф-ка — Подуяне	32	5:10	3	5	3	6	15	0:15
	Подуяне — Слатина	35	5:24	5	5	5	8	15	0:15
5	Слатина — Красна поляна	33	5:30	5	5	5	8	15	0:15
	Красна поляна — пл. „Ленин“	27	5:08	4	4	4	5	15	0:30
6	пл. „Ленин“ — Княжево	31	4:55	4	4	4	5	15	0:30
	Княжево — Връбница	35	5:19	5	5	5	10	15	0:15
7	Връбница — Лозенец	35	5:29	5	4	5	10	15	0:15
	Лозенец — Връбница	Движи се до 8 ч. и след 16 ч. през пл. „Ленин“ като спомогателна линия на линия № 6							
8	Връбница — Павлово	14	5:01	8	12	12	24	30	0:50
	Павлово — Бояна	19	5:15	8	12	12	24	30	1:04

ЗАБЕЛЕЖКИ: 1) Сутрин в 4.15 ч. от всички крайни трамвайни спирки на всички линии тръгват служебни коли за пл. „Халите“, „Ленин“ и „Възраждане“, които могат да се ползват и от пътници. Същите коли в 4.40 ч. тръгват от пл. „Халите“ за крайните трам. спирки, а в 5.10 ч. — от крайните трам. спирки за пл. „Халите“, „Ленин“ и „Възраждане“. 2) Допълнителните (извънредни) коли, които се пускат през върховото натоварване в часовете: 6-8, 12-14 и 16-20 ч. не са включени в таблицата. 3) Част от последния курс, посочен в таблицата, е на колите, които тръгват и отиват до края на съответните трамвайни линии. След това ика и трети коли до 0.45 ч. от крайните трамвайни спирки, но те се движат до пл. „Халите“ респ. до пл. „Възраждане“, и от там — за трамвайните депа на гарата.

Б. ТРОЛЕЙБУСИ

Линия №	От — до	Времетрае на пътуването	Движи се					Последен курс
			Първи курс	на интервали от минути				
				от 5-8 ч.	от 8-16 ч.	от 16-20 ч.	след 20 ч.	
П	Руски паметник — Сердика	35	5:30	3	6	3	10	0:45
	Сердика — Руски паметник	35	5:30	3	6	3	10	0:15
ХД	Товарна гара — Руски паметник	17	5:01	3	—	3	—	—
	х. Димитър — Мед. Академия	30	5:30	3	7	3	10	0:15
И	Григеланка — Иленици	30	5:30	3	7	3	10	0:50
	Иленици — Григеланка	18	1:55	3	9	3	9	0:05
С	Григеланка — Еленици	18	5:15	3	9	3	9	0:20
	Ораов мост — кв. Сталин	13	6:13	3	—	3	—	—
Л	Ораов мост — кв. Левски	12	5:00	3	6	3	6	1:00
	Подуяне — кв. Левски	12	5:12	3	6	3	6	0:52
Т	Подуяне — Горна баня	12	5:00	3	6	3	7	1:00
	Горн път — Горна баня	14	5:14	3	6	3	7	0:48
	Горна баня — Горн път	15	5:10	6	10	6	15	0:30
	Горн път — Горна баня	15	5:21	6	10	6	15	0:15

ЗАБЕЛЕЖКА: 1) Сутрин на 4.15 часа по всички тролейбусни линии от всички крайни тръгват служебни коли, които могат да се използват и от гражданите. 2) Допълнителните (извънредни) коли, които се пускат през върховото натоварване в часовете 6-8 и 16-20.30 ч. не са включени в таблицата.

РАЗДЕЛ VII

РАЗНИ

С В Е Д Е Н И Е
ЗА ХОТЕЛИТЕ В СТОЛИЦА СОФИЯ
стопанисвани от Софийския градски народен съвет — СП „ХОТЕЛИ“

Наименование на хотела	Местонахождение улица и №	Телефон №	Категория на хотела	Брой на леглата	Цени на леглата лева	За отопление (на едно легло) лева
Москва	Триядина, 3	7-65-86	I	340	5.80 до 15	1.60
Севастопол	Раковски, 116	7-72-24	I	230	5.80 до 15	1.60
Славянска беседа	Раковски, 127	8-04-42	Екстра	200	12 до 32	2.00
Витоша	Искър, 9	8-01-12	I	121	9 до 15	1.60
Люблин	Триядина, 2	7-53-87	II	129	6.80 до 9	1.60
Република	Алабин, 34	7-14-03	III	97	4.30 до 6.50	0.50
Стара планина	Г. Димитров, 89	3-16-45	III	96	4.80 до 7.50	0.50 и 1.60
Сталинград	„ „ 181	3-14-11	II	90	6 до 9	1.60
Осогово	„ „	3-33-73	IV	85	5.50 до 7	0.50
Наршана	Искър, 11	8-01-12	III	55	5.80 до 6.50	1.60
Боровец	пл. Тълов мост, 7	3-21-45	III	50	5.80 до 7.50	1.60
Росина	Пречек, 48	5-14-73	IV	40	4.20 до 6	0.50
Ботев	Жданов, 6	7-43-63	II	38	7.50	1.60
Банкя	Ал.Стамболийски	3-62-67	III	40	5.60 до 6	1.20
Родопи	Екз. Носиф, 35	3-29-33	III и IV	96	5.20 до 7.50	1.60

П О Ч И В Н И Д О М О В Е
запланирани да работят през 1956 г.

№ по ред	Почивен дом	Най-близка гара (спирка) на БДЖ до поч. дом и разстояние в км.	Най-близка авто-станция (спирка) на УАТ (СОАТ) до поч. дом и разстояние в км.	Най-близко пристанище до поч. дом и разстояние в км.
1	2	3	4	5
I. Почивни домове на ЦС на профсъюзите				
1	„Боровец“ — Самоковско	чрез гара София или Костенец	Боровец	—
2	„В. Коларов“ — Асеновградско	„ Асеновград	с. Проглед 5	—
3	„Г. Димитров“ — Ихтиманско	„ Костенец	с. Костенец 2	—
4	„А. Иванов“ — край Пещера	„ Пещера 16	„Антон Иванов“	—
5	„Сливек“ — Ловчанско	„ Казачево 1	—	—
6	„Юндола“ — Пазарджишко	„ Ст. Петка 4	—	—
7	Банкя — Софийско	„ Банкя 1	—	—
8	Баня — Левскиградско	„ Банкя 3	—	—
9	Велинград — Пазарджишко	„ Велингр. 2	—	—
10	Вършец — „	„ Враца	с. Вършец	—
11	с. Мочин-проход — Ихтиманско	„ Костенец 3	—	—
12	с. Наречен — Асеновградско	„ Асеновград	с. Наречен	—
13	с. Хисаря — Левскиградско	„ Хисаря 2	—	—
14	Санарева баня — Ст. Димитровско	„ Ст. Димитров. 16	с. Санарева баня	—
15	Долна баня — Ихтиманско	„ Костенец 8	с. Долна баня	—
16	Златни пясъци — Сталинско	„ Сталин 12	Златни пясъци	Злат. пясъци

1	2	3	4	5
17	Соколски манастир — Габровско . . .	Габрово	с. Етър 5	—
18	гр. Несебър — Поморийско . . .	Поморие 12	гр. Несебър	Несебър
19	гр. Сталин . . .	Сталин	Жакните	Сталин
20	с. Обзор — Поморийско . . .	Сталин	с. Обзор	Обзор
21	с. Ракитово — Пазарджишко . . .	Котлядово 12	с. Ракитово	—
22	с. Пчелин — Ихтиманско . . .	Котленец 9	с. Пчелин	—
23	гр. Троян . . .	Троян	—	—
24	с. Самораново — Ст. Димитровско . . .	Ст. Димитров	Ст. Димитров	—
25	гр. Поморие . . .	Поморие	—	—
26	Плачковци — Дряновско . . .	Плачковци	—	—
II. Почивни домове на Ц. К. на профсъюзите на административните служители				
1	хижа „Бор“ — Витоша . . .	София	—	—
2	с. Видима — Троянско . . .	Троян	Тр. мон. 6 клм.	—
3	Бургаски минерални бани . . .	Бургас	Б. минер. бани	—
4	гр. Велинград — Пазарджишко . . .	Велинград	—	—
5	Хисаря — Левскиградско . . .	Хисаря	—	—
6	Банка — Софийско . . .	Банка	—	—
7	гр. Търговище . . .	Търговище	—	—
8	с. Бистрица — Софийско . . .	София	с. Бистрица	—
9	Несебър . . .	Поморие	Несебър	Несебър
10	Сталин . . .	Сталин	Сталин	Сталин
III. Почивни домове на Ц. К. на профсъюза на тежката промишленост и електрификацията				
1	Язовир „В. Коларов“ — Пещерско . . .	Пещера	Язов. „В. Коларов“	—
2	Селище (Велинград) — Пазарджишко . . .	Чепино	Селище	—
3	Връх Столетов — Пазарджишко . . .	Казанлък Габрово	Връх Столетов	—

1	2	3	4	5
4	Велинград . . .	—	—	—
5	Мала Църква — Самоковско . . .	София	М. Църква	—
6	с. Реселец — Луковитско . . .	Реселец	—	—
7	Язовир „Г. Димитров“ . . .	Казанлък	Язов. „Г. Димитров“	—
8	Пирдоп . . .	Пирдоп	Пирдоп	—
IV. Почивни домове на Ц. К. на профсъюзите на здравните служители				
1	Боровец — Самоковско . . .	Костенец	Боровец	—
2	Банка — Софийско . . .	София	—	—
V. Почивни домове на Ц. К. на профсъюзите на работниците от Селското Горско Стопанство				
1	Долна-Баня . . .	Костенец	Долна Баня	—
VI. Почивни домове на Ц. К. на работниците от търговията и кредита				
1	с. Говедарци — Самоковско . . .	София	с. Говедарци	—
2	Шинково — Троянско . . .	Троян	Шинково	—
3	Банка — Софийско . . .	с. Банка	—	—
4	Панчарево — Софийско . . .	София	Панчарево	—
5	Велинград . . .	Велинград	—	—
6	гр. Кюстендил . . .	Кюстендил	Кюстендил	—
7	Брястово — Хасковско . . .	Хасково	с. Брястово	—
8	гр. Сталин . . .	Сталин	Сталин	—
9	с. Обзор — Поморийско . . .	Сталин	Обзор	Сталин

1	2	3	4	5
VII. Почивни домове на ЦК на проф- съюза на миньорите				
1	Смолян	Асеновград Кърджали	Смолян	—
2	Селимница — Димитровско	Драгичево 12	с. Кладница	—
3	Баня — Софийско	Баня	—	—
4	Кюстендил	Кюстендил	—	—
5	Хисар — Пловдивско	Хисар	—	—
6	Брезник	Димитрово	Брезник	—
7	Сталин	Сталин	Сталин	Сталин
8	Поморие	Поморие	Поморие	Поморие
VIII. Почивни домове на ЦК на проф- съюза на работниците по просветата и печата				
1	Боровец — Самоковско	София Костенец	Боровец	—
2	Панагюрище	Панагюрище	—	—
3	Долна баня — Ихтиманско	Костенец	Долна баня	—
4	Враца (Леленика)	Враца	Леленика	—
5	Ракитово — Велинградско	Костандово 12	с. Ракитово	—
6	Говедарци — Самоковско	София	Говедарци	—
7	Кюстендил	Кюстендил	—	—
8	Баня — София	Баня	—	—
9	Княжево — София	София	—	—

1	2	3	4	5
10	Хисар — Пловдивско	Хисар	—	—
11	Баня — Левскиградско	Баня	—	—
12	Наречен — Асеновградско	Асеновград	Наречен	—
13	Сталин	Сталин	Сталин	Сталин
14	Обзор — Поморийско	Сталин	Обзор	Обзор
15	Поморие	Поморие	Поморие	Поморие
16	Сливен	Сливен	—	—
IX. Почивни домове на ЦК на проф- съюза на работниците и служителите от пощите, телефоните, телеграфите и радиото				
1	Копрявница	Копрявница	—	—
2	Баня — София	Баня	—	—
3	Сталин	Сталин	Сталин	Сталин
4	Етрополе	Етрополе	—	—
X. Почивни домове на ЦК на проф- съюза на работниците от строителството				
1	„Г. Димитров“ — Ихтиманско	Костенец	д-ще „Г. Димитров“	—
2	Нешковци — Троянско	Троян	с. Нешковци	—
3	Симеоново — София	София	Симеоново	—
4	Велинград	Велинград	—	—
5	Сталин	Сталин	Сталин	Сталин

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1	2	3	4	5
	XI. Почивни домове на ЦК на проф- съюза на леката и хранит. промишленост			
1	Копривница	Копривница	Копривница	—
2	Кюстендил	Кюстендил	—	—
3	Сталин	Сталин	Сталин	Сталин
4	Сапарево — Ст. Димитровско	Ст. Димитров	с. Сапарево	—
5	Божур — Г. Оряховско	Г. Оряховица	—	—
	XII. Почивни домове на ЦК на проф- съюза на тра испортните работници			
1	Боровец — Самоковско	Костенец	Боровец	—
2	Плачковци	София	—	—
3	„Г. Димитров“	Плачковци	—	—
4	Стрема	Костенец	а-ше „Г. Димитров“	—
5	Панагюрски колонии	Стрежа	—	—
6	Хижа „Родина“ Витоша	Панагюрище	Панагюрски колон.	—
7	Чаира — Пазарджишко	София	—	—
8	Гюешево	Сестрим	—	—
9	Баня — София	Гюешево	—	—
10	Кюстендил	Баня	—	—
11	Хисар — Пловдивско	Кюстендил	—	—
12	Вършец — Берковско	Хисар	—	—
13	Сталин	Врша	Вършец	—
14	Обзор — Поморийско	Сталин	Сталин	Сталин
15	Трявна	Сталин	Обзор	Обзор
		Трявна	—	—

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1	2	3	4	5
	XIII. Почивни домове на ЦК на проф- съюза на работниците от местната про- мишленост и комуналните предприятия			
1	Хижа „Средец“ — Витоша	София	—	—
2	Соколски манастир — Габровско	Габрово	Етър 5	—
3	Вършец — Берковско	Врша	Вършец	—
4	Сталин	Сталин	Сталин	Сталин
5	Студенец — Пловдивско	Пловдив	Студенец	—
6	Сулица — Ст. Загорско	Ст. Загора	Сулица	—
	XIV. Почивни домове на ЦК на проф- съюза на работниците от изкуствата			
1	Созопол	Бургас	—	Созопол
2	Боровец — Бистрица — Самоковско	София	Боровец	—
3	Витоша	София	—	—



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PAY COMPUTATION FOR WORKERS AND EMPLOYEES

Raschetv s rabochimi i sluzhashchimi
/Pay Computation for Workers and
Employees/, 1954, Moscow, Gosfinisdat,
 Pages 3-207

V. A. Goloshechpov

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PAY COMPUTATION FOR WORKERS AND EMPLOYEES

INTRODUCTION

Under the leadership of the Communist Party the Soviet people are moving along the path of building a communist society. Armed with the historic decisions of the Nineteenth Party Congress the workers of the country, in their struggle for building communism, are achieving new successes every day in all spheres of economic and cultural building.

Whereas in the capitalist countries each passing day sees an increase in the exploitation of the workers, in unemployment, and in the poverty of the masses, in the Soviet Union each year sees an increase in the number of workers and employees, in the income of the workers, and in their welfare. In our country the aim of expanding socialist production is to ensure the maximum satisfaction of the constantly growing material and cultural needs of society.

In his report to the Nineteenth Party Congress on the Central Committee of the Party, comrade Malenkov stated that "whereas in a capitalist society man is subordinated to the pitiless law of extracting maximum profits, in the name of which people are doomed to terrible suffering, poverty, unemployment, and bloody wars, in the socialist society all production is subordinated to man, with his constantly growing requirements. This constitutes the decisive advantage of the new social system: communism, which is superior to capitalism." (G. Malenkov, Otchet-nyy doklad XIX s'ezdu partii o rabote Tsentral'nogo Komiteta VKP(b) /Report to the Nineteenth Party Congress on the Work of

the Central Committee of the VKP(b)7, Gospolitizdat, 1952, page 105.)

The maximum satisfaction of the constantly growing material and cultural requirements of society is being achieved in the USSR by the constant expansion and improvement of socialist production on the basis of better technology, which makes it possible not only to save labor for society but to lighten the labor of the workers.

The constant increase in labor productivity and decrease in production costs are making it possible for the Soviet state to carry out a policy of systematic price reduction, which leads to an increase in the real wages of the workers and employees and to a further upswing in the people's standard of living.

At the same time, along with the rapid expansion of heavy industry in our country, a sharp upswing in the production of consumer goods is being achieved. For purposes of more rapidly increasing the material and cultural level of the people, the Communist Party and the Soviet government have posed big and responsible tasks before all branches of industry and agriculture. Inspired by the concern which the Party and the government have manifested toward the welfare of the Soviet people, the workers are stepping up the struggle for overfulfilling production plans and for the maximum utilization of the internal resources of production. In the course of the competition, new reserves for boosting labor productivity are being discovered, the output of products is being increased, their quality is being improved, and their cost is being reduced.

From this we can see what an important role is played by the accurate calculation of wages, and by promptly informing each worker of the results of his labor and the wages due him.

Calculating pay for workers and employees and keeping account of output constitute one of the most important and labor-consuming phases of accounting work at enterprises. A considerable part of the accounting personnel is engaged in these operations.

The accuracy of calculations of pay for workers and employees depends primarily and in many respects upon the accuracy with which the primary documents have been filled out. It is essential that production orders be issued to workers promptly, and that the requisite data be filled in clearly. The obligations, rights, and responsibilities of each worker in relation to filling in and drawing up primary documents must be accurately established. Document turnover must be organized in such a fashion that the basic documents arrive promptly for processing and recording.

In order to eliminate the possibility of duplicated payments on the basis of the same primary documents it is necessary to establish a procedure for the obligatory cancellation of those documents which have already served as the basis for computing wages. Cancellation should be effected by affixing a special "paid" stamp or the appropriate signature.

It is essential to prevent changes in pay calculation conditions in work orders issued to workers, and the delivery of basic documents for processing before the completion of jobs. In no case should incorrectly prepared documents be used in

accounting work. Nor should the disbursement of payroll funds be entrusted to those persons who are handling the calculation of pay and keeping records thereon.

Documents having to do with the payroll should be systematized and safeguarded carefully.

Correctly kept records on personnel (records of hiring, transfer, and dismissal) and on working time (time cards) are of very great importance in the matter of organizing calculations of pay.

Personnel records are kept by the personnel section, which is required to transmit to the accounting section all documents used in drawing up papers on hiring, transfer, and dismissal of workers, designating their pay, etc.

The hiring of workers and employees is recorded in their employment record. If the worker is employed for the first time he must make available to the administration a statement from the house management, office or agricultural soviet as to his last job. In this case the employment record is drawn up no later than 5 days after the time the worker reports for work. Currently effective regulations are observed in filling in and keeping employment records.

The procedure for keeping time cards is established by the chief (senior) accountant of the enterprise jointly with the personnel section, in accordance with the Basic Regulations for Accounting for Labor and Wages in Industry, published on 11 September 1951 by the Ministry of Finance, USSR, and the TsSU /Tsentrāl'noye statisticheskoye upravleniye -- Central Statistical Administration/ USSR (Cf. page 159).

CHAPTER I

THE PAYROLL FUND

Section 1. The Composition of the Payroll Fund

In the USSR the payroll fund is established by the national economic plan. Each enterprise, in accordance with the plans and estimates approved for it, is issued a planned payroll fund which it has the right to utilise provided the planned quotas are fulfilled. The strictest state discipline must be observed in the expenditure of the payroll fund at enterprises, institutions, and organizations.

The reported payroll fund includes in their entirety all sums computed as due from the enterprise, institution, or organization, for work done, to workers, employees, engineering-technical workers, students, housekeeping personnel, guards, and other workers, both those permanently assigned to the staff and those not permanently assigned. (Cf. Instructions of the TsSU, USSR titled "Concerning the Composition of the Payroll Fund for Workers and Employees" (letter of the Ministry of Finance, USSR dated 18 March 1949, No 380, SFKh, 1949, No 5, page 30.) This fund also includes pay for workers sent to the given organization by state institutions in accordance with special agreements, regardless of whether these sums are disbursed directly to the workers or are transferred to the state institutions. In addition, the reported payroll fund includes sums paid for work which for one reason or another was not provided for in the plan.

It is forbidden to exclude from the payroll fund various deductions (taxes, amounts withheld in accordance with writs of

execution, charges on loans, etc) and also deductions from wages (for overexpenditure of fuel or by way of material responsibility of workers and employees for state property and valuables entrusted to them).

Payments to persons working at the institution, enterprise, or organization who use their own horses, their own tools, or other producer goods belonging to them, are referred to the payroll fund only insofar as regards the pay for the work of the worker himself. Monetary sums paid to workers for horses, tools, or other producer goods belonging to them which are utilized in doing work for the enterprise, institution, or organization, are not included in the payroll fund.

The reported payroll fund for the month (quarter, year) must include all wages paid to workers and employees for work done during the current month (quarter, year). Wages computed for work done during preceding months but not included in the report for the corresponding month, should be included in the payroll fund for the current month.

Pay computed for a regular vacation is included in the fund for the reported month only in the amount due for the days of vacation in the reported month.

The following must be included in the payroll fund for workers, employees, and other workers:

Basic Pay

(In construction work basic pay is divided into basic and supplementary in accordance with the instructions given in Rukovodstvo k planu schetov tekushchego ucheta kapital'nykh

vlogheniy i osnovnoy deyatel'nosti podryadnikh organizatsii

[Guidance with Reference to the Accounts Plan for Current Accounting of Capital Outlays in the Basic Activity of Contracting Organisations], Gosfinisdat, 1949).

Pay for time worked in accordance with fixed scales, rates, and basic piece rates (according to straight and progressive piece-rates or average output);

Extra pay for longevity;

Additional payments to piece-rate workers because of changes in working conditions (because of lack of materials, complexity of processing, fact that tools and equipment were not in a state of readiness, etc);

Payment for lump work;

Payments to piece-rate workers on basis of progressive rates;

Monetary payments, payments in kind, and premium payments made in accordance with the approved system in effect at the enterprise (institution, organisation) for the payment of premiums for the fulfillment and overfulfillment of the plan, for achieving established qualitative indexes, for reducing the percentage of spoilage, for cutting costs, for reducing idle time, for saving fuel, electric power, raw materials, semifinished articles, or materials, for preserving equipment, for working without accident, for mastering the construction or design of new machines and equipment; premiums and extra premium payments to lumberjacks and timber rafters;

Extra pay for overtime work; extra pay for work on holidays;

Extra pay for difficult working conditions (for the injuriousness, strain, and hazards involved in the work etc);

Extra pay to piece-rate workers who have done jobs in a category below that assigned to them -- the difference between the wage scale for the worker in question and the rate for the work he has done;

Extra pay for class of work;

Extra pay to working foremen for organizing the work of the crew (In construction work extra pay to foremen for organizing the work of the crew is provided for in Section II, Article 7, of the Decree of the SNK, USSR and TsK VKP(b), date 11 February 1936 (SZ SSSR Code, USSR, 1936, No 9, Article 70));

Extra pay to bring wages up to average, in cases prescribed by law;

Extra pay for night work;

Pay for instructing students on the job and for supervising the work of apprentices;

Pay for unavoidable interruption in work, pursuant to currently effective legislation;

Pay for spoilage not chargeable to the worker;

Pay for idle time for which the worker is not responsible;

Pay for standing watch on holidays;

Pay for temporary replacement;

Extra pay for working in remote areas and in regions of the Far North;

Extra pay for working in more than one speciality, in those cases provided for by government decree;

Percentage remuneration (percentage of turnover, etc), regardless of whether it is paid in the form of extra wages or in the form of basic wages;

Literary, lecture, and other royalties; remuneration on basis of medals awarded, pay for special work (consultation, expertise, preparing plans and estimates, housekeeping work -- repairing tools, whitewashing and painting working areas, washing and polishing floors, etc);

Pay for work done by students at FZO schools, trade school students, and railroad school students who are acquiring practical experience at enterprises and on construction projects -- in the entire sum paid.

Supplementary Pay (Cf. the footnote on page 7):

Pay to nursing mothers for time off from work;

Pay for privilege hours accorded to minors;

Pay up to full rate in case of illness, as provided by law (Cf. Article 6 of the Directive of the Supreme Soviet, USSR dated 1 August 1945 (Vedomosti Verkhovnogo Soveta SSSR /Bulletin of the Supreme Soviet, USSR 7, 1945, No 51; 1946, No 1);

Allowances paid to workers sent to study at educational institutions and at training centers for improving skills and

for refresher courses, while continuing to be carried on the payroll of the enterprise, institution, or organization;

Pay during regular and special vacations;

Pay during travel to vacation area and return for workers in remote regions of the Far North, in those cases prescribed by law;

Compensation for unused vacation time;

Severance pay;

Payment for housing made available on a gratuitous basis by enterprises and institutions, the cost of gratuitous utilities, and of products and articles issued free of charge, in those cases provided for in current legislation;

Monetary compensation for housing and utilities, products, and other articles provided for by law but not made physically available;

The evaluation of physical articles and utilities made available in those cases provided for in current legislation is made in the following manner (Cf. Instructions of the Ministry of Finance, USSR and the TsSU, USSR dated 1 November 1952, No 1979/1-09):

(a) Gratuitous physical issues of products of own manufacture are evaluated on the basis of the state prices for those products;

(b) Gratuitous physical issues of products purchased on the outside are evaluated according to the actual procurement prices, but not more than the prices charged by the state retail trade system;

(c) Where products of own manufacture or products purchased on the outside are issued at prices lower than the state retail prices or procurement prices, the current payroll fund must include only the difference between the cost at state retail prices (for products of own manufacture) or the actual procurement prices (for products purchased on the outside) and the cost of those products at the prices at which they are issued to the workers at the enterprise;

(d) The value of the housing made available to the workers of the enterprise free of charge is determined according to the rates of the local soviet of workers' deputies; or in the absence of established rates in the given locality it is determined according to the rates obtaining in the nearest populated place where rates on housing have been established;

(e) Free utilities (heat, lights, water, sewage, etc) made available to workers living in buildings of the apartment or room type are evaluated according to their actual cost;

(f) In cases where apartments and utilities are made available to the workers of an enterprise at prices which are lower (privileged) than the apartment rentals and cost of utilities established by fixed rates, the current payroll fund includes only the difference between the cost of the apartments and utilities shown in paragraphs 'd' and 'e' and the price at which they were made available to the workers of the enterprise;

(g) The cost of beds in dormitories made available to workers free of charge is determined according to the prices established at the enterprise;

(h) The cost of rations and uniforms issued free of charge to military guard personnel is evaluated on the basis of state prices.

The following are not included in the payroll fund but are accounted for separately: one-time monetary premiums the payment of which is not provided for in the system of premium payments regularly used at the enterprise (institution, organization), and which are paid only when there are available specially appropriations approved by the government or provided for in current legislation (premiums for socialist competition; premiums and bonuses for inventions and technical improvements; premiums for improving the efficiency of labor processes; various one-time premiums paid for the fulfillment of individual specific quotas out of special appropriations, the director's fund, and other funds provided by law).

The following monetary payments and issues of physical articles to workers and employees are likewise not included in the payroll fund: travelling expenses and per diem allowances; students' stipends paid directly by the enterprises and institutions; food allowances and compensation paid out of the director's fund or other special funds authorized by the government; social insurance and pension compensation paid to pensioners out of social insurance funds; the cost of special work clothes, accident prevention equipment, and antidotes (fats and neutralizing substances); compensation to workers and employees for expenses incurred in the acquisition of special work clothes and accident-prevention equipment not issued by the administration.

Social insurance payments and other charges provided for in current legislation are not included in the payroll fund but accounted for on a separate basis.

In accordance with the above, all state, cooperative, and public enterprises, institutions, and organizations are required to maintain separate accounts for:

1. The payroll fund for workers: (a) on the regular staff; (b) not on the regular staff.
2. One-time premiums.
3. Other monetary and physical emoluments to workers and employees.
4. Charges against the payroll fund.

Section 2. Control over the Utilization of the Payroll Fund

Responsibility for the proper utilization of the payroll fund is incumbent upon the heads (directors) and chief (senior) accountants of enterprises. Responsibility for overexpenditures from the payroll fund as respects shops and other organizational subdivisions is incumbent upon the superintendents and accountants of these subdivisions.

Pursuant to a decree concerning chief (senior) accounts (cf. the letter of the Ministry of Finance, USSR dated 6 October 1947, No 750), the latter are required to ensure control over the proper utilization of payroll funds, over conformity to established personnel staffs, rates of pay for positions, estimates of administrative-housekeeping and other expenses, and over the state of the budgetary, payment, and financial

discipline. The chief accountant is held responsible in cases of: expenditure of payroll funds for the maintenance of the administrative apparatus in excess of the funds, staffs, or officials' salaries registered with the financial organs; improper expenditure of payroll funds for the contingent not on the regular payroll, and for exceeding administrative-housekeeping and other expenses as against the approved and registered estimates; furnishing Gosbank with incorrect information on payroll funds expended; the illegal issue of monetary and other premiums, bonuses, and compensations; illegal supplementary payments to employees for work which is a part of their official duties; overpayment on travel assignments, on bills, and other kinds of settlements with workers, employees, and other persons; failure to take steps for the prompt recovery of accountable sums and embezzled sums, and shortages of monetary funds or commodities, as a result of which an irrecoverable debt has come into being.

In each case where a new worker is officially hired there must be a vacancy on the personnel roster certified by the chief (senior) accountant in his capacity as comptroller over the expenditure of state funds.

With respect to the payroll fund for production personnel, chiefly piece-rate workers, it is essential to establish a well-defined procedure for issuing production orders (job orders, etc) and to check the rates and output norms before making payment on the basis of the primary documents.

In order to eliminate the possibility of padding the output index in the primary documents and covering up instances

of spoilage it is necessary to ensure proper control over output. The various payments above normal rates, payments for overtime work, payments for idle time, spoilage, etc, must be subjected to thoroughgoing preliminary control. A procedure for the obligatory preliminary checking of incoming documents serving as the basis for payment, must be established at each enterprise.

Follow-up control consists in analyzing individual data on the categories of personnel and on the expenditure of payroll funds from the viewpoint of their correspondence to the actual plan fulfillment and the labor productivity achieved.

The simplest method of analysis is that of comparing the payroll actually disbursed with the planned payroll. The figure obtained as a result of the comparison -- a saving or an overexpenditure of payroll funds -- represents an absolute saving or an absolute overexpenditure. However, this procedure alone does not suffice, since the amount of the planned payroll fund is computed as for 100% plan fulfillment on the basic activity of the given enterprise. This means that if the enterprise has not fulfilled its plan for the output of products, the payroll fund allocated to it cannot serve as a full criterion in analyzing the expenditure of the fund in question. For this reason the method of determining the relative saving or overexpenditure is also used. It consists essentially in the following: first the planned payroll fund is recomputed on the basis of the percentage of plan fulfillment for the output of products; then the payroll funds actually disbursed are compared with the recomputed planned fund.

Chief (senior) accounts of enterprises are required to make sure that the overall sum of the payroll fund planned for the shops and other organizational subdivisions corresponds to the payroll fund established for the enterprise as a whole.

Institutions of Gosbank furnish industrial enterprises with funds for payroll purposes in accordance with the approved payroll fund for the plan and according to the degree of fulfillment of the production program.

Industrial enterprises are required, when they receive money for payroll purposes from their settlement accounts in order to make final settlement for the second half of the preceding month, to furnish the bank with a statement on standard Form No 863 as to the payroll funds disbursed. The statement is submitted simultaneously with a check and instructions to transfer sums deducted for loans and taxes, and payments due trade unions for state social insurance on workers and employees.

In the course of the month the advance disbursements of pay are effected without furnishing a statement.

The statement shows not only the amount of pay actually disbursed during the given month but the established payroll and the percentage of fulfillment of the production program for the same month.

Directors and chief (senior) accounts of enterprises bear the responsibility imposed by law for any incorrect information included in the statements, as well as for the disbursement of payroll in excess of those sums allocated for that purpose.

CHAPTER II. WAGES

Section 1. The Procedure for Establishing Wages

The principle of socialism — "From each according to his ability; to each according to his labor" — is consistently carried out in the USSR. The right to labor — viz., the right of citizens of the USSR to obtain guaranteed work and payment for their labor in accordance with its quantity and quality — is written into Article 118 of the Constitution of the USSR, and represents an inviolable law of our country.

The socialist principle of distribution according to labor ensures the proper combination of the personal and public interests of the workers, creates a material interest on the part of the workers in the results of their labor, and accelerates the expansion of socialist production.

In the Soviet Union the labor of workers and employees is paid for in the form of monetary wages. But, in contrast to the capitalist countries, the real income of workers and employees in the USSR does not consist merely in individual monetary wages.

The Soviet state, constantly manifesting concern for improving the well-being of the workers, ensures the constant expansion of production of foodstuffs and industrial consumer goods, and systematically reduces the price of these products, increasing from one year to the next the appropriations for the satisfaction of the constantly growing material and cultural needs of the people.

In addition to wages for work done, workers and employees receive from the state yearly vacations with pay based on average

earnings; social insurance compensation and payments; social security pensions; passes to sanatoria, rest homes and children's institutions, etc, either free or at greatly reduced rates. All workers in urban and rural areas receive free medical aid. In both urban and rural areas the state pays compensation to mothers with numerous children, or to mothers who are widowed; provides free education in elementary and secondary schools; and pays stipends to students.

The real income of workers and employees increases steadily from year to year. This is a brilliant manifestation of the basic economic law of socialism.

The consistent implementation of distribution according to labor and the proper organization of payment for labor constitute an extremely important precondition to the further development and improvement of production, the creation of an abundance of products, and the gradual transition from socialism to communism.

The Party and the Government are constantly concerned with improving the organization of wages.

The wage level for workers and employees is established in accordance with the decrees and directives of the Government of the USSR by way of the state planned norming of wages for individual categories of workers.

The regulation of workers' wages is effected with the aid of wage-scale systems and output norms and rates. At the same time, Soviet labor legislation regulates the rate of pay in cases of spoilage, idle time, overtime work, and other deviations from normal working conditions.

The rate of pay for engineering-technical workers, employees, and housekeeping personnel is determined on the basis of a strict classification of positions, fixed personnel staffs, and monthly salaries approved according to established procedure. The administration of the enterprise, organization, or institution, guided by the approved fixed personnel complement and salaries, assigns the worker to his position and gives him the monthly salary corresponding to that position. In those ministries and departments where, according to decrees of the Government of the USSR salaries are established in accordance with seniority, the worker's service in the Soviet army or navy (or in partisan detachments) during The Great Fatherland War is taken into account in determining the salary as per job seniority.

In certain branches of the national economy and the government, workers and employees receive extra pay every month, or one-time bonuses, for long and meritorious service.

Persons employed in basic areas of the work of a given institution, enterprise, or organization may, if they have outstanding positions and experience in the work entrusted to them, be accorded personal salaries according to established procedure. Personal salaries are paid only to the person for whom they are designated, and only during the time that person occupies the position in question.

In ministries and central institutions, proper accountability must be organized in the case of persons receiving personal salaries. For each such person there must be a special file containing information on his education, scientific writings, practical experience, and other data serving as a basis for granting the personal salary.

Workers may be deprived of personal salaries in those cases where, on the basis of the results of their work, they cannot be considered as especially valuable to the given institution, enterprise, or organization.

Pursuant to directives approved by the Government of the USSR, premiums are paid to administrative and engineering and technical workers at enterprises for the fulfillment and over-fulfillment of the production plan, and for cutting costs.

Trade unions have been assigned an important role in carrying out measures having to do with wages. Trade unions are required to devote special attention to the matter of creating favorable conditions at enterprises and construction projects for a constant increase in labor productivity. This constitutes an important source of production expansion and wage increases for the workers. Local factory-plant committees have wage commissions which carry out the tasks provided in the directive approved by the Presidium of the VTsSPS [All-Union Central Council of Trade Unions] on 14 March 1952 (Byulleten' VTsSPS, 1952, No 8).

Section 2. Wage Systems

In the Soviet Union both time-unit and piece-rate wage systems are employed. (Cf. KZot [Labor Law Code], Article 60.) The latter form predominates at industrial enterprises.

Piece-rate pay is pay per unit of output in accordance with the rates established for the work in question.

Depending on how the accountability of output is organized, piece-rate pay may be either individual or collective.

Piece-rate pay is divided into:

Straight piece-rate pay, whereby the labor is paid for in accordance with a fixed rate per unit of output, the rate not depending upon the quantity of output or on the degree of norm fulfillment.

Progressive piece-rate pay, whereby only the work done within the limits of an established output norm is paid for in accordance with a fixed rate. Beyond this point, depending on the degree of overfulfillment of the norm, the piece rate is progressively increased, and the products turned out above the norm are paid for in accordance with the higher rate. The ratio between the increase in rate and the degree of norm overfulfillment is determined by a scale of progressive rates (scale of progression) approved according to established procedure. In introducing -- and in the subsequent application of -- the progressive piece-rate wage system it is necessary systematically to check its effectiveness in the given area or for the given kind of work, and the correctness of its organization.

Cost reduction -- reducing the price of the products -- is an index of the correct employment of the progressive piece-rate wage system.

Piece-rate premium pay, which in the case of straight or progressive piece-rate wages provides for the payment of premiums for better quality of work or for other indexes.

The piece-rate form also includes lump piecework whereby the volume of payment is determined on a basis of the job as a whole, and is indicated in the production quota assigned to the

worker. The volume of compensation for lump piecework must be established by the appropriate computations.

Time-unit pay is divided into:

Straight time-unit pay, whereby the labor is paid for in accordance with an established wage scale (hourly, daily, monthly) determined by the scale category, and the amount of payment depends on the amount of time worked and not on the output. With a fixed monthly wage the monthly pay does not depend on the actual number of calendar working days in any one month.

Time-unit premium pay, whereby, in addition to the earnings according to the wage scale, premiums are paid for the fulfillment of established work indexes determined by the production process, the working area, and other conditions.

Section 3. Basic Concepts Relating to the Wage Scale System, Output Norms, and Rates

The wage scale system serves as the basis for organizing workers' wages. Its component parts include wage scales, rates, and the scale-qualification manual. With the aid of the wage scale system all kinds of work are grouped according to their complexity and the labor input involved, and different wage scales are established for workers of different degrees of skill and in different trades. (Cf. the collection of articles, Voprosy profsoyuznoy raboty /Problems of Trade Union Work/, Profizdat, 1953, page 36.)

The wage scale and rate for Category I

The wage scale serves as the basis for establishing the correct ratios between the amount of pay for different jobs.

It consists of a specific number of categories and corresponding category coefficients. The scale coefficient for Category I is taken as equal to unity, and the coefficients for the following categories increase progressively.

The ratio between the scale coefficient for Category I and the scale coefficient for the last category is called the extreme ratio of the wage scale.

The number of scale categories and the ratio between the categories for different branches of industry vary and depend upon the nature and complexity of the production process, the importance of the given industry, the working conditions, etc.

By way of illustration we give one of the wage scales used in the machine-building industry (Cf. the collection of articles, Voprosy profsoyusnoy raboty, Profisdat, 1953, page 36):

Category	I	II	III	IV	V	VI	VII	VIII
Coefficient	1.0	1.13	1.28	1.46	1.67	1.95	2.3	2.6

The ratio between the first and last categories for the given scale is 2.6 (I: VIII), and shows that work in Category VIII is paid for at a rate 2.6 times higher than work in Category I.

For purposes of monetary expression of the wage scale there is established a scale rate for Category I (hourly, daily, monthly) according to which payment is made for the simplest and easiest work in the given branch of industry.

The scale rates for the succeeding categories are determined by means of multiplying the rate for Category I by the scale coefficients for the scale corresponding to these categories.

The rates for piece-rate workers are set higher than the rates for time-unit workers, in order to stimulate a changeover to piecework.

Also, the conditions under which the work is done are taken into account in establishing wage rates.

At certain machine-building plants different wage rates for Category I are established: (a) for time-unit workers engaged in cold work; (b) for piece-rate workers engaged in cold work and time-unit workers engaged in hot work; (c) for piece-rate workers engaged in hot work and jobs involving injurious working conditions.

The daily wage rate is determined by multiplying the hourly rate by 8, which is the number of working hours per shift.

As a rule, special wage rates are not fixed for workers whose working day is short. They are determined by means of computation (except for those cases when the entire enterprise is working on a short working day).

Let us suppose that it is necessary to compute the hourly wage rate in Category I for paying for the labor of workers engaged in production work on a six-hour working day. In this case the daily wage rate, established on the basis of an eight-hour working day, is divided by 6.

Let us suppose that the hourly wage rate for piece-rate workers engaged in hot work is 4 rubles and 50 kopecks. We find that the daily wage rate is 4 rubles, 50 kopecks x 8, or 36 rubles.

Then the hourly wage rate for a worker on a six-hour working day is 36 rubles divided by 6, or 6 rubles.

In certain branches of industry, owing to the specific working conditions, workers are paid on the basis of a system of fixed daily wage rates for trades, with no breakdown into categories of the wage scale.

Sometimes workers are paid on the basis of rates established directly by the appropriate decrees for concretely defined jobs.

The administration assigns the workers to wage scale categories and determines the category of work on the basis of the scale-qualification manual.

The scale-qualification manual contains a production description of various kinds of jobs in the given branch of production according to their complexity, precision, and responsibility, showing the categories assigned to these jobs. At the same time the manual gives a description of the qualifications and skills which the worker must possess in order to be assigned to any particular category.

Each description in the scale-qualifications manual is accompanied by concrete examples of work.

The qualifications of each worker are established by the administration of the enterprise by means of testing (giving examinations), as a result of which the appropriate rate category is assigned to the worker.

The worker has the right, in the event he is not satisfied with the category established, to register a complaint with the RKK [Appraisal and Conflict Commission] against the administration.

Collective agreements usually contain a provision requiring that as the workers improve their skills the administration promote them to more skilled work, putting them in a higher wage category when they have passed an examination. The procedure for assigning workers to categories is established by the ministry.

The maximum period of time allotted for testing a worker before he is definitely accepted for a job is as follows: for workers — 6 working days; for employees on less responsible jobs — 2 weeks; for employees on more responsible jobs — one month. Depending on the results of the tests the worker is either accepted for the job or is discharged, receiving compensation for the time worked according to the wage rate for the category to which he was assigned when accepted on probation (KZot RSFSR, articles 38 and 39).

If the worker is dissatisfied with the evaluation of the results of the testing, he can register a complaint as to his dismissal with the RKK or directly with a court.

Output norms (time). A worker's quota may be issued either in the form of a time norm or in the form of an output norm (per hour or per shift).

The time norm means the length of time in which a given job must be completed under specific organisational-technical conditions, taking into account existing achievements in the

sphere of technology and production organization, and the advanced practices of Stakhanovites. Time norms are expressed in man-hours, man days, etc.

An output norm prescribes the number of units of production (articles, parts, operations) which must be completed per unit of working time (hour, shift). Output norms are expressed in units of physical measurement (pieces, m, sq m, kg, t, l, etc).

Knowing the time norm, it is easy to find the output norm, and vice versa. For example, if the time norm (Nvr) per unit of work is 2 man-hours, the corresponding output norm (Nvyr) for the working day is 4 units (8:2). If the time norm is 0.5 hours per square meter of article, the hourly output norm will be 2 square meters (one hour: 0.5 hours), and the daily output norm will be 16 square meters (8:0.5 hours).

A norm expressed in units of production -- viz, an output norm -- is usually used in mass production and large series production. In the case of individual production and small series production, the norm is usually established in terms of time.

Norms must be determined not by experimental statistical calculation but by the method of technical norming. "Without technical norms it is impossible to have a planned economy. Moreover, technical norms are necessary so that the lagging masses can be brought up in line with the advanced masses. Technical norms constitute a great regulating force which organizes the broad masses of workers in industry around the leading elements of the working class." (I. Stalin, Voprosy

leninism /Problems of Leninism⁷, Eleventh edition, page 502.)

The Party and the Government have repeatedly emphasized in their decrees the tremendous role played by technical norms in the development of the national economy and in carrying out the socialist principle of distribution according to labor.

Experimental-statistical norms established by a norm clerk on the basis of his personal experience or on a basis of statistical data for past period on the performance of this or similar work do not take into account the latest achievements in technology, progressive methods of organizing labor, and the advanced practices of Stakhanovites. These norms reflect labor productivity which has already been achieved, and not that which can and must be achieved.

In his report to the Nineteenth Party Congress, speaking of the task of ensuring a further all-around increase of labor productivity in all branches of industry, Comrade Malenkov noted that in the task of raising labor productivity great importance attaches to technical norming. And he stated that the task of Party, economic, and trade union organizations was to achieve rapid elimination of the causes obstructing the growth of labor productivity and to ensure the fulfillment and over-fulfillment of the quota for increasing labor productivity in all branches of the national economy, at each enterprise, and in each production sector.

Thus for the systematic increase of labor productivity it is necessary to introduce technical norms; viz, norms which correspond to the most effective utilization of working time,

taking into account advanced technology and the increasing mechanisation of labor.

However, a technical norm must not be considered as a norm for maximum labor productivity for any working area, since socialist industry is constantly improving the technology of production, introducing new equipment, using methods which make it possible to reduce the labor input required for various jobs. In proportion as production technology is improved, labor organization is bettered, and the skills of workers are increased, the norm changes accordingly. Therein lies its progressive character.

The technical time (output) norm serves as the basis for calculating piecework rates and evaluating labor productivity.

The degree of output norm fulfillment is determined in percentages by means of dividing the actual output for a certain period by the output norm for the same period and multiplying the latter by 100. For example, if the output norm per shift is 50 pieces, and the worker has turned out 75 pieces, the output norm fulfillment in percentages will be: $\frac{75}{50} \times 100 = 150\%$.

The degree of time norm fulfillment is determined in percentages by means of dividing this norm by the actual time worked, and multiplying the latter by 100.

Let us suppose, for example, that the time norm per unit of production is 32 minutes and 25 minutes of working time have actually been expended. Then the time norm fulfillment in percentages will be: $\frac{32}{25} \times 100 = 128\%$.

Piece rates. The piece rate for each job paid for on a piece-rate basis is determined by means of dividing the hourly (daily) wage rate for the category of the given job by the hourly (daily) output norm; or by means of multiplying the hourly wage rate for the category of the given job by the time norm expressed in hours. (Cf. KZot RSF3R, Article 70.)

If the rate is designated by R, the wage rate for the category of the given job by T, the output norm by Nvyr, and the time norm for making the part (carrying out the operation) by Nvr, the following formula can be used to compute the piece rate:

$$R = \frac{T}{Nvyr} = T \times Nvr$$

If the output norm is given for the day (shift), the wage rate is taken for the day (shift); but if the time norm is given in hours, the wage rate must be taken as hourly.

Example 1. The job is rated Category VI, for which a wage rate of 24 rubles per day has been established, and an output norm of 16 pieces per day, or a time norm of 0.5 hours for the manufacture of one piece.

Rates per unit are: $R = 24:16 = 1$ ruble 50 kopecks, or $R = (24:8) \times 0.5 = 1$ ruble 50 kopecks. In both cases the rate per piece remains unchanged.

Example 2. The daily output norm for an eight-hour working day is 11 articles. The category for the job is VII. Determine the piece rate for each job.

In order to obtain the daily wage rate for Category VII it is necessary to multiply the rate for Category I (let us assume it is 16 rubles) by the wage coefficient for Category VII (let us assume it is 2.25). The resultant daily rate for Category VII must be divided by the established output norm.

16 rubles x 2.25 = 36 rubles: 11 = 3 rubles 60 kopecks per article.

Example 3. If the time norm per operation is 15 minutes and the hourly rate for the piece-rate worker on this job is one ruble 80 kopecks, the rate will be equal to

(1 ruble 80 kopecks: 60) x 15 = 45 kopecks.

CHAPTER III

RULES FOR COMPUTING INDIVIDUAL KINDS OF PAY

Section 1. The Computation for Time-Unit Pay

The earnings of workers paid on a time-unit basis are computed in accordance with the amount of time actually worked (according to the time sheet) with application of the normal rates used for each category.

Example. A time-unit worker of Category IV, having an hourly wage rate of 4 rubles, has worked 84 hours according to the time sheet for the current period. The pay due him for this period should be computed as 336 rubles (4 rubles x 84).

Section 2. The Computation for Fixed Monthly Salaries

For a worker receiving a salary, pay is computed in the amount of the established full salary, provided he has worked throughout the whole month, regardless of the number of working days in the month (23, 24, 25, 26, 27).

If he has not worked a full month, his pay is computed in accordance with the number of days worked on a basis of the daily earnings computed by means of dividing the monthly salary by the number of working days in the given month. (Cf. Article 8 of the decree of the NKT People's Commissariat of Labor, USSR dated 2 April 1930, No 142 — Izvestiya NKT SSSR Bulletin of the NKT, USSR, 1930, No 13.)

Example 1. If a worker with a salary of 1,500 rubles per month has actually worked only 20 working days out of 25. His pay should be computed in the amount:

$$(1,500:25) \times 20 = 1,200 \text{ rubles.}$$

If there were 24 working days in the month, he should be paid for the same 20 days worked as follows:

$$(1,500:24) \times 20 = 1,250 \text{ rubles.}$$

Example 2. An employee with a salary of 2,400 rubles worked from 1 through 26 February 1954, and was dismissed on 27 February. He has already been paid for the first half of February.

There were 24 working days in February 1954. In order to learn the daily earnings of this employee it is necessary to divide his salary of 2,400 rubles by 24 — viz, by the number of working days in February — and then multiply his daily earnings (in the given instance, 100 rubles) by the number of days actually worked; i.e., by 23. For his work in February the employee had a total of 2,300 rubles due him. (100 rubles 23). Since in the first half of February he was paid one-half of his monthly salary, the amount due him in the final analysis is 1,100 rubles (2,300 — 1,200).

Section 3. The Computation for Piece-Rate Pay

With the individual piece-rate system of wages -- i.e., when each worker receives an individual quota showing the rate per unit of work -- the method of computing pay requires no special explanations. Its amount is determined by means of multiplying the rate by the number of units of work (operations) accomplished.

With group piecework the primary document reflects the length of the job, the number of products turned out, and the total pay of all workers in the group.

In this case the total amount of earnings shown in the document is divided up among the members of the crew in proportion to their wage rates and the amount of time worked by each of them, in the following manner.

The first thing to be determined is the amount of pay according to the rate for the whole crew, during the time of the piecework. For this purpose the hourly (daily) wage rate of each worker is multiplied by the number of hours (days) worked by him, and the results thus obtained are combined.

Then the amount of piecework earnings as per the document is divided by the total amount of pay according to the wage rate. The result of the division shows the supplementary earnings coefficient for the whole crew.

After this, the amount of pay according to the wage rate, calculated for each member of the crew, is multiplied by the supplementary earnings coefficient. Thus the earnings of each worker on the given quota are established. The overall amount of earnings of individual workers should be equal to the overall sum of the crew's piecework earnings.

Example. For 3 days a crew has worked on one job order. The overall amount of piecework earnings on this job order was 420 rubles, 66 kopecks. The crew consists of four workers (one in Category VI, one in IV, and two in III), and each of them has worked 3 days. Knowing the wage rates for the pieceworkers, we find the amount of earnings of each worker according to the wage scale by means of multiplying the wage rate by the number of days worked. Let us suppose that:

The rate for Category VI, 24 rubles 50 kopecks x 3 days = 73 rubles 50 kopecks.

The rate for Category IV, 18 rubles 30 kopecks x 3 days = 54 rubles 90 kopecks.

The rate for Category III, 15 rubles 50 kopecks x 3 days = 46 rubles 50 kopecks.

The rate for Category III, 15 rubles 50 kopecks x 3 days = 46 rubles 50 kopecks.

Adding up these sums, we obtain a total of 221 rubles and 40 kopecks. Dividing the total earnings on the job order by the overall amount of pay for the crew according to the wage rate, we obtain the following coefficient of supplementary earnings: 420 rubles, 66 kopecks: 221 rubles, 40 kopecks = 1.90 (or 90% additional earnings).

The result obtained by multiplying the total pay according to the wage rate, computed for each worker, by the additional earnings coefficient, shows that the earnings for each member of the crew were:

For Category VI worker, 73 rubles 50 kopecks x 1.90 = 139 rubles 65 kopecks.

For Category IV worker, 54 rubles 90 kopecks $\times 1.90 = 104$ rubles 31 kopecks.

For Category III worker, 46 rubles 50 kopecks $\times 1.90 = 88$ rubles 35 kopecks.

For Category III worker, 46 rubles 50 kopecks $\times 1.90 = 88$ rubles 35 kopecks.

Total 420 rubles 66 kopecks

Another method of distributing the total piecework earnings is also used: the method of distributing according to wage rate coefficients, which in the final analysis yields the same result.

Prepared tables are used for purposes of simplifying the calculation -- especially in determining earnings according to the wage rate.

Section 4. The Computation for Progressive Piece-Rate Pay

As a rule, progressive piece-rate pay is based on the results of the work for the calendar month in accordance with the regulations and scales for increasing basic piecework rates approved by the appropriate ministry. The accurate determination of the degree of norm fulfillment is of very great importance in the correct computation of earnings using the progressive piece-rate system.

Directives approved by the ministries indicate the procedure for computing time worked in determining the percentage of norm fulfillment, and methods of calculating earnings in the given branch of industry. These directives must be used as a guide. Provision is usually made for excluding the following

from the calendar working time for the month: vacations and illness; performing state and public duties provided for by law; idleness throughout an entire shift, for which the worker is not responsible; shutting down equipment for planned-preventive and capital repairs, or for cleaning and lubricating equipment, not in excess of the prescribed time norms; time-unit work lasting one shift or more; time off for mothers who are breast-feeding their babies.

All piece-rate time worked (including the actual number of overtime hours) and intra-shift idle time is taken into account in computing earnings according to the progressive piece-rate system. Payment is made only for the finished product. However, the time spent on the manufacture of reject production is not excluded from the overall amount of time worked. Directives on progressive piece-rate pay provide that if there is spoilage for which the worker is responsible, the premium due him in accordance with the progressive system is reduced, and if the spoilage is considerable it is not paid at all.

Example. With an output norm of 200 articles per month, a worker has turned out 260 articles in one month. The over-fulfillment of the norms is expressed in the 60 articles (260 -- 200), or 30% ($\frac{60 \times 100}{200}$).

Let us suppose that the price for processing one piece is 6 rubles, and the extra pay under the progressive piece-rate system for overfulfilling the norm 30% amounts to 75% of the basic rate, in accordance with the scale approved by the ministry. Then the worker collects 1,560 rubles (6 rubles x 260) at the basic

rate, plus extra pay under the progressive piece-rate system amounting to 270 rubles (6 rubles x 0.75 60), or a total of 1,830 rubles.

If payment on an incoming job order is to be made according to the progressive piece-rate system, the appropriate notation to this effect must obligatorily be made, in accordance with the instructions of the ministries. In this connection a check is made to see whether the appropriate authorization has been granted for the employment of the progressive piece-rate system in this area of work or for the given group of workers at the enterprise.

Section 5. Pay for a Pieceworker Doing a Job Requiring a Different Degree of Skill

In those cases where, owing to production conditions, a pieceworker does a job requiring a different degree of skill, he is paid in accordance with the category established for the job he has done (decree of the VTsSPS dated 2 October 1939). According to the general rule, piece rates are based on the category covering the processing of the piece, and not the category assigned to the worker.

If the collective agreement in effect at the enterprise contains a paragraph providing for compensation pay for the difference between categories, the pieceworker (in the case of individual piece-rate pay) doing a job for which the pay is lower than for the category to which he has been assigned, is paid the difference between his wage rate and the wage rate established for the job done. The extra amount is paid for the time actually worked, and only when the worker fulfills the output

norm, and the difference in degree of skill is more than one category. For example, a Category VII pieceworker takes 3 hours to do a Category V job for which 5 hours are allotted by the norm. He is paid for the inter-category difference for 3 hours.

Section 6. Pay When the Norm Is Not Fulfilled

In those cases where, for reasons beyond his control, the worker has not fulfilled the output norm (with the exception of cases involving non-fulfillment of the norm because of work interruption or spoilage of products), he is paid on a basis of the amount of work actually done, but not less than two-thirds of his wage rate (salary). Where the worker is responsible for the failure to fulfill the norm, he is paid on a basis of the quantity and quality of the products he has turned out. (Decree of the TsIK and SNK, USSR, dated 17 March 1934 -- SZ SSSR [Code, USSR], 1934, No 15, Article 109.)

Where the norm has not been fulfilled because of work interruption or spoilage, the payment of wages is regulated by a decree of the TsIK and SNK, USSR dated 30 December 1931, "Concerning Measures for Systematizing Pay in the Case of Work Interruption and Spoilage in Industry and Transport." (SZ SSSR, 1932, No 2, Article 11, and No 23, Article 144.)

Section 7. Pay for Unfinished Piecework

In those cases where the piecework job order has not been filled for reasons beyond the control of the worker, that part of the job order quota which has been completed is paid for (with offset for the advances paid to the worker) at a rate established by the administration in accordance with the degree of technical readiness of the work. If the worker is not satisfied with the

rate established by the administration the problem of payment is handled by the RKK (Article 74, KZot RSFSR).

Example. A worker was given a job order with a time norm of 30 hours to do a job worth 150 rubles. When the worker had spent 20 hours on this job, he was shifted to another shop. If the foreman finds that the quota was fulfilled, say, 80%, and the worker does not object to this finding, he will be paid 120 rubles in the given case.

Section 8. Extra Pay for Overtime Work

Work which, on orders from the administration, is performed by workers and employees with a normed working day during hours beyond the working time established for the given worker, is considered overtime work.

According to the general rule, overtime work is prohibited by law and is allowed only by way of exception in cases provided by legislation on labor. (Articles 103-108, KZot RSFSR; Article 16, Tipovye Pravila Vnutrennego Turdovogo Rasporyadka [Standard Regulations for Internal Labor Routine]; Article 7, directive of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet, USSR dated 8 July 1944; decree of TsIK and SNK, USSR dated 4 April 1928 -- SZ SSSR, 1928, No 21; Article 187, decree of SNK, USSR dated 28 May 1932, etc).

Permission to do overtime work is granted by oblast committees or the praesidia of central committees of trade unions on the basis of a decision by the plant committee and a special request by the ministry or main administration. It is only in especially critical cases that the overtime work may be done first and the oblast or central committee of the trade union in question notified later.

In considering requests for overtime work, trade union organisations must ascertain whether it is actually necessary. They must make a careful check of the calculations as to the number of overtime hours required; make an on-the-spot study of the reasons for the overtime work; and firmly require of the heads of the enterprises that the latter eliminate in the shortest possible time the discovered shortcomings in the organization of labor. (Article 2, decree of the VTsSPS dated 21 June 1947, and footnote to Article 104, KZot RSFSR.)

The illegal performance of overtime work is a violation of the requirements of labor protection, and administrative personnel guilty thereof must pay the penalty prescribed by law.

Any overtime work done by a worker with a normal working day on orders from the administration must be paid for, even if the administration has not adhered to the procedure for obtaining permission for such work.

A decree of the Plenum of the Supreme Court, USSR dated 11 January 1952 states that where it has been proved that overtime work was done on orders from the administration the courts must award payment therefor even if the work was not recorded in the proper manner. With regard to those officials who have allowed overtime work to be done without proper authorization, the courts must hand down individual decisions on disciplinary penalties (or, where necessary, criminal punishment) for the guilty parties. (Sbornik deystvuyushchikh postanovleniy Plenuma Verkhovnogo Suda SSSR /Collection of Currently Effective Decrees of the Plenum, Supreme Court, USSR/, 1924-1951, Yurisdad, 1952, page 192.)

Pursuant to Article 60, KZoT, monetary compensation at a higher rate than the normal must be paid for overtime work. Compensation for overtime work in the form of leave is forbidden. (Decree of the VTsSPS dated 29 July 1934 -- Byulleten' VTsSPS, 1934, No 15.)

At those enterprises where different wage rates for time-unit workers and pieceworkers are in effect, overtime work is paid for in both cases on a basis of the wage rate for a time-unit worker of the corresponding category. (Decree of the NKT, USSR dated 8 April 1932 -- Izvestiya NKT SSSR /Bulletin of the People's Commissariat of Labor, USSR 7, 1932, No 16.)

Workers with normed working days are paid for overtime work at the following rates.

In industry (except for the lumber industry). Where the time-unit system is used the worker is paid at a rate of 1-1/2 the normal hourly rate for each of the first 2 overtime hours, and at double the normal rate for all succeeding hours.

Pieceworkers, in addition to their normal earnings for overtime hours, are paid as follows: for each of the first 2 overtime hours, half of the time-unit rate for the category to which they are assigned; and for each succeeding hour, the full rate for that category.

On construction projects. Persons with normed working days are paid as follows for overtime work on construction jobs:

(a) Under the time-unit system, at a rate of 1.25 times the hourly rate for each of the first 2 hours, and at 1.5 times

the hourly rate for all succeeding hours;

(b) Pieceworkers, in addition to their piecework earnings, are paid 25% of the hourly rate for a time-unit worker in their category for the first 2 hours and 50% of this rate for each succeeding hour.

The performance of, and pay for, overtime work in the administrative apparatus of construction trusts are regulated by general labor legislation. (Article 3, decree of the TsIK and SNK, USSR dated 4 April 1928 -- SZ SSSR, 1928, No 21, Article 187; instructions of NKT, USSR dated 30 March 1929 -- Investiya NKT SSSR, 1929, No 15-16)

In the lumber industry and forestry. Overtime work performed by time-unit workers in the lumber industry and forestry is paid for on a basis of the wage rate (salary) for the amount of hours worked, with an additional 25% of the hourly wage rate (salary) for each of the first 2 hours, and 50% for each succeeding hour.

Overtime work done by pieceworkers is paid for at the established rates, with an additional 25% of the hourly rate for a time-unit worker of the same category for each of the first 2 hours, and an additional 50% of that rate for each succeeding hour. (Decree of the VTsSPS dated 8 September 1933 -- Byulleten' VTsSPS, 1934, No 1-2.)

When working time is figured on a monthly basis. As a rule, the time worked is figured for each day. But in certain cases the law permits that working time be figured on a monthly basis. When working time is figured on a monthly basis for those

categories of workers whose number of days present at work coincides with the number of working days in the given month, the total amount of time actually worked over and above the normal monthly number of working hours during the month, as established in the schedule for the particular worker, is counted as overtime. If the overtime worked during the given month does not average more than 2 hours per day, it is paid for at a rate of time-and-a-half. In order to determine the number of hours to be paid for at time-and-a-half, the number of working days in the month is multiplied by 2. Overtime work beyond this is paid for at a double rate, regardless of how the overtime is actually distributed among individual days and hours.

The procedure for computing overtime for those categories of workers whose working time is figured on a monthly basis and whose monthly number of appearances at work is less than the number of working days as per the schedule for the month in question, is established on a separate basis.

Section 9. Extra Payment for Night Work

The period from 2200 hours to 0600 hours is considered to be night working time. (Article 96, KZot.) When an enterprise is working on a three-shift basis, the length of the working period for the third (night) shift is fixed at 7 hours instead of 8 hours. (Spravochnik professyvnogo rabotnika /Trade-Union Worker's Manual/, Profizdat, 1959, page 182.)

(The length of the period of night work is fixed at 8 hours rather than 7 in those cases where the worker has been hired by the enterprise or institution for the specific purpose of doing night work. For example the normal period of night work for a

watchman is 8 hours.)

In certain continuously-operating plants (e.g., in certain hotwork shops, at electric power stations, etc) the duration of the night shift is made to equal that of the day shifts in those cases where the working day is curtailed because of the harmfulness of the working conditions. (Article 96, KZoT.)

Pregnant women, mothers who are nursing their babies, and adolescents under the age of 16 are not assigned to night work. (Cf. articles 130 and 131, KZoT.)

Workers with normal working days are paid for night work in accordance with Article 96, KZoT. Where work is done in shifts and there is a time-unit wage system, each hour of night work on the part of a worker with a 8 or 7 hour working day is paid for at a rate of 8/7 of a daytime hour, while for workers with a 6 hour day the rate is 6/5 of a daytime hour. Where the piece-rate system is used for work being done in shifts the worker is paid, in addition to the piece rate, 1/7 of the hourly rate for his category for each hour of night work in the case of a 7 hour working day, and 1/5 of the hourly rate in the case of a 6 hour working day.

In all other cases but that of work being done in shifts, where the time-unit system is used each hour of night work is counted as 8/7 of a daytime hour in the case of an 8 hour working day, 7/6 of a daytime hour in the case of a 7 hour day, and 6/5 of a daytime hour in the case of a 6 hour day. Where the piece-rate system is used for work not done in shifts the

worker receives, in addition to his piece rate earnings, for each hour of night work $1/7$, $1/6$, or $1/5$ (respectively) of the hourly rate for the category to which he belongs. (Cf. Article 96, KZot RSFSR.)

In those cases where the work at the enterprise is being done in 3 shifts and the duration of the night shift is 7 hours, the fact that there is one hour less of work on the night shift must be taken into account in making progressive piece-rate payments for the labor of the workers. If the extra pay for night work has already been taken into account in the wage scale or salaries of the workers of one category or another, and this has been stipulated in a government decree regulating their wages, these workers do not of course receive extra pay for night work. (Cf. Zakonodatel'stvo o trude -- Kommentariy k zakonodatel'stvu o trude SSSR i Kodeksu zakonov o trude RSFSR [Labor Legislation -- Commentaries on the Labor Legislation of the USSR and the Labor Law Code, RSFSR], Gosyurisdatsdat, 1953, page 216.)

Section 10. Weekly Day-Off

All workers and employees must be given a day off after 6 days of work.

Generally, Sunday is the day off in the case of a 7-day week. (Cf. Directive of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet, USSR, dated 26 June 1940.)

The councils of ministers of union and autonomous republics are authorized to set another day of the week as the day off, rather than Sunday, on the territory of the given republic or

national regions, depending upon the national and living conditions. (Cf. Spravochnik profsoyuznogo rabotnika, Profizdat, 1949, page 182.)

Those workers at enterprises and institutions who because of working conditions cannot take off the day which has been regularly established must be given other days off which are convenient for them. The same regulations apply to persons working at enterprises whose activity is by its very nature continuous. At these enterprises special days off are set for each group of workers, in lieu of the regularly established day off. (Article 110, KZot RSFSR.)

If the weekly day off coincides with a holiday, the day off is not replaced by the holiday. (Cf. Spravochnik profsoyuznogo rabotnika, Profizdat, 1949, page 183.)

The denial of a weekly day off to a worker is forbidden. In exceptional cases a worker may be asked to work on his day off in order to do a job which it was impossible to foresee (e.g., rush repair work, emergency repair work, completion of an incomplete priority job assignment), but only provided that the day in question be compensated for by another day within the next 2 weeks. In these cases, a worker can be called to work on his day off only by written instructions from the administration of the enterprise (institution, organization) approved by the fabzamestkon [factory-plant local committee]. In the case of workers who do not have normed working days, such approval is not required. The instructions must clearly indicate which of the next 12 working days is to be granted as a day off in lieu of the day which was not taken. (Article 5, decree of

the SNK, USSR dated 24 September 1929 — SZ SSSR, 1929, No 63, Article 586, and 1930, No 16, Article 179; articles 2 and 3, decree of the NKT, RSFSR dated 1 August 1930 — Izvestiya NKT SSSR, 1930, No 25; Article 2, decree of the VTsSPS dated 29 July 1934 — Byulleten' VTsSPS, 1934, No 15.)

Monetary compensation for a weekly day off is forbidden by the general rule. (Article 5, Paragraph (a) of the decree of the SNK, USSR dated 24 September 1929; Article 5 of the decree of the NKT, RSFSR dated 1 August 1930; Article 2 of the decree of the VTsSPS date 29 July 1934.)

A worker who shows up for work on his regular day off without having been so instructed by the administration, is not entitled to any compensation. (Article 4 of the decree of the NKT, RSFSR dated 1 August 1930.)

It is forbidden to replace a day off by increasing the amount of time off from the job or extending a regular vacation, or to accumulate unused days off in order to take them all at once. (Article 5 of the decree of the NKT, RSFSR dated 1 August 1930.)

If a worker who has not used weekly days off is dismissed before he takes his time off, he is entitled to compensation for work done on days off pursuant to Article 60 of the KZot. (Cf. the ruling of the Judicial Collegium on Civil Affairs of the Supreme Court, USSR — Sotsialisticheskaya zakonnost' [Socialist LAW], 1939, No 8-9, and Sbornik postanovleniy Plenuma i opredeleniy collegiy Verkhovnogo Suda SSSR 1940 g. [Compendium of Decrees of the Plenum and Rulings of the Collegia of the Supreme Court, USSR in 1940], Yurisdats, 1941, page 328.)

A decree of the Plenum of the Supreme Court, USSR dated 11 January 1952 states that courts can satisfy the claims of workers and employees for compensation for work on weekly days off by having the administration of the institution or enterprise give other days off (leave) to the former.

A court can satisfy such claims by means of awarding monetary compensation for work on weekly days off only by way of exception, when because of the production conditions it is impossible to grant the worker another day off.

Claims for compensation for work on weekly days off are considered by a court only when the question of compensation has already been considered by an RKK but no RKK decision handed down, or the decision was voided by the appropriate trade-union organ. Claims for the granting of another day off or for monetary compensation for work on weekly days off can be satisfied in a period of no more than 3 months prior to the worker's appeal to the RKK. (Article 13, decree of the Plenum of the Supreme Court, USSR date 11 January 1952.)

In the construction industry, work done on weekly days off by a worker who has not been granted other days off (leave) in compensation for the days in question, is paid for at a rate of time-and-a-half relative to the normal remuneration. (Article 7 of the Instructions of the NKT, USSR date 30 March 1929 — Izvestiya NKT SSSR, 1929, No 15-16.)

Workers in the lumber industry and forestry are compensated for work on days off in the form of a corresponding amount of time off in the course of the next 2 weeks. In the event that it is impossible to grant such time off, time-unit

workers receive time-and-a-half for each hour of work on days off, and piece-rate workers receive, in addition to their piece-rate earnings, 50% of the hourly rate for a time-unit worker of the same category. (Cf. Article 3 of the decree of the VTsSPS dated 8 September 1933 — Byulleten' VTsSPS, 1934, No 1-2.)

Temporary workers and employees employed for a period of no more than 6 days and who work on days off within that period, are paid at the ordinary rate. (Article 13 of the decree of the TsIK and SNK, USSR dated 14 January 1927 — SZ SSSR, 1927, No 9, Article 80.)

Section 11. Pay for Work on Holidays

Holidays, apart from Sundays, include: 1 and 2 May, 7 and 8 November, 5 December, and 1 January. All other days of the year are considered workdays, both in cities and in rural areas.

It is forbidden to work on holidays. The only exceptions to the application of this rule are continuously-functioning enterprises the interruption of whose work is impossible because of the production-technical conditions; enterprises and institutions in whose work an interruption cannot be permitted because of the nature of the functions performed by them (hospitals, telephone stations, streetcars, water main systems, etc); repair jobs necessitated by emergencies; and loading and unloading jobs connected with the operation of the railroads and the water transportation system. Lists of enterprises and institutions which are permitted to work on holidays are promulgated by the ministries with the approval of the central committees of the appropriate trade unions.

Work done on holidays is paid for at double time in the following manner: under the piece-rate system, at double the piece rates; under the time-unit system, at double the established rates (salary).

A worker may be granted another day off in lieu of monetary compensation, provided that in each individual case his agreement is obtained.

Work done on holidays is paid for at twice the regular rate, regardless of whether the work done on these days has the result that the normal monthly or yearly number of working hours (days) is exceeded. (Article 7 of a decree of the SNK, USSR dated 24 September 1929 -- SZ SSSR, 1929, No 63, Article 586; Article 1, decree of the NKT, USSR dated 9 February 1930 -- Izvestiya NKT SSSR, 1930, No 7.)

In cases where a worker or employee is employed for temporary work for a period not to exceed 6 days, work on holidays within this period of 6 days can be ordered by the administration without the sanction of any organs whatsoever, and is paid for at the usual rate. (Cf. Article 13, decree of the TsIK and SNK, USSR dated 14 January 1927 -- SZ SSSR, 1927, No 9, Article 80.)

In the lumber industry and forestry, work done on holidays is paid for at a double rate in the case of time-unit workers, and in the case of pieceworkers by means of adding to the piece-rate earnings for each hour of work, the hourly rate for a time-unit worker of the corresponding category. (Article 3 of the decree of the VTsSPS dated 8 September 1933 -- Brulleten' VTsSPS, 1934, No 1-2.)

The procedure for making available to workers of the railroad and water transportation systems and communications enterprises that time off which is due them on holidays, is regulated by directives and instructions on working time and time off promulgated by these branches of the national economy.

Section 12. Standing Watch at Enterprises and Institutions

Watch-standing by workers and employees at enterprises and institutions after the close of the working day, on days off, or on holidays, may be performed in exceptional cases and only when approved by the factory, plant or local committee. Workers may not be required to stand watch more than once per month. The duration of the watch or work performed while on watch may not exceed the normal length of the working day.

Watch-standing on days off and holidays is compensated for by means of granting, within the next 10 days, an amount of time off which is the equivalent of the watch. (Cf. the decree of the Secretariat of the VTsSPS dated 2 April 1954, No 233 — Byulleten' VTsSPS, 1954, No 8, in the newspaper Trud for 17 April 1954.)

Section 13. Pay for Skilled Workers and Instructors for the Individual and Group Instruction of New Workers

Uniform wage scales for workers engaged in the individual and group instruction of new workers in industry, construction, and transportation have been established for all ministries and departments.

Pay for instruction given to new personnel has been authorized for skilled workers and instructors not relieved of their

basic work. The amounts due are paid in lump sums when the workers who have been trained have been given the prescribed tests.

Premiums for graduating each student on schedule or ahead of schedule are paid if the worker who has been trained fulfills the established output norms in the course of the 2 weeks following the tests.

In the case of construction jobs where crews of no less than 12 workers are being instructed, the ministries and departments are authorized to relieve the instructors of the basic work and pay them wages amounting to 125-140% of the regular rate for a pieceworker of the corresponding category, and premiums in the prescribed amounts. (Cf. letter of the Ministry of Finance, USSR dated 17 August 1948, No 696, and letter dated 23 January 1951, No 102.)

Section 14. Pay for Nursing Mothers During Breaks in Work

Pursuant to Article 134, KZoT, nursing mothers must be given time off from work in order to nurse their infants, in addition to the usual breaks for lunch (Article 100, KZoT). The precise times for these breaks are established by the work routine regulations. However, they must occur no less frequently than every 3-1/2 hours, and must be at least 1/2 hour long.

Unlike lunch breaks, breaks for nursing infants are counted as working time and are paid for. Under the time-unit system, despite the extra breaks, a nursing mother receives the full daily rate of pay. Under the piece-rate system, she is paid her average hourly earnings for the time of the breaks.

The fact of taking breaks to nurse an infant should not result in a decrease in the worker's earnings. (Cf. letter of the Wage Department of the VTsSPS dated 5 June 1934, No 10/18/162 -- in the collection, Okhrana zdorov'ya i prava zhenshehin v SSSR [Protecting the Health and Rights of Women in the USSR], Ministry of Public Health, RSFSR, 1947, page 33.)

Section 15. Maintaining the Same Wage Rate for Women Shifted to Other Work

When pregnant women (prior to the commencement of their maternity leave) are shifted to lighter work, their previous wage rate is maintained on the basis of the average for the past 6 months of work. (Cf. Article 9, decree of the TsIK and SNK, USSR dated 27 June 1936 -- SZ SSSR, 1936, No 34, Article 309.)

For the procedure governing pay for pregnant workers shifted to lighter work in the cotton, weaving, and tobacco industries, see Article 5, decree of the VTsSPS dated 19 January 1938 -- Byulleten' VTsSPS, 1938, No 1. Subsequently these regulations were applied to all enterprises of light industry (cf. Paragraph 18 of the directive of Narkomlegprom [People's Commissariat of Light Industry], USSR dated 17 March 1940, No 86) and fishnet factories of the Ministry of Fish Industry (decree of the VTsSPS dated 25 March 1941 -- cf. Spravochnik profsoyuznogo rabotnika, 1949, page 284).

If because of nursing an infant it is impossible to leave a woman worker on her former job or give her another job requiring the same skill and paying the same rate, she is shifted for the duration of the nursing period to another job at the same enterprise or institution and her wages are

maintained at the previous level, based on the average for the preceding 6 months of work, not counting pregnancy and maternity leave. (Directive of the VTsSPS dated 22 December 1950 -- Byulleten' VTsSPS, 1951, No 1.)

Section 16. The Procedure for Pay in Cases of Idle Time and Spoilage

Questions relating to pay in cases of idle time and spoilage are regulated by a decree of the TsIK and SNK, USSR dated 30 December 1931 (SZ SSSR, 1932, No 2, Article 11; No 23, Article 144) and by a decree of the NKT, USSR dated 25 February 1932, No 31, with changes and amendments dated 11 April 1932, No 62, and 1 June 1932, No 97 (Izvestiya NKT SSSR, 1932, No 22-23; cf. also articles 68, 68¹, and 68², KZot RSFSR). The procedure for paying employees in cases of idle time and spoilage is regulated by a decree of the NKT, USSR dated 22 October 1932 (Izvestiya NKT SSSR, 1932, No 30).

The current procedure, whereby in the case of idle time and spoilage the pay is reduced, or there is no payment at all, reflecting the socialist principle of payment in accordance with the quantity and quality of the labor, creates a direct interest on the part of the administration and the workers in eliminating the causes of idle time and spoilage, and encourages a careful respect for socialist property.

Pursuant to Article 11 of a decree of the NKT, USSR dated 25 February 1932 the administration is required to take all steps to eliminate idle time and spoilage and, in the case of unavoidable idle time, to employ the idle workers on other jobs. The administration is subject to disciplinary

or criminal penalty for failure to fulfill these obligations. In addition, for the damage done to the enterprise in such a case, the administration must make material restitution pursuant to a decree of the TsIK and SNK, USSR dated 12 June 1929 (SZ SSSR, 1929, No 42, Article 367; 1931, No 51, Article 334) and instructions of the NKT, USSR dated 1 June 1932, No 96 (Investiya NKT SSSR, 1932, No 17-18).

In dealing with the question of pay in cases of idle time and spoilage, responsibility on the part of the worker is assumed where there is failure to follow the instructions he has received, negligence in work, insubordination, and all other violations of the work routine or technical regulations. (Article 10, decree of the NKT, USSR dated 25 February 1932.)

The procedure for paying workers in cases of idle time. Instances of idle time must be made the subject of a written report according to established procedure, with a special sheet showing the kind and number of causes, and the person responsible for the work interruption.

Wages are not paid for idle time which is the fault of the workers.

For idle time which is not the fault of the worker, wages are paid to the extent of 50% of the regular rate for a time-unit worker of the corresponding category. Idle time due to weather conditions is paid for according to the same procedure.

In the metallurgical, mining, and coking industries idle time which is not the fault of the worker is paid for at 2/3 of the time-unit rate.

During the period when new articles are being put into production, idle time which is not the fault of the worker is paid for at the rate for a time-unit worker of the corresponding category. Periods for putting new articles into production within limits of up to 3 months for each enterprise are established by higher organizations by agreement with the trade union. (Articles 1 and 2, decree of the NKT, USSR dated 25 February 1932.)

Workers are required to notify the administration (foreman, crew chief) immediately of an incipient work interruption, and also of the appearance of factors capable of causing an interruption. If they do not do so they are fined, and receive no pay for the idle time. (Article 3, decree of the NKT, USSR dated 25 February 1932.)

Workers made idle because of a work interruption must immediately shift to other work at the same enterprise (construction project).

In cases where the work interruption lasts for more than 5 days and the worker cannot be utilized at the given enterprise (construction project), the administration must transfer him to another enterprise in the same locality for a period not to exceed one month.

The transfer of skilled workers to menial work or work involving carrying, picking up, or transporting materials is forbidden except in cases where the performance of this kind of work is necessitated by natural disasters. (Article 4, decree of the NKT, USSR dated 25 February 1932.)

When as a result of work interruptions skilled workers rated in Category V or above are shifted to different work in a lower category, they are paid on a basis of their average earnings on their previous job, provided they fulfill the output norms on the job to which they have been temporarily shifted. In cases where these norms are not fulfilled, or where there is a transfer to time-unit work, the worker being transferred is paid the wage rate of a time-unit worker of his category on his previous job.

In cases where workers rated below Category V are shifted to another job in a lower category, or where workers of all categories are shifted to another job in a higher category, pay is based on the amount of work done.

If the worker refuses to be shifted to another job (regardless of category), there is no pay during the idle time, and the refusal is considered as a violation of labor discipline. (Article 5, decree of the NKT, USSR dated 25 February 1932.)

The procedure governing pay for workers at nonindustrial enterprises and employees of enterprises and institutions in cases of idle time and spoilage. The decree of the NKT, USSR dated 25 February 1932, No 31 concerning the procedure for pay in cases of idle time and spoilage (see above) is fully applicable to workers at nonindustrial enterprises and systems (enterprises of communications, public eating enterprises, communal enterprises, etc).

The following regulations, established by decree of the NKT, USSR dated 22 October 1932, are applicable to the employees of industrial and nonindustrial enterprises and institutions who are paid on a piece-rate basis (machinists, rotary press operators, glass engravers, shapirografshekiki, accountants, etc):

(a) Idle time or complete spoilage which is the fault of the employee, is not paid for.

(b) Idle time which is not the fault of the employee is paid for at 1/2 of his regular rate.

(c) Complete spoilage which is not the fault of the employee is paid for at 2/3 of his regular rate.

(d) Partial spoilage is paid for at reduced rates in accordance with the degree of completion of the work. The percentage of completion and the precise amount of pay are determined by the administration. Pay in cases of partial spoilage which is the fault of the employee is no more than half of his regular rate, while pay in cases of partial spoilage which is not the fault of the employee is no less than 2/3 of his regular rate (Article 2).

The following regulations are applicable to the employees (including administrative-technical personnel) of all enterprises and institutions (industrial, nonindustrial, and trading) who are paid on a time-unit basis:

(a) Idle time which occurs as a result of an interruption in the work of an enterprise or institution or a part thereof (in cases of natural disaster, moving the enterprise or

institution, interruption in the supply of current for illumination purposes, etc) is paid for at a rate of 1/2 of the regular rate, or 2/3 of that rate in the metallurgical, mining, and coking industries.

(b) In cases involving the misappropriation of working time, or the unsatisfactory performance of work (spoilage) due to a deliberate failure to fulfill obligations, the guilty party is subjected to disciplinary penalties. If, however, the unsatisfactory quality of the work is due to the unfitness of the employee for the work in question, he is shifted to another job or is dismissed as unqualified. If the misdemeanors in question have caused property damage to the enterprise or institution, the persons guilty thereof are held materially liable pursuant to currently effective laws (Article 3).

Workers in the above cases who have become available because of the work interruption must, for the duration of the interruption, be shifted to another job at the same enterprise or institution, or at another enterprise or institution in the same locality, for a period not to exceed one month.

If the worker refuses to be transferred, he does not receive pay for the idle time, and his refusal is considered as a violation of labor discipline. It is forbidden to shift skilled workers to unskilled labor, except for those cases where this action is necessitated by natural disaster (Article 5).

In cases of transfers to another, lower-paying job as a result of work interruption, the worker is paid according to his average earnings on his regular work, provided he fulfills

the norms for the work to which he has been temporarily shifted. If he does not fulfill these norms, he is paid according to the volume of work done, which is also the practice where the transfer is to work paid for on a time-unit basis (Article 6).

The decree of the NKT, USSR dated 25 February 1932, (Article 7) is applicable as regards the duties and responsibilities of the above workers and the administration in the matter of preventing and eliminating work interruptions and defective work, and responsibility for the spoilage of materials.

Section 17. Pay in Cases Involving a Temporary Transfer to Another Job (Regarding pay in cases of transfers as a result of work interruptions, see the above.)

In cases of necessity as dictated by production conditions the administration can transfer a worker for a period of up to one month to another job at the same enterprise or at another enterprise (institution) in the same locality.

If the job to which the worker is transferred pays less than his previous work, he is paid according to his average earnings on his former job. A refusal to accept such a transfer without good and sufficient reason is considered to be a violation of labor discipline (Article 5, decree of the TsIK and SNK, USSR dated 3 June 1931 — SZ SSSR, 1931, No 35, Article 257, and Article 37¹, KZoT RSFSR).

In settling disputes arising in connection with the transfer of a worker pursuant to Article 37¹, KZoT RSFSR and the corresponding articles of the KZoT's of the other union republics, courts must ascertain the existence of production necessity in the transfer of the worker and, if they

rule the transfer to have been illegal, must order that the worker be restored to his former job; or, if restoration to his former job is impossible (e.g., as a result of the elimination of the position in question), must hand down a decision on the cancellation of the labor contract. (Article 5, decree of the Plenum of the Supreme Court, USSR dated 11 January 1952 — Sbornik deystvuyushchikh postanovleniy Plenuma Verkhovnogo Suda SSSR 1924-1951 [Compendium of Currently Effective Decrees of the Plenum of the Supreme Court, USSR, 1924-1951], Gosyurisdad, 1952, page 192.)

Section 18. Pay for Temporary Replacement

The substitution of one worker for another during the time of the latter's absence (in cases of illness, as a consequence of going on vacation or on a special assignment to another locality) is considered temporary replacement.

When a higher-paid worker is being temporarily replaced, the worker replacing him is entitled to the difference between his regular pay and the regular (but not the personal) salary of the worker he is replacing, provided the following three conditions are met: (a) the worker who is temporarily substituting is not an official deputy or assistant of the person being replaced; (b) the replacement is authorized at the proper time (prior to the beginning of the substitute work) in the form of an order from the institution, organization, or enterprise; (c) the substitute work lasts for more than 12 working days (decree of the VTsSPS dated 8 May 1939 — Byulleten' VTsSPS, 1939, No 5).

Section 19. Pay for Employees Holding More Than One Job

The procedure for paying employees holding more than one job simultaneously is regulated by a decree of the SNK, USSR dated 11 March 1933 (SZ, USSR, 1933, No 19, Article 110, with subsequent changes). This decree provides that outside employment, even though it be performed during off hours, is permitted only with the written authorization of the heads of both of the interested institutions or enterprises - that at which the worker does his regular job, and that at which he works in his other capacity (Article 1).

The job at the place where the worker's official work record is kept is considered to be his regular job.

Work in more than one capacity at any one enterprise or institution is permitted [sic]. Exceptions to this general rule have been established for medical and veterinary workers, and for workers employed in remote areas (cf. Article 2).

Simultaneous employment at two institutions or enterprises is prohibited if one of them is subordinated to the other. If one of two institutions or enterprises is in any respect under the control of supervision of the other, simultaneous employment in these institutions or enterprises is prohibited in those spheres of work in which the control or supervision has been established (Article 3).

Work in more than one capacity simultaneously is paid for in accordance with the rates established for these positions and the volume and quality of the work; and the pay for outside work cannot exceed the pay which the worker receives from his regular job. Where piecework or time-unit premium work is done

on the outside, the pay is based on the actual output (Article 4).

A worker who as a result of outside work is not carrying a full workload on his regular job must not be paid the full amount for his regular job, but an amount in proportion to the actual workload (Article 5).

Persons holding more than one position may take advantage of the privileges extended to workers of an institution or enterprise (free transportation, etc) only with respect to one place of employment, which they may select (Article 8).

Violations of the regulations governing multiple employment entail criminal or administrative prosecution. The person who has been working in more than one capacity is held responsible along with the administration of the institution (cf. Article 14).

It is forbidden to pay compensation for two jobs at one and the same institution or enterprise, except for those cases where it is permitted by special decrees (for doctors and intermediate medical personnel; for professors and teachers holding administrative-managerial positions in educational institutions; etc) (cf. Article 10).

Likewise, it is forbidden to pay special compensation for work which is comprised within the duties of the given worker; e.g., the preparation of plans or reports, presiding at meetings, etc (cf. Article 10, decree of the SNK, USSR dated 11 March 1933). Specifically, work in connection with the preparation of annual reports, and participation in the

consideration of reports, is included among the duties of accountants and other workers at enterprises and institutions, and therefore must not be paid for in the form of lump sums or premiums. The payment of premiums is permissible only where individual workers have completed, ahead of schedule, good quality work in connection with the preparation of the annual report, and only out of those sources for premium payments established by the government. (Letter of the NKF, USSR dated 4 March 1940, No 132.)

Work which is included among the worker's duties must not be paid for even if the worker has concluded a special agreement for the performance of this work with the enterprise or institution where he works. It is forbidden to farm out work on the preparation of plans and estimates to individual persons not employed at the given enterprise or institution, except for those cases where work is farmed out as a part of a competition or directly to inventors. (Cf. Article 10, decree of the SNK, USSR dated 11 March 1933.)

Section 20. Working Conditions for Students from Technical Schools and Institutions of Higher Education During Production Practice Work

The procedure and conditions governing practice work on the part of students from institutions of higher education and technical schools are regulated by decrees promulgated by the Government of the USSR. Pursuant to these decrees, if the practical work program involves going to another locality, the educational institutions pay the fare of students from the colleges and technical schools to and from the place where the practical work is to be done, and pay them a per diem allowance

amounting to 5 rubles in the case of the former and 4 rubles in the case of the latter. Where the distance is greater than 400 kilometers the students are authorized to travel in cars with reserved seats, if going by train, and to occupy staterooms if going by boat.

The enterprises and institutions provide transportation (at their own expense) for the students from the railroad station or boat terminal to the place where the practical work is to be done, and return.

The enterprises and institutions provide the college and technical school students with free quarters at the place where the practical work is to be done, and furnish them with work clothes on an equal basis with the workers of the enterprises.

The general supervision of the production practical work at enterprises (institutions) is made the responsibility of one of the skilled specialists. If the number of students doing practical work does not exceed 50, the specialist in question combines supervision of the practical work with his regular job. In this case he receives extra pay amounting to from 10 to 30% of his wages, depending upon the number of students. If the number of students exceeds 50, the specialist who is supervising the work is completely relieved of other duties, receiving his full wages therefor. In both cases it is the enterprise (institution) which pays him.

The person supervising the practical work organizes the production work of the students at the enterprise (institution), helps them in their work, looks after their living conditions, etc.

The direct supervision of the students in the shops (sections, etc) is the responsibility of the specialists who are permanently assigned there. Each of these specialists is put in charge of a group of students (no more than 10 persons in the case of college students, and no more than 5 in the case of technical school students). The supervisors are responsible for instructing the students, familiarising them with accident prevention measures and labor protection, and evaluating the quality of their work.

Supervisors of students' practical work in shops and sections are paid from 10 to 30% of their regular wages by the enterprise (institution).

Section 21. The Procedure for Paying for the Amortization of Tools Belonging to the Worker, and Issuing Work Clothes

At the present time the procedure for determining the compensation to be paid for the depreciation of tools belonging to the worker and used for the needs of the enterprise is regulated by directives of the Ministries, approved by the TsK of the trade unions.

The following procedure for paying compensation for the utilisation of tools belonging to the worker for the needs of the enterprise was established by Markomtrud, RSFSR in expanding Article 85, KZot:

If a tool is broken or otherwise rendered unfit for use, the worker is reimbursed for the amount spent in repairing it, or is paid the value of the tool (currently determined in accordance with the prices in effect at state or cooperative organisations);

Compensation for depreciation of a tool is determined in percentage of the value of the given tool and in accordance with its normal life;

The value of tools and the amount of compensation for depreciation on them are determined by agreement between the administration and the workers; or, in the absence of such agreement, by the RKK, the value of the tool being recorded in the pay-book on a certain date;

The compensation due the worker for the use of the tool is paid to him at the same time as his wages;

All disputes involving compensation for the use of tools belonging to a worker are decided by the RKK (cf. decree of the NKT, RSFSR dated 11 June 1923 -- Izvestiya NKT SSSR, 1923, No 21).

By agreement between the parties, compensation for depreciation on tools belonging to a seasonal or temporary worker may be included in the wages. (Article 19, decree of the TsIK and SNK, USSR dated 4 July 1925 -- SZ SSSR, 1926, No 40, Article 290; Article 18, decree of the TsIK and SNK, USSR dated 14 January 1927 -- SZ SSSR, No 9, Article 80.)

The accounting department must be notified of the time at which the worker begins to work with his own tools, this notification to take place when the worker is employed or when he receives authorization to use his own tools. The notification must show the designation of the tool.

The accounting department figures compensation on the basis of an authorizing document, properly drawn up. The document must show: the designation of the tool, the amount involved, and the period for which the worker is to be paid.

Work clothes and work shoes are issued either free of charge or for a charge, depending upon currently effective decrees and instructions on this subject.

The worker must return to the enterprise all work clothes and work shoes which have been issued to him free of charge upon expiration of the period during which he is to wear them, or upon being dismissed or transferred to another enterprise. (Article 4, decree of the SNK, USSR dated 6 May 1931 -- SZ SSSR, 1931, No 27, Article 217.)

The pressing, mending, and disinfection of work clothes, and the repairing of work shoes, issued free of charge are done at the expense of the enterprise. (Article 8, decree of the NKT, USSR dated 4 June 1931 -- Ivestiya NKT SSSR, 1931, No 16-17.)

The administration must provide the worker with space for keeping work clothes and for keeping his own clothes. In the event of loss or damage to clothes belonging to a worker or employee which have been checked for safekeeping, the administration must make restitution in kind or in money. (Articles 12 and 13, instructions of the NKT, USSR dated 29 March 1929 -- Ivestiya NKT SSSR, 1929, No 22-23.)

CHAPTER IV

COMPUTING AVERAGE EARNINGS. PAY FOR AN INCOMPLETE MONTH
OF WORK. SEVERANCE PAY.

The procedure for computing average earnings for purposes of paying for time on leave is given on page and that for purposes of paying social insurance compensation is given on page

Section 1. Rules for Computing Average Earnings

The following rules for computing average earnings are applied in the following cases prescribed by law where the worker continues to receive the wages he makes at his place of regular employment (cf. decree of the NKT, USSR dated 22 July 1931 — Ivestiya NKT SSSR, 1931, No 25):

(a) While attending court sessions in the capacity of people's jurors, public prosecutors, experts, or witnesses; when subpoenaed by organs of inquiry or investigation as experts or witnesses. When issuing subpoenas, judicial and investigative organs must furnish precise information in the subpoena or summons as to the time when the person being subpoenaed is to appear and when he is free to leave. (Cf. Article 78, KZoT RSFSR; directive of the NKYu, SSSR, and the Public Prosecutor, USSR dated 4 January 1941, No 3/6.)

(b) When workers who are people's jurors are performing their duties as people's judges. If the wages at the place of regular work are lower than the pay for a people's judge, the difference is paid to the people's juror out of the funds of the people's court (directive of the NKYu, USSR dated 9 May 1939, No 33).

(c) When serving as a delegate to congresses, conferences, and meetings of representatives arranged by state or trade-union organs or consumer cooperatives. However, in the case of temporary workers engaged in seasonal work the administration is not required to continue paying their regular wages during the time of their attendance at congresses, conferences, and meetings of representatives arranged by trade-union and co-operative organizations. (Article 79, KZoT RSFSR, Article 16, decree of the TsIK and SNK, USSR dated 14 January 1927 — SZ SSSR, No 9, Article 80; Article 17, decree of the TsIK and SNK, USSR dated 4 April 1926 — SZ SSSR, 1926, No 40, Article 290.)

(Note7 Plenums of trade unions to which workers and employees are invited must be held during non-working hours. In those exceptional cases when such plenums are held during working hours, it is the trade union organization and not the enterprise or institution where the workers are employed which pays the average wages to the workers who have been asked to take part in the work of the plenum. (Decree of the VTsSPS dated 17 January 1935 — Bulleten' VTsSPS, 1935, No 1-2.) Pursuant to Article 79, KZoT, delegates to congresses and conferences of trade unions are paid their average wages at the place of regular employment.

(d) When serving as delegates to congresses, conferences, and plenums held by organs of the KPSS and VLKSM, provided the congress, conference, or plenum is not below the rayon level. (Article 1, Paragraph (g) of the decree of the NKT, USSR dated 22 July 1931.)

(e) When attending all-union, republic, or local meetings of Pioneers, regardless of where or on what jobs the workers are engaged. (Article 1, Paragraph (d) and Article 4, decree of the NKT, USSR dated 22 July 1931.)

(f) When on travel assignment. (Article 1, Paragraph (ye), decree of the NKT, USSR dated 22 July 1931; Article 81, KZoT.)

(z) In cases provided for in the legislation of the union republics. (Article 1, Paragraph (z), decree of the NKT, USSR dated 22 July 1931.)

(Note) In the above cases the workers continue to receive their previous wages while travelling to the place where the state or public duties in question are to be performed, and while returning; e.g., while travelling to the place where a conference is to be held, and while returning to the place of employment. (Article 3, decree of the NKT, USSR dated 22 July 1931.))

The legislation of the RSFSR makes specific provision for continuing the previous average wages of:

Workers who are members of volunteer fire brigades while they are engaged in fighting a fire, if it takes place during working hours. Participation in fighting a fire can be certified in statement by the chief of the volunteer fire brigade attested by a local organ of state fire control or, in its absence, by the city, village, or rural soviet of worker-deputies (Article 79¹, KZoT).

Donors (persons giving blood for transfusions) during the time they are away from the job as a result of their fulfilling donor functions, in accordance with a statement from the medical institution utilizing the blood of the donor. (Cf. decree of the SNK, USSR dated 22 April 1935 - SU RSFSR /Collection of Statutes, RSFSR/, 1935, No 12, Article 126.)

In addition to the above cases of continuing the average pay of workers who are carrying out state and public duties, workers and employees are paid average wages:

When they are temporarily shifted to another job pursuant to Article 37¹, KZot RSFSR, if the latter is a lower-paying job than their regular one. (Pursuant to Article 37¹, the administration is authorized in cases of production necessity to shift a worker for a period of no more than one month to another job at the same or another enterprise, institution, or organization in the same locality.)

When skilled workers rated at Category V and above are shifted to another job in a lower category as a result of a work interruption, provided that they fulfill the norms on the job to which they have been temporarily shifted. (Article 5, decree of the NKT, USSR dated 25 February 1932 - Izvestiya NKT SSSR, 1932, No 22-23.)

When paying for the time off made available to mothers who are breast-feeding their infants (Article 134, KZot RSFSR).

When average wages are being continued in the case of pregnant women temporarily shifted to lighter work. (The calculation is based on the average earnings for the previous 6

months of work. Cf. Article 132, KZot RSFSR, and the decree of the VTsSPS dated 19 January 1938 -- Byulleten' VTsSPS, 1938, No 1.)

When average wages are continued in the case of woman shifted to different work owing to the fact that they are nursing their infants. (The calculation is based on the earnings for the previous 6 months of work, not counting time for maternity leave. Cf. instruction of the VTsSPS dated 22 December 1950 -- Byulleten' VTsSPS, 1951, No 1.)

When payment is made to an unjustifiably discharged worker for the period of forced unemployment, but for no more than 20 days. (Article 4, decree of the SNK USSR, TsK VKP(b), and VTsSPS dated 28 December 1938 -- Izvestiya for 29 December 1938.) The worker is paid on the basis of his earnings for the calendar month preceding the month of discharge. (Paragraph (b), decree of the TsIK and SNK, USSR dated 29 August 1928 -- SZ SSSR 1928, No 56, Article 495.)

When a worker receives severance pay (in those cases provided by law).

The continuance of average wages during the period required for the performance of duties connected with military service is regulated by a law of 1 September 1939. (Vedomosti Verkhovnogo Soveta SSSR, 1939, No 32.) The instruction of the NKT, USSR dated 21 August 1940 (Izvestiya NKT SSSR, 1930, No 23/24; 1931, No 33, and 1932, No 22-23) is applicable only insofar as it does not conflict with the Universal Military Service Law.

The computation of average earnings under a strictly time-unit wage system. If a worker is receiving strictly time-unit pay (including pay with strict percentage increases, but with no other kinds of remuneration), the enterprise or institution pays him his full established wage for those days and hours for which he is to be paid his average wage. (Article 2, decree of the NKT, USSR dated 2 April 1930, No 142 -- Izvestiya NKT, SSSR, 1930, No 13.)

Example 1. In the month of January, a worker who receives a fixed monthly salary is subpoenaed as an expert by a court for a period of 3 days. He has worked all day on each of the other working days in that month. His average earnings for those 3 days do not require any special computations, and he is paid his full monthly salary.

Example 2. It is necessary to ascertain the average daily pay of a worker who receives a monthly salary of 1,500 rubles, in order to pay him the severance pay amounting to 12 working days which is paid to discharged workers in those cases provided by law.

The average daily pay is determined by dividing the monthly salary by the number of working days in the same month.

If, for example, the severance pay is being paid for the month of February 1954, with 24 working days, the average daily pay is found to be 62 rubles, 50 kopecks ($1,500:24$). In this case the discharge pay would amount to 750 rubles (62 rubles, 50 kopecks x 12).

Computing average earnings under the piece-rate, combined, and other forms of wage systems. The following regulations have been established for computing the average earnings under all other forms of wage systems (piece-rate, progressive-piece-rate, combined, time-unit-premium). If the worker is required by the contract to do jobs which pay differently (repair workers, etc), the average earnings are computed on a basis of the overall amount of remuneration received for all jobs. (Article 3, decree of the NKT, USSR dated 2 April 1930, No 142.)

Computations of average earnings include both the base pay and supplementary pay of a permanent nature; e.g., pay for work performed during normal hours; pay for systematic overtime work; extra pay for long and meritorious service; premiums paid in accordance with the currently effective system for paying premiums on the basis of certain indexes for periods of no more than the previous 3 months; pay in kind; etc.

The following are not included in computing average earnings:

All extra pay on a one-time basis; e.g., for the performance of individual assignments not including amount the usual duties of the worker; one-time awards, bonuses, or premiums; and awards, bonuses, premiums, and other extra remuneration, even though they are not paid on a one-time basis, if they are paid for an interval of time exceeding 3 months.

Premiums based on the results of all-union socialist competition.

Pay for overtime work, if it is not of a systematic nature. (It is considered systematic if there has been more than 10 hours of overtime work during each of the past 3 months.)

Pay for work on holidays (1 and 2 May, 7 and 8 November, 5 December, and 1 January); for the days and hours in the course of which the work has not actually been done (while fulfilling state duties, during a work interruption, during vacation, etc).

Compensation for temporary incapacity, and other kinds of compensation paid out of social insurance funds.

Pay in cases of travel assignments, and job changes, and other extra amounts paid in certain cases in lieu of per diem and travel expenses. Extra pay for systematic trips is paid only in computing the average earnings of railroad agents.

Compensation for unused vacations, for depreciation on tools, for work clothes, etc.

Quarters allowances and the cost of housing, utilities, and fuel made available free of charge.

The royalties of members of the editorial staffs of newspapers and magazines paid in accordance with contracts concluded on the basis of the law governing authors' rights, and remuneration paid to these workers out of the royalties fund. (Cf. Article 4, decree of the NKT, USSR dated 2 April 1930, in the text of the decree of the VTsSPS dated 20 January 1938 -- Byulleten' VTsSPS, 1938, No 2; decree of the VTsSPS dated 5 August 1943 -- Spravochnik profsoyuznogo rabotnika, Profisdat, 1949, page 104; instruction of the VTsSPS dated 14 July 1948 --

Sbornik postanovleniy, prikazov, i instruktsiy po finansovo-khozyaystvennym voprosam [Compendium of Decrees, Directives, and Instructions on Financial and Economic Matters], 1948, No 9.)

If it is necessary to pay average earnings for 12 or more working days (e.g., in the case of dismissal), the worker's average earnings are computed for the 3 previous calendar months (from the first of one month to the first of the next month). When a smaller number of days is involved the average earnings of the worker are figured only on a basis of the preceding calendar month.

In neither case does one include the days and hours during which the worker actually did not work at the enterprise or institution, nor the sums paid to him for those days and hours.

The worker's average earnings for a day or hour (daily or hourly average earnings) are determined by means of dividing his computed earnings for the number of days or hours he has worked in the course of 3 calendar months (or one calendar month) by the number of days or hours themselves. (Article 5, decree of the NKT, USSR dated 2 April 1930, in the text of the decree of the VTsSPS dated 2 February 1936 -- Byulleten' VTsSPS, 1936, No 2.)

The overall earnings to be paid to the worker are determined by means of multiplying his daily or hourly average earnings by the number of working days or hours which according to the schedule are included in the period for which payment is to be made. (Cf. Article 7, decree of the NKT, USSR dated 2 April 1930.)

Example 1. It is necessary to ascertain the daily or hourly average earnings for a pieceworker in order to pay him at this rate for the period from 6 through 20 September, with the 7th and 14th being days off. Consequently, he is to be paid for 13 working days. In this case the calculation is based on the pieceworker's earnings for a period of 3 months; i.e., from 1 June through 31 August. In June he was paid for 10 days' work at a piece rate of 350 rubles. (The worker was ill during the other 20 days, and received compensation for temporary loss of working capacity.) In July he worked the whole month (27 days) and earned 1,055 rubles at the piece rate; and in August he worked 26 days, and earned 1,241 rubles at the piece rate. During the 3 months he worked a total of 63 days ($10 + 27 + 26$). His earnings for this period were 2,646 rubles ($350 + 1,055 + 1,241$). The days off for reasons of illness during July, and the compensation for temporary incapacity paid during this period, are not taken into consideration. In this case the worker's average daily earnings amount to 42 rubles ($2,646:63$).

In order to determine the amount to be paid to him one must multiply his average daily earnings by 13 working days. This means that the worker should receive 546 rubles (42×13).

Example 2. It is necessary to determine the average earnings of a pieceworker in order to pay him at this rate for 4 days -- 8 through 11 October -- which he spent at court, having been subpoenaed as an expert. In this case the calculation is based on the earnings for the previous calendar month, from 1 through 30 September. There were 26 working days in September. In this month the worker was paid:

According to the piece rates: 1,054 rubles, 80 kopecks

In the form of progressive

premiums	162 rubles, 50 kopecks
Extra pay for night hours	45 rubles
Premiums out of the director's	
fund	150 rubles
Compensation for unused leave	450 rubles
Total	1,862 rubles, 30 kopecks

The average daily earnings are computed on the basis of the amount of 1,262 rubles, 30 kopecks (1,054 rubles and 80 kopecks plus 162 rubles and 50 kopecks plus 45 rubles), since the premium out of the director's fund and the compensation for unused leave are not included in computing the average earnings.

This worker's average earnings amount to 48 rubles, 55 kopecks (1,262 rubles and 30 kopecks:26), and he should be paid 194 rubles and 20 kopecks (48 rubles and 55 kopecks times 4) for the 4 days.

Example 3. A worker's average hourly earnings are 5 rubles, 75 kopecks. He is to be paid for 5 hours of working time in accordance with these earnings. The average earnings per hour are multiplied by the number of hours for which he is to be paid; viz., 5 rubles and 75 kopecks times 5, equalling 28 rubles, 75 kopecks.

If the worker has worked less than 3 calendar months at the given institution (or, in the corresponding case, less than one calendar month), the calculation is based on his earnings from the time of his employment to the day marking the beginning of the period for which he is to receive average pay.

Similarly, if in the course of the 3 (or one) calendar months there has been a change in the amount or form of wages (as a result of changes in the wage scale, salary, or piece rates; as a result of shifting from time-unit wages to piece wages, or vice versa; or when the worker is shifted to a higher- or lower-paying job), the calculation is based on the worker's earnings since the time of the most recent change to the day marking the beginning of the period for which he is to receive average pay. (Article 6, decree of the NKT, USSR dated 2 April 1930, No 142.)

Example 1. On 10 July a worker was employed as a lathe operator, and worked on a piece-rate basis. On 1 October he was laid off, and had 12 days' discharge pay coming to him. The problem is to determine his average earnings in order to give him his discharge pay. Since he had worked less than 3 calendar months at the enterprise in question, the calculation of his average earnings is based on the days actually worked by him since 10 July -- viz., since the day of his employment -- until 1 October (the day he was laid off) and the pay received for these days. The computation of the daily earnings and the total amount of discharge pay is made in accordance with the general rules given above.

Example 2. A pieceworker is to be paid for the 19th and 20th of March on a basis of his average earnings. He was employed on 26 February.

In this case the calculation of his average earnings is based on the entire time since his employment -- viz., since 26 February -- to the day marking the beginning of the period for

which he is to be paid in accordance with his average earnings; vis., until 19 March.

The computation of the average earnings and the total sum to be paid is made in accordance with the general rules given above.

Example 3. On 10 April a worker is to be paid his discharge allowance for 12 working days. Prior to 1 March (for a period of 2 years) this worker had received a fixed monthly salary. As of 1 March he was shifted to piece-rate work. In this case the calculation of the earnings is based on the time since the most recent change in his pay — since 1 March — to the day marking the beginning of the period for which he is to be paid at his average wage rate; until 10 April.

The computation of the average daily earnings and the total amount of the discharge pay is made in accordance with the general rules given above.

The recomputation of average earnings where there has been a change in the amount of pay. If the amount of pay has changed in the course of the period during which the worker is being paid in accordance with his average earnings, no recomputations are made because of such changes, except for cases involving increases in the fixed wage rates or salaries of workers paid on a time-unit basis. In the case of such workers, the enterprise or institution is required to pay, in addition, the difference between the old and the new rates or salaries for the time since the pay raise. (Article 9, decree of the NKT, USSR dated 2 April 1930, No 142.)

Example. On 1 February a time-unit worker with a salary of 900 rubles per month received a raise giving him 1,000 rubles. As of 1 February it is necessary to pay him for 12 days in accordance with his average earnings. In this case the calculation must be based on the salary of 1,000 rubles.

Section 2. Rules Governing Payment for an Incomplete Month of Work

If a worker has not actually worked the full period for which settlement is being made -- one month (when he has been either employed or laid off in the course of the month, and in cases where the worker has been ill for a part of the month, has been on vacation, etc) -- he is paid for the time worked as follows:

(a) pieceworkers are paid in accordance with their actual output.

(b) workers whose pay is based on a daily or hourly time-unit calculation are paid in accordance with the number of days or hours actually worked. For example, a worker who has actually worked 12 days in August is laid off. Based on a daily wage of 45 rubles, the amount due him for the 12 days worked is 540 rubles (45 times 12).

(c) workers whose pay is monthly are paid in accordance with their average daily earnings for each day worked. With a fixed monthly wage, including a fixed percentage of extra pay, the average daily wage is determined by means of dividing the worker's most recent monthly wage (including extra pay) by the number of working days in the same month; viz., the month for which

the calculation is being made. If the worker receives other extra remuneration, his average daily wage is determined in accordance with the rules given in Section 1. (Article 8, decree of the NKT, USSR dated 2 April 1930, No 142.)

Example. A worker with a fixed monthly salary of 1,300 rubles, and a fixed percentage of extra pay amounting to 10%, is laid off on 4 June, having worked 3 days in June.

According to the schedule, he had 26 working days in June. His average daily earnings, including the percentage of extra pay, amounts to 55 rubles (1,430:26), and for the 3 days they amount to 165 rubles (55 times 3).

Section 3. The Procedure for Severance Pay, and Cases Thereof

General Rules

The procedure for issuing severance pay when a worker or employee is laid off, and the cases of such payment, are stipulated in articles 88-90, KZoT RSFSR.

When a worker is laid off by the administration as a result of the complete or partial liquidation of the institution or enterprise, or a curtailment of work or personnel staffs (Article 47, Paragraph (a), KZoT), owing either to the cessation of work at the enterprise or institution for reasons having to do with production (Article 47, Paragraph (b), KZoT) or to the unsuitability of the worker being laid off (Article 47, Paragraph (v), KZoT), the administration is required to give him severance pay which is the equivalent of his average earnings for 12 working days, if the worker has not given 12 working days' advance notice of his discharge (Article 88, KZoT).

When the administration of an enterprise or institution lays off a worker as a result of a disagreement regarding a transfer to another enterprise or institution, or to another locality, if the worker is not transferred pursuant to the directive of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet, USSR dated 19 October 1940 (Article 37, KZoT), or owing to the fact that the worker who previously occupied the position currently occupied by the worker in question is restored to it by a decision of a court or RKK, and also pursuant to Article 80, KZoT, the payment of a discharge allowance cannot be replaced by notice of discharge (Article 89, KZoT).

The administration of an enterprise or institution is not required to give notice to a worker, or to pay a discharge allowance, in those cases provided for in Article 90, KZoT.

Persons holding more than one position simultaneously are entitled to severance pay only when they are dismissed from their basic job. (Decree of the SNK, USSR dated 5 May 1936 — FKhZ, 1936, No 22-23.)

Temporary workers and employees hired for a specific period of time and laid off as a result of the liquidation of the enterprise, institution, or organization, owing either to the cessation of work or its suspension for a period of more than one month, must be notified by the administration 3 days prior to discharge. Where no notice has been given they are given severance pay amounting to their average earnings for 3 days.

In all other cases of the discharge of temporary workers and employees hired for a specific period, notice as to impending

discharge or the issuing of severance pay are not required.

Temporary workers and employees hired for an indefinite period of time may be laid off at any time with one day's notice. Where no notice is given the worker is given severance pay amounting to his average earnings for one day.

The following are considered to be temporary workers and employees: (a) workers and employees hired for a definite period of less than 2 months, or for an indefinite period not exceeding 2 months; (b) workers and employees hired for a period of more than 2 months but less than 4 months, to replace temporarily absent workers for whom the law requires that their position be maintained. Workers hired as temporary workers and employees must be notified of this fact when they are employed. (Articles 1, 2, 8, and 9, decree of the TsIK and SMK, USSR dated 14 January 1927 — SZ SSSR, 1927, No 9, Article 80.)

Persons hired for seasonal work and laid off as a result of the liquidation of the institution, enterprise, or organization, the cessation of work or the suspension thereof for a period of more than 2 weeks must, if they have worked more than one month, be given a week's notice or severance pay which is the equivalent of their average weekly earnings.

In other cases of dismissal, including dismissal at the end of the season, neither a discharge notice nor severance pay is required.

Seasonal work is work which, since it depends upon the natural and climatic conditions, cannot be done throughout the year but only during a certain period not exceeding 6 months (season).

(Articles 1 and 20, decree of the TsIK and SNK, USSR dated 4 June 1926 — SZ SSSR, 1926, No 40, Article 290.) A list of seasonal jobs was promulgated by the NKT, USSR on 11 October 1932. (Investiya NKT SSSR, 1932, No 28-29; 1933, No 8; Byulleten' VTsSPS, 1936, No 14.)

Persons employed on construction jobs who have been laid off as a result of the liquidation of the institution, enterprise, or organization, the cessation of work, or the suspension thereof for a period of more than one month, or as a result of a refusal to be transferred to work requiring a similar degree of skill in another locality, must be notified of their dismissal by the administration as follows: those who have not worked for the given organization for more than one month — one day's notice; those who have worked for more than one month but less than 6 months — one week's notice; those who have worked 6 months or more — 2 weeks' notice. In the absence of such notification a worker who has worked at the given organization for more than one month is given severance pay amounting to one twenty-fifth of the total wages paid him, but not to exceed his average earnings for 2 weeks. Notice of dismissal is not required, and discharge pay is not given (except in those cases specified in the KZot's of the union republics) when a worker is fired because he is unqualified for the job, has refused to be shifted to another job requiring less skill or to a job corresponding to his own qualifications in another locality at a distance of no more than 200 kilometers within the limits of the same oblast, kray, or republic not divided into oblasts, regardless of the distance. The above does not apply to workers and employees on year-round construction jobs. Such persons receive severance pay on general principles. (Cf. Article 7,

decree of the TsIK and SNK, USSR dated 4 April 1928 -- 92 SSSR, 1928, No 21, Article 187; 1930, No 3, Article 36.)

CHAPTER V

COMPUTATION OF PAY IN THE CASE OF REGULAR AND SUPPLEMENTARY LEAVE

Section 1. Leave Privileges and the Computation of Seniority for Leave Purposes

Pursuant to Article 119 of the Constitution of the USSR, one of the most important guarantees ensuring the right to a vacation is the provision for annual paid vacations for workers and employees. (Cf. also Article 69, KZoT.)

Annual vacations are divided into regular and supplementary.

The procedure for granting regular and supplementary leave is regulated by articles 114-120, KZoT and the regulations promulgated in a decree of the NKT, USSR dated 30 April 1930, No 169 (Izvestiya NKT, SSSR, 1930, No 13, No 23-24, No 36; 1931, No 4 and No 5-6; Byulleten' VTsSPS, 1936, No 2), with the changes based on Article 13 of a decree of the SNK, USSR, TsK, VKP(b), and VTsSPS dated 28 December 1938 (Izvestiya for 29 December 1938), Article 6 of a directive of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet, USSR dated 8 July 1944 (Vedomosti Verkhovnogo Soveta SSSR, 1944, No 37), and other directives.

Workers and employees acquire the right to a regular vacation after 11 months of continuous employment at the given enterprise, institution, or organization. (Article 13, decree of the SNK, USSR, TsK, VKP(b), and VTsSPS dated 28 December 1938.)

The same period of continuous employment is required for the granting of supplementary leave in cases prescribed by labor legislation. (Cf. Article 5 of the Regulations Governing Leave promulgated by decree of the NKT, USSR dated 30 April 1930, No 169.)

The following are taken into account in computing the 11-month period which confers upon the worker the right to a regular vacation: (a) the time he has actually worked; (b) the time during which he was not actually working but during which the administration was required by law to keep him in his position and pay him either partially or in full (including periods of enforced absence in cases of improper dismissal and subsequent restoration to the job, for which periods the administration has paid); (c) the time during which the worker was enrolled at a factory-plant school (FZO); (d) the time during which the worker, although retaining his position, did not actually work, but received compensation paid out of state social insurance funds (illness, injury, pregnancy, maternity, quarantine, absence because of illness in the family).

All other time during which the worker did not actually work is omitted in computing seniority for leave purposes. (Article 1 of the Regulations Governing Leave, and the instruction of the VTsSPS dated 6 September 1947 -- Spravochnik profsoyuznogo rabotnika, Profisdat, 1949, page 212.)

Annual vacations are not granted during periods of absence while performing corrective labor, including periods wherein this labor is performed at the place of employment; and these periods are not counted as a part of the time required in

order to get a regular vacation. (Cf. Article 19, decree of the TsIK and SNK, USSR dated 28 May 1935 -- SZ SSSR, No 30, Article 235; Article 30, UK RSFSR; Article 24, Ispravitel'no-tudovoy kodeks RSFSR [Corrective Labor Code, RSFSR]. Although the time during which a worker is absent while performing corrective labor at his place of employment is not counted in computing seniority for leave purposes, it does not cancel out seniority. When a worker has served his time at corrective labor, the time which he had worked previously is counted in determining his right to a vacation.

According to the general rule, each enterprise or institution is required to grant regular leave to workers and employees only for the time they have been employed at the enterprise or institution in question, and is not required (not authorized) to grant leave for time during which they were employed at other enterprises (institutions).

However, in certain cases time worked at another enterprise or institution is counted as a part of the 11-month period of employment which entitles a worker to a vacation, if the worker has received neither an actual vacation or monetary compensation for unused leave for the time in question.

This kind of credit is given in the following cases:

(a) When a worker is transferred from one enterprise or institution to another upon the orders of the administration. (Remarks on Article 114, KZot; Article 23, decree of the TsIK and SNK, USSR dated 23 November 1931 -- SZ SSSR, 1931, No 68, Article 453.)

(b) When a worker is transferred from one enterprise (institution) to another upon instructions from a Party, Komсомol, or trade-union organization. (Article 1, Regulations Governing Leave — Izvestiya NKT SSSR, 1941, No 5-6.)

(c) When an enterprise or institution is transferred from one jurisdiction to another. (Article 44, KZot.)

Persons employed permanently (throughout the year) in construction work are given regular vacations or compensation on general principles established by labor legislation. Other workers receive, in lieu of a vacation, compensation amounting to 1/25 of their total wages on the given construction job during the time in the course of which the worker did not take a vacation, but not in excess of 2 weeks' average pay for 11-1/2 months of work. Persons who have worked on the construction project for less than one month do not receive compensation for unused leave. (Article 8, decree of the TsIK and SNK, USSR dated 4 April 1928 — SZ SSSR, 1928, No 21, Article 187.)

Temporary workers and persons engaged in seasonal work are not granted leave or compensation therefor. (Cf. Article 21, decree of the TsIK and SNK, USSR dated 4 June 1926, Article 19; decree of the TsIK and SN, USSR dated 14 January 1927; Article 23, decree of the TsIK and SNK, USSR dated 7 March 1933 — Appendixes 1, 2, and 3, KZot.)

Regular vacations are granted once in the working (and not the calendar) year, which is computed beginning with the day when the worker or employee reported for work at the given enterprise (institution, organization). The right to the next regular vacation by virtue of the new working year is acquired

at the expiration of 11 months after the end of the preceding working year. (Article 1, Regulations Governing Leave.)

For example, if a worker reports for work on 15 February 1953, his first vacation is granted for the working year beginning on 15 February 1954 and extending to 15 February 1955, etc.

In those cases where the worker is laid off prior to the end of the working year by virtue of which he has already been given a vacation (or has been given full compensation in the case of dismissal), at his new place of employment the 11-month period of employment which entitles him to a vacation is computed in the following manner:

If at the time of dismissal an amount equivalent to the unearned days of leave was withheld, the 11-month period is considered to have begun as of the date of actual reporting to the new place of employment.

If at the time of dismissal the administration, being entitled to withhold this amount, either did not withhold it or withheld only a part of it, the 11-month period is considered to begin as of the day when the worker has put in, at the new place of employment, one month of work for each day of unearned leave for which pay was not withheld (or, in the case of an 18- or 24-day vacation at the place of previous employment, one month for each 1-1/2 days or each 2 days).

If at the time of dismissal the administration was not authorized to withhold any pay, the 11-month period begins upon the expiration of the working year for which a vacation or full

compensation was received at the former place of employment. In this case, time spent in work which does not confer a right to vacation -- e.g., temporary work, seasonal work, etc -- is counted as a part of the period of one year. (Cf. Article 3, Regulations Governing Leave -- Izvestiya NKT SSSR, 1930, No 36.)

Full supplementary vacations from work performed under harmful conditions on the basis of a specially promulgated list of jobs is granted in cases where the worker has actually worked no less than 11 months of his working year under these conditions. The 11 months include only those days during which the worker worked under harmful conditions for no less than 1/2 of the working day established for the job in question. If in the course of his working year the worker has worked under harmful conditions for less than 11 months, he is granted supplementary leave in proportion to the time worked. (Cf. Article 5, Regulations Governing Leave -- Izvestiya NKT SSSR, 1930, No 36.)

The administration of the enterprise must record the taking of a vacation or compensation therefor in the pay-book. The records must indicate the period of employment by virtue of which the vacation was granted or the compensation was paid. If the papers furnished by the worker do not contain any information on the use of leave on his previous job, the administration can demand that the worker provide the appropriate affidavit or can request it from the place of previous employment. (Cf. Article 6, Regulations Governing Leave -- Izvestiya NKT SSSR, 1930, No 36.)

Section 2. Time and Procedure for Taking Vacations

Vacations are made available to workers and employees throughout the year on the basis of a schedule established by the RKK or by agreement between the administration and the trade union. (Article 10, Regulations Governing Leave.)

Pursuant to Article 6 of a directive of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet, USSR dated 8 July 1944, the directors of enterprises and institutions are required to coordinate the regular vacations of pregnant women with maternity leave.

The schedule for vacations is established no later than 1 January of each year. (Article 10 of the Regulations Governing Leave -- Izvestiya NKT SSSR, 1931, No 4.)

Persons who have worked at the given enterprise or institution for more than one year may take their vacations in advance; i.e., prior to completion of the 11-month period which entitles one to a vacation. (Cf. Article 12 of the Regulations Governing Leave -- Izvestiya NKT SSSR, 1930, No 36.)

In the event of an unforeseen interruption of work at an enterprise or institution, or in individual departments thereof (as a result of repair work, damage, etc), and if the RKK so rules, vacations may be granted simultaneously to all of the workers or to several groups of workers without adherence to the previously established schedule. (Article 10 of the Regulations Governing Leave.)

Vacations must be distributed evenly throughout the years. From 8 to 9% of the total staff of workers at institutions and in administration (in the administrations of trusts, etc) must

take their vacations each month. Departures from these norms are permitted only in organs concerned with providing services for seasonal work. (Cf. Article 35-a, Paragraph (a) of the Regulations Governing Leave -- Investiya NKT SSSR, 1931, No 4.)

As a rule, workers under 16 years of age may take their vacations in the summer. This does not mean that they are deprived of the right of taking their vacations at any other time of the year. (Article 13 of the Regulations Governing Leave.)

In those cases when a worker acquires his right to a regular vacation at one time, and his right to a supplementary vacation at another time, but he has worked under harmful conditions for at least 11 months, the supplementary vacation is combined in its entirety with the regular vacation, which is granted at the time stipulated in the vacation schedule. If, however, the worker has worked less than 11 months under harmful conditions, his supplementary vacation is granted in proportion to the amount of time worked. In this case the period required in order to receive a vacation for the following working year is computed on a separate basis for the regular vacation and the supplementary vacation. (Article 5 and 14 of the Regulations Governing Leave.)

In the case of a worker holding more than one position, the vacation is granted simultaneously with the vacation from his regular job. Each of the vacations must be in that proportion established for the given position. (Cf. Article 15 of the Regulations Governing Leave.)

The administration of an enterprise (institution) is required to inform each worker of the time of commencement and completion of his vacation no later than 15 days in advance. (Article 16 of the Regulations Governing Leave.)

In cases where the worker has been ill and received compensation for disability, or has been performing state or public duties, and in other cases stipulated in special decrees, the regular or supplementary vacation must be shifted to another time or extended to compensate for an unused period.

Also, a worker's vacation must be shifted to another time in accordance with a special request from the worker in the event that the administration of the enterprise or institution has failed to notify him in due time of the time of his vacation, or has failed to pay him his wages for the vacation period prior to the beginning of the vacation. (Cf. Article 69, KZof, and Article 17 of the Regulations Governing Leave — Izvestiya NKT SSSR, 1930, No 23-24.)

If the causes preventing the worker from taking his vacation have arisen prior to its commencement, the new vacation time is determined by agreement between the worker and the administration of the enterprise or institution. But if these causes have arisen while the worker is on vacation, the time of his return from vacation is automatically extended by the corresponding number of days. In this case the worker must immediately furnish such information to the administration.

The days of absence in the course of which the worker has not been able to take his vacation because of performing state or public duties are paid for by the enterprise (institution),

provided the law requires that the worker's pay be continued while he is performing these duties.

If a vacation is extended because of temporary disability, the additional days are paid for out of social insurance funds on general principles. (Cf. Article 18 of the Regulations Governing Leave.)

Regular vacations (including cumulative leave -- Article 120, KZot) can be taken in increments only on the basis of an agreement between the worker and the administration. (Cf. Article 19 of the Regulations Governing Leave.)

Section 3. Length of Vacations

Workers and employees receive a regular vacation of 12 working days, plus weekly days off and holidays which occur during the time of the vacation. (Article 7 of the Regulations Governing Leave.)

Workers whose working days are not normed may be granted supplementary leave by way of compensation for overtime work. The duration of this supplementary leave is established by the administration, but must not be in excess of 12 working days. (Article 8 of the Regulations Governing Leave.)

Workers who at the time they acquire the right to a vacation have not yet reached 16 years of age receive an extended regular vacation amounting to one calendar month (e.g., from 1 June to 1 July), but no more than 24 working days. (Cf. Article 9 of the Regulations Governing Leave; Spravochnik profsovnogo rabotnika, page 186.)

Workers in trades involving harmful working conditions are given a supplementary vacation of from 6 to 36 working days on the basis of special lists. (Cf. in particular, Spravochnik profsovnogo rabotnika, Profizdat, 1949, pages 215, 274-276.)

Workers directly engaged in production in the mining, metallurgical, metal, chemical, and textile branches of industry, in the building materials industry, in railroad, water, and automobile transport, and on large construction projects, if they have worked at the same enterprise or construction project continuously for no less than 2 years, receive an annual supplementary vacation of 3 days or monetary compensation amounting to 3 days's wages. The transfer of a worker to another enterprise upon orders from the administration does not constitute a break in this two-year period. (Article 12, decree of the TSIA and SNA, USSR dated 15 December 1930, in the text promulgated 31 March 1937 — SZ SSSR, 1937, No 23, Article 93.) This leave is granted regardless of the length of the supplementary vacation granted because of harmful working conditions.

Permanently employed workers and employees in the lumber industry and forestry, apart from the workers, engineering-technical personnel, and accounting personnel indicated in the special list of professions, receive regular vacations on general principles.

Those permanent workers and employees in the lumber industry and forestry whose professions are covered in the special list receive a regular vacation of one month's duration. This list enumerates several grades of workers engaged in felling, hauling out and rafting timber, drying timber, and treating timber, along with engineering-technical personnel,

foremen, chief and senior accountants, and senior bookkeepers at lumber yards and timber-rafting stations. After each 3 years of continuous work at the same enterprise, these workers and employees receive a supplementary vacation amounting to one month (which must be taken in the form of an actual vacation). (Cf. Article 16, decree of the TsIK and SNK, USSR dated 7 March 1933 — SZ SSSR, 1933, No 18, Article 100, and Article 6, decree of the VTsSPS dated 8 September 1933 — Byulleten' VTsSPS, 1934, No 1-2.)

Schoolteachers and faculty members at technical schools and institutions of higher education who have reported for work on 1 September and have worked a full academic year receive a regular vacation of 48 working days' duration during the summer vacation. If they have reported for work at the given educational institution in the course of the academic year after the graduation from a higher or intermediate special educational institution, or after military service, they likewise receive a regular vacation of 48 working days during the summer vacation. All other teachers who have reported for work in the course of the academic year receive a regular vacation during the summer vacation amounting to 4 working days for each month worked. (Cf. instruction of the VTsSPS dated 8 June 1940.)

Workers at scientific research, educational, and cultural-information institutions also receive a regular vacation of from 24 to 48 working days. (Cf. letter of the Ministry of Finance, USSR dated 10 May 1949, No 672 — SFKh, 1949, No 7.)

Workers and employees accepted for examinations in post-graduate work, whether or not they remain on their regular jobs,

receive a month's paid vacation for purposes of preparing for and taking the examinations. Persons who are to be away from their jobs while taking post-graduate work are given leave of absence as of the beginning of course work. (Article 13 of the Decree on Post-Graduate Work at Institutions of Higher Education and Scientific Research Institutions -- Vestnik vysshey shkoly [Advanced Schools Bulletin], 1950, No 12, page 34.)

Workers and employees accepted for examinations at institutions of higher education and technical schools are given paid vacations for the period of the examinations. (The time required to travel to and from the educational institution is taken into account in determining the length of the vacation.)

Persons accepted for enrollment at institutions of higher education and technical schools are given leave of absence from their jobs 10 days before the beginning of their course work. (Cf. the newspaper Pravda for 4 July 1945 and Bulleten' Vsesoyuznogo Komiteta po delam vysshey shkoly [Bulletin of the All-Union Committee for Advanced Schools], 1945, No 7.)

Workers and employees enrolling in advanced correspondence courses or in the correspondence divisions of institutions of higher education are given supplementary ten-day paid vacations for purposes of taking examinations and passing tests. (Cf. Spravochnik profsoyuznogo rabotnika, Profisdat, 1949, page 214.)

Workers and employees studying at special night schools and correspondence schools at the higher and intermediate levels are given the following supplementary unpaid vacations. Students at night schools and special schools at the higher and intermediate

levels receive an annual vacation of 10 days for taking examinations. Students enrolled in higher and intermediate special correspondence courses who are fulfilling their academic plans are given annual vacations of 20 days for laboratory work, practical course work, consultation, and examinations. Students in their last year at night schools and in correspondence courses at the higher level are given vacations of 4 months to prepare and defend their theses. Students enrolled with correspondence schools and at special schools on the intermediate level are given vacations of 2 months for this purpose; while students enrolled at night schools and in correspondence courses on the higher and intermediate levels are given vacations of one month to take state examinations.

Students employed at institutions and enterprises are provided with housing and stipends on general principles while preparing and defending theses and taking state examinations. (Cf. Spravochnik profsoyuznogo rabotnika, Profisdat, 1949, page 212; letter of the Minister of Higher Education, RSFSR, dated 1 November 1946, No D-81 — Byulleten' Ministerstva vysshego obrazovaniya /Bulletin of the Ministry of Higher Education/, 1948, No 12.)

Students at institutions of higher education who are at the same time employed as workers and employees are granted supplementary unpaid leave as follows: in order to take examinations — 10 days annually; in order to prepare and defend theses — 4 months; in order to take state examinations — one month; for practical production work — a period prescribed in the curriculum of the educational institution, approved in

the established manner. (Instruction of the VTsSPS and All-Union Committee on Higher Schools, dated 28 May 1941 — Bulleten' Vsesoyuznogo komiteta po delam vysshey shkoly, 1942, No 1-2.)

Workers and employees enrolled in correspondence courses given by law schools on the higher and intermediate levels continue to receive their regular wages while on leave during academic examination sessions and while taking state examinations. The travel expenses for these students to and from the academic and state examination sessions are paid for by the enterprises and institutions where they are employed. (Cf. directive of the NKYu, USSR dated 1 December 1945, No 43 — Sbornik prikazov i instruktsiy Ministerstva yustitsii SSSR 1936-1948 /A Compilation of the Directives and Instructions of the Ministry of Justice, USSR, 1936-1948⁷, Yurisdlat, 1949, page 116.)

The directors of enterprises and institutions are required to make timely provision for academic leave to correspondence-course students. (Cf. directive of the Ministry of Higher Education, USSR dated 16 May 1946 — Bulleten' Ministerstva vysshego obrazovaniya SSSR, 1946, No 5.)

Students enrolled at young workers' schools who are at the same time employed at industrial enterprises, institutions, or organizations are granted paid supplementary leave during the period of final examinations for graduation as follows: students in children's classes — 20 working days; students in 7-year classes — 15 working days. Students in other classes in young workers' schools are granted leave on examination days, and these days of leave are deducted from their regular vacation. If they so desire, their regular vacations can be coordinated

with the time off for taking examinations and tests. (Cf. Spravochnik professyvnogo rabotnika, Profizdat, 1949, page 214, and letter of the Ministry of Finance, USSR dated 9 August 1952, No 1453.)

Persons enrolled in correspondence courses for adults who are employed at industrial enterprises and at institutions are granted 20 days of unpaid supplementary leave for purposes of taking final graduation examinations.

Post-graduate students who are continuing their studies while retaining their regular jobs, and who are successfully fulfilling their individual plans, receive supplementary paid annual vacations of 30 calendar days in order to take candidates' examinations, do experimental work, and defend candidates' dissertations. The time required to travel from the place of employment to the educational institution or scientific research institute and return is added to the leave. (Article 29, Decree on Post-Graduate Studies at Institutions of Higher Education and Scientific Research Institutes, promulgated 17 November 1950 -- Vestnik vysshey shkoly, 1950, No 12, page 34.)

Graduates of trade schools and railroad schools, upon completion of their studies and assignment to a job, receive a month's vacation paid for by the enterprise (construction organization) in accordance with the wage rate for the category to which the graduate is assigned. (Cf. Shornik postanovleniy i rasporyazheniy po trudu dlya rabotnikov zheleznodorozhnogo transporta [Compilation of Decrees and Directives on Labor Matters for Railroad Workers], Transzheldorizdat, 1950, page 98.)

All specialists receiving job assignments after graduation from an institution of higher education or a technical school receive a month's vacation prior to going to work. During this time they do not receive wages but receive an allowance corresponding to their monthly stipend. This allowance is paid by the educational institution or technical school and charged against the enterprise or institution where the specialist is being assigned. (Article 20, decree of the TsIK and SNK, USSR dated 16 September 1930 — SZ SSSR, 1930, No 47, Article 488; instruction of the NKT, USSR dated 21 June 1933 — Izvestiya NKT SSSR, 1933, No 13.)

Workers and employees employed in regions of the Far North and equivalent localities are granted supplementary leave by way of a special procedure provided for by a directive of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet, USSR dated 1 August 1945 (Vedomosti Verkhovnogo Soveta SSSR, 1945, No 51) and by instructions of the Ministry of Finance, USSR and the VTsSPS dated 28 February 1953.

The procedure for granting leave for purposes of treatment at sanatoria and resorts is given in instructions of the VTsSPS. (Byulleten' VTsSPS, 1938, No 4.)

Section 4. The Procedure for Accumulating Leave and Paying Compensation for Unused Leave

It is permissible for a worker not to take regular leave in the course of a working year only in case his absence on vacation would have an unfavorable effect on the normal course of work at the enterprise or institution. In such a case there must be an agreement between the administration and the worker,

and approval of this agreement by the RKK. In the absence of agreement between the administration and the worker the matter is decided by the RKK. (Article 22 of the Regulations Governing Leave.)

It is forbidden to withhold regular vacations for 2 years in succession, to withhold regular vacations for minors (under 16 years of age), and to withhold supplementary vacations for persons working under harmful conditions, except for cases involving the dismissal of a worker. (Articles 24 and 25 of the Regulations Governing Leave.)

Leave is also considered unused (in its entirety or partially) through the fault of the administration: if the leave is not taken as a result of the administration's failure to take steps for the scheduling of regular vacations; if a vacation which should obligatorily have been shifted to another period was not so shifted. (Article 26 of the Regulations Governing Leave.)

Where leave is unused (in its entirety or partially) through the fault of the administration, the worker must be paid a monetary compensation, or else his next year's vacation must be extended according to the amount of leave not taken. The accumulation of vacations for more than 2 years is not permitted.

In order to accumulate leave it is sufficient that there be an agreement between the administration and the worker concerned. The accumulation of leave where there is no agreement between the administration and the worker, and the payment of monetary compensation for leave -- except in cases of dismissal --

are permitted only by decision of the RKK. (Cf. Article 27 of the Regulations Governing Leave.)

The payment of monetary compensation is not permitted (except in cases of dismissal) in lieu of supplementary leave where the work is done under harmful conditions, or in lieu of regular leave for workers who have not attained 16 years of age. (Cf. Article 116, KZot; Spravochnik profsoyuznogo rabotnika, Profizdat, 1949, page 215.)

A worker's refusal to take his vacation at the scheduled time without the agreement of the administration and without having obtained the approval of the RKK, does not entitle the worker to receive compensation or to accumulate leave. (Cf. Article 27 of the Regulations Governing Leave.)

Compensation for leave is paid at the end of the working year except for those cases when it is owed to a discharged worker. In the latter case the compensation is paid at the time of discharge. (Cf. Article 23 of the Regulations Governing Leave.) If the discharged worker has been employed at the given enterprise or institution for not less than the 11 months to be counted in the period of employment entitling him to a vacation, he receives compensation amounting to his average wages for the full vacation period. In all other cases he receives proportional compensation, regardless of the reason for his dismissal. (Articles 28 and 29 of the Regulations Governing Leave.)

Proportional compensation is paid in the following amounts:

When the worker is entitled to 12 working days of leave -- an amount equivalent to his average daily earnings, for each

month of work to be counted in the period entitling him to a vacation;

When he is entitled to 18 working days of leave -- an amount equivalent to one and one-half times his average daily earnings, for each month;

When he is entitled to 24 working days of leave and a month's vacation is involved -- an amount equivalent to 2 days' average wages, for each month;

When he is entitled to 6 weeks' leave -- an amount equivalent to 3 days' average wages for each month; and where a 2 months' vacation is involved, an amount equivalent to 4 days' average wages for each month.

In computing period of employment entitling a worker to proportional supplementary leave or compensation for leave in cases of dismissal, extra periods of time amounting to less than one-half of a month are not included in the calculation, and extra periods amounting to more than one-half of a month are rounded off to a full month. (Articles 29 and 35 of the Regulations Governing Leave.)

Compensation for unused leave in the case of persons occupying two positions at the same time is paid for on general principles. (Article 31 of the Regulations Governing Leave.)

In the event of the death of a worker, compensation for leave is likewise paid on general principles. (Article 33 of the Regulations Governing Leave.) In this case the compensation is paid to the heirs of the deceased.

Section 5. Retention of Job and Wages During Leave

It is not permitted to dismiss a worker on regular or supplementary vacation, except in the following cases: the complete liquidation of the enterprise or institution; the cessation of work at the enterprise or institution as a whole for a period of more than one month, for production reasons; the execution of a court sentence in a case directly related to the work being done at the given enterprise or institution. (Article 20 of the Regulations Governing Leave.)

While on regular or supplementary vacation a worker receives the average wage which was being paid to him immediately prior to his departure for vacation. (Article 69, KZoT, and Article 21, Regulations Governing Leave.)

Average wages for purposes of pay during regular and supplementary leave of all kinds, and for purposes of paying compensation for unused leave, is computed in accordance with the procedure provided for by a decree of the SNK USSR dated 20 July 1935 (SZ SSSR, 1935, No 40, Article 333) and decrees of the VTsSPS dated 9 September 1935, 2 February 1936, and 18 January 1941, with subsequent changes. (Byulleten' VTsSPS, 1935, No 19, No 24; 1936, No 2; 1941, No 1; Spravochnik profsoyuznogo rabotnika, Profisdat, 1949, page 104; Sbornik postanovleniy, prikazov i instruktsiy po finansovo-khozyaystvennykh voprosam, 1948, No 9, page 29.) This procedure applies to all workers and employees regardless of whether they are paid on a piece-rate or time-unit basis, or whether they receive fixed monthly salaries. (Article 1, decree of the VTsSPS dated 2 February 1936.)

All kinds of remuneration, regardless of the system under which they are paid, are included in computing average wages for purposes of pay during vacations and paying compensation for unused leave. These kinds of remuneration include:

Production premiums (for saving fuel, raw materials, and indirect materials, and for cutting costs, etc); premiums for preparing the annual report and for fulfilling the yearly plan; extra pay for overtime work and for work during the night hours; extra pay for long and meritorious service; wages for vacation time; wages for idle time; pay received while performing state and public duties, etc; extra pay for railroad agents in lieu of per diem when on official business. Compensation for temporary disability is also included in the computation of average wages. (Article 2, decree of the VTSPS dated 2 February 1936.)

Average wages for purposes of pay during vacation do not include: compensation paid to persons on special assignments involving travel, or persons being transferred (per diem, railroad and train fare, hotel expenses, travel expenses); compensation for unused leave, for depreciation on tools, for unissued work clothes, and other compensation of a similar nature; pay from sources other than the wage fund; payments over and above the existing system of premium payments -- e.g., out of the director's fund, etc; premiums paid in accordance with the results of all-union socialist competition; pay which is retroactive beyond the 12-month period for which the computation is being made; pay for incidental work not included in the duties of the worker; payments in kind.

In all cases of computing the average earnings of writers on editorial staffs and newspapers, the remuneration paid to these workers out of the royalty fund is omitted.

Lump payments made once a year to workers and employees for long and meritorious service should not be included in the average earnings for purposes of pay during vacation and paying compensation for unused leave. (Cf. Article 2, decree of the VTsSPS dated 9 September 1935, in the text published 20 November 1935; Article 3, decree of the VTsSPS dated 2 February 1936; decree of the VTsSPS dated 5 August 1943; instruction of the VTsSPS dated 14 July 1948; letter of the VTsSPS and Ministry of Finance, USSR dated 25 August 1952, No 55/2/1558.)

The computation is based on the earnings for the 12 calendar months (from the first of one month to the first of the next) preceding the month when the worker goes on vacation or when he is paid compensation. Thus if he goes on vacation in August 1954 the computation is based on his earnings between 1 August 1953 and 1 August 1954. (Article 4, decree of the VTsSPS dated 2 February 1936.)

The amount of pay for leave, or of compensation for unused leave, is computed as follows. The yearly earnings are divided by 12 (not excluding periods of unpaid leave), after which the average monthly earnings figure is divided by 25.6. Finally, the computed daily earnings figure is multiplied by the number of working days of leave.

This procedure for the computation is used regardless of whether there were any changes in the amount of pay in the course of the year (wage increase, etc). The number of overtime

hours actually worked likewise does not change the above procedure for computation. (Cf. Article 5, decree of the VTsSPS dated 2 February 1936, and letter of the Ministry of Finance, USSR and the VTsSPS dated 8 September 1951, No 1492/10--33.)

If the worker has been employed at the given enterprise or institution for less than one year his pay is computed on a basis of his average earnings for the period since the first day of the month following his reporting for work at this enterprise or institution. (Article 6, decree of the VTsSPS dated 2 February 1936.)

If the worker is being granted accumulated leave for 2 years (Article 120, KZoT) he is paid on a basis of the average earnings for the 12 calendar months preceding the month when he takes his vacation. (Cf. Zakonodatel'stvo o trude, kommentariy, Gosyurisdats, 1953, page 123.)

Example 1. A worker is to be paid for a vacation of 12 working days. In the course of the 12 calendar months preceding the month when he is to be paid for his vacation he earned the following sums:

At piecework rates	16,669 rubles
Premiums under the progressive wage system	818
Night work	75
Overtime	100
Idle time	50
Unused leave	580
Disability compensation	140

Premiums from consumer goods fund	80
Lump payment for long and meritorious service	1,655
Total	20,167 rubles

In determining the average wages of the worker in question the 80 rubles and 1,655 rubles are deducted from the figure of 20,167 rubles, since premiums paid out of the director's fund and lump payments for seniority are not included in computing average earnings. The remaining sum of 18,432 rubles represents his yearly earnings as computed when he is paid for his vacation. For the period of his vacation, this worker should receive 720 rubles ($18,432:12 = 1,536$; $1,536:25.6 = 60$; $60 \times 12 = 720$).

Example 2. In March 1954 a worker is granted accumulated leave amounting to 36 working days (18 days for the 1952 working year and 18 days for the 1953 working year). The worker's earnings between 1 March 1953 and 28 February 1954, inclusive, are calculated to determine the sum due the worker for vacation in this case. Let us suppose that these earnings amount to 19,968 rubles. For his vacation the worker had 2,340 rubles coming ($19,968:12 = 1,664$; $1,664:25.6 = 65$; $65 \times 36 = 2,340$).

For purposes of simplifying computations of average earnings for vacation periods, and reducing the time required to carry them out, constant multipliers are employed, or else the computations are made on the basis of a special table. In this case the amount due for the vacation is determined by means of multiplying the worker's earnings for 12 calendar months by the corresponding constant multiplier, or by adding (combining) the items as computed in the table.

On the basis of a working month containing 25.6 days,
the constant multipliers will be as follows:

If the vacation contains 12 working days — 0.0390625
(3.90625%);

If the vacation contains 18 working days — 0.0585937
(5.85937 5.85937%);

If the vacation contains 24 working days — 0.078125
(7.8125%).

Example. The earnings of a worker (who is taking a
vacation containing 12 working days) for the 12 calendar months
amount to 18,432 rubles. This worker has the following amount
coming to him for his vacation: $18,432 \times 0.0390625 = 720$ rubles.

The table shown on page 113 may be used in lieu of the
constant multipliers.

Example. The earnings of a worker (who is taking a
vacation containing 12 working days) for the 12 calendar months
amount to 18,432 rubles. According to the table the sum of 720
rubles for the vacation is made up of the following amounts: for
10,000 rubles — 390 rubles, 62.5 kopecks; for 8,000 rubles —
312 rubles, 50 kopecks; for 400 rubles 15 rubles, 62.5 kopecks;
for 30 rubles — 1 ruble, 17.2 kopecks; for 2 rubles — 07.8
kopecks.

It is also the practice to use a constant divisor which,
on the basis of a working month containing 25.6 days, will be
as follows: where payment is for a vacation containing 12 working
days — 25.6; for a vacation containing 24 working days — 12.8;

When Earnings for the 12 Calendar Months Are (in Rubles):	The Average Earnings per Working Day Amount to:		Average Earnings Owed for a Vacation the Length of Which is:					
			12 Working Days		18 Working Days		24 Working Days	
	Rubles	Kopecks	Rubles	Kopecks	Rubles	Kopecks	Rubles	Kopecks
[1]	[2]	[3]	[4]	[5]	[6]	[7]	[8]	[9]
10,000	32	55.2	390	62.5	585	93.8	781	25.0
9,000	29	29.7	351	56.2	527	84.4	703	12.5
8,000	26	30.2	312	50.0	468	75.0	625	00.0
7,000	22	70.6	273	43.8	410	15.6	546	87.5
6,000	19	53.1	234	37.5	351	56.2	468	75.0
5,000	16	27.6	195	31.2	292	96.9	390	62.5
4,000	13	02.1	156	25.0	234	37.5	312	50.0
3,000	9	76.6	117	18.8	175	78.1	234	37.5
2,000	6	51.0	78	12.5	117	18.8	156	25.0
1,000	3	25.5	39	06.2	58	59.4	78	12.5

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[1]	[2]	[3]	[4]	[5]	[6]	[7]	[8]	[9]
900	2	95.0	35	15.6	52	73.4	70	31.2
800	2	69.4	31	25.0	46	87.5	62	50.0
700	2	27.9	27	31.4	41	01.6	54	68.8
600	1	95.3	25	45.8	35	15.6	46	87.5
500	1	62.8	19	55.1	29	29.7	39	06.2
400	1	30.2	15	62.5	23	43.8	31	25.0
300	0	97.7	11	71.9	17	57.8	23	43.8
200	0	65.1	7	81.2	11	71.9	15	62.5
100	0	32.6	3	90.6	5	85.9	7	81.2
90	0	29.5	3	51.6	5	27.3	7	03.1
80	0	26.0	3	12.5	4	68.8	6	25.0
70	0	22.8	2	73.1	4	10.2	5	16.9
60	0	17.5	2	20.4	3	51.6	4	68.8

[1]	[2]	[3]	[4]	[5]	[6]	[7]	[8]	[9]
50	0	16.3	1	95.3	2	93.0	3	90.6
40	0	11.0	1	86.2	2	84.4	3	82.5
30	0	09.8	1	77.2	1	75.8	2	74.4
20	0	06.5	0	78.1	1	77.2	1	56.2
10	0	03.3	0	69.1	0	58.6	0	78.1
9	0	02.9	0	35.2	0	52.7	0	70.3
8	0	02.6	0	31.2	0	46.9	0	62.5
7	0	02.5	0	27.3	0	41.0	0	54.7
6	0	02.0	0	23.4	0	35.2	0	46.9
5	0	01.6	0	19.5	0	29.3	0	39.1
4	0	01.3	0	15.6	0	23.4	0	31.2
3	0	01.0	0	11.7	0	17.6	0	23.4
2	0	00.7	0	07.8	0	11.7	0	15.6
1	0	00.3	0	03.9	0	05.9	0	07.8

for a vacation containing 48 working days -- 6.4. For example, the earnings of a worker (who is to be paid for a vacation containing 24 working days) for the 12 calendar months amount to 18,432 rubles. For this vacation the worker is to be paid 1,440 rubles (18,432:12.8).

Section 6. Amounts Withheld for Unearned Days of Leave

Cases may arise wherein a worker is dismissed before the end of that working year by virtue of which he has received a vacation. In such a case the administration has the right, in making settlement, to withhold a portion of the worker's wages for unearned days of leave.

Withholding is not authorized if the worker is dismissed as a result: of the liquidation of the enterprise or institution, or individual departments thereof, a reduction in the staff or in the work, and reorganization or temporary suspension of work; entering military service; being assigned in accordance with established procedure to an institution of higher education, a technical school, or the preparatory division of an institution of higher education or to a school which prepares students for an institution of higher education; transfer to another job upon the suggestion of a Party, Komsomol, or trade-union organization, or transfer upon orders from the administration (cf. Article 23, decree of the TsIK and SNK, USSR dated 24 November 1931); ascertainment of unsuitability for the job.

If the amount for unearned days of leave was not withheld in making settlement, or if it was withheld only in part (e.g., because of the insufficiency of the amount due the worker), subsequent exaction (through a court of law) is not made.

(Article 2 of the Regulations Governing Leave -- Investiya NKT
SSSR, 1930, No 36.)

CHAPTER VI

COMPUTATION OF PAY IN THE CASE OF TRAVEL ASSIGNMENTS

Section 1. General Principles

When a worker makes a trip upon orders from the head of an enterprise (institution, organisation) in order to carry out an official assignment at some place other than his regular place of employment, it is considered to be a travel assignment.

Official trips by workers whose regular work is done on the road are not considered to be travel assignments.

Compliance with an order from the administration to go out on a travel assignment is mandatory. The only persons who cannot be sent out on special travel assignments are women who are in their fifth month of pregnancy or beyond. (Article 153, KZot RSFSR.)

Travel assignments may be designated for a period not in excess of 45 days, not including the time enroute. In the event of a special emergency the duration of a travel assignment may be extended, but not more than 15 days.

A time limit of 10 days has been fixed for official travel assignments to the ministries and central institutions of the USSR and RSFSR, their main administrations, all-union and republic associations, trusts, and agencies located in the city of Moscow. Extensions of the length of time for travel assignments are permitted in cases of special necessity only when authorized in writing by the minister, the director of the central institution, or their deputies.

The councils of ministers of the union republics fix the time limits governing the length of stay on the part of officials of subordinate institutions, enterprises, and organizations in the ministries and central institutions of the union republics and in their main administrations, trusts, and agencies located in the cities of Kiev, Minsk, Tashkent, Alma-Ata, Tbilisi, Baku, Yerevan, Vil'nyus, Kishinev, Riga, Frunse, Stalinabad, Ashkhabad, Tallin, and Petrosavodsk. (Letter of the Ministry of Finance, USSR dated 29 May 1952, No 913.)

Travel assignments on the part of workers at enterprises (institutions, organizations) are authorized according to a procedure established by current legislation.

When a worker is sent on a travel assignment on the basis of a directive from the director of an enterprise (institution, organization) concerning travel assignments, he is furnished with a travel assignment certification slip on the printed form shown on page 119. (Paragraph 4, letter of the NKF, USSR dated 26 November 1943, No 761 -- SFKh, 1944, No 1-2, page 15.)

Travel assignment slips are signed only by those persons entitled to authorize travel assignments. If such authorization is given by a higher organ, the travel assignment slips are signed by the directors of the enterprises and institutions, and the name of the person who has authorized the travel assignment is obligatorily shown in the space marked "authorization." (Letter of the NKF, USSR dated 27 November 1942, No 742.)

In cases involving the violation of established regulations in issuing authorizations for special travel assignments,

Face

SEAL SPECIAL TRAVEL ASSIGNMENT CERTIFICATION SLIP

of the Organ Issued to _____
 Issuing the (last name, first name and patronymic,
 Certification position)
 Slip travel assignment to _____
 _____ 195_____ (destination)
 No _____ period of assignment, _____ days, on _____
 _____ 195_____

Size 10 x 20 Authorization: Directive _____
 centimeters dated _____ 195_____, No _____

Effective upon presentation of passport

Series _____ No _____

Signature of director of organ _____

Reverse side

NOTATIONS CONCERNING ARRIVALS AT DESTINATIONS AND DEPARTURES
 THEREFROM

Arrived in _____ Departed from _____
 _____ 195_____ _____ 195_____

Seal Signature Seal Signature

Note. When the assignment involves visiting several different
 places, the arrivals and departures are noted separately at
 each place.

the persons who have authorized the travel assignments and have signed the travel assignment slips voucher are subjected to disciplinary penalties, or are brought to trial if there is a repetition of the offense or if the violation is a grave one. Moreover, organs of the Ministry of Finance, USSR or superior economic organs exact from these persons restitution for the damage done, according to established procedure. (Cf. letter of the NKF, USSR dated 5 August 1942, No 477 — SPKh, 1943, No 1-2.)

Enterprises (institutions, organizations) must ensure that care be exercised in the spending of government funds allocated for travel assignments. It is forbidden to spend travel assignment funds in excess of those sums established in the estimate.

The chief (senior) accountants of institutions, enterprises, and organizations are required to report to their superior organizations all cases of the expenditure of travel assignment funds involving a violation of the procedure established by the Government of the USSR. (Letter of the Ministry of Finance, USSR dated 29 May 1952, No 913.)

Upon the discovery of cases wherein the heads of enterprises (institutions, organizations) have illegally sent agents on travel assignments to plants, warehouses, and sales agencies on matters relating to shipments of raw materials, indirect materials, finished products, fuel, or equipment, or cases of the payment of per diem allowances, quarters allowances, or travel expenses in excess of the established norms, or the expenditure of funds for travel assignments in excess of the sums

given in the estimates, the Ministry of State Control, USSR imposes fines upon the guilty parties. (Byulleten' VTsSPS, 1948, No 11.)

The arrival and departure of persons on travel assignments are recorded in logs of a standardized form established by letter of the Ministry of Finance, USSR dated 29 May 1952, No 913, and are obligatory for the institutions, enterprises, and organizations of all ministries and departments. (Cf. Appendixes 2 and 3.)

It is mandatory that the time of arrival at, and departure from, the place where the travel assignment is to be carried out, be recorded on the travel assignment slip. The notations are signed by persons authorized to do so, and are authenticated by affixing the seal of the enterprise (institution, organization).

Within 3 days after his return to his place of regular employment from a special assignment involving travel, the worker must submit a written report on the results of the assignment and report on expenditure of money advanced.

Heads of enterprises, institutions, and organizations, or their deputies, must approve or disapprove the report and financial accounting of the worker who has been on travel assignment no later than 5 days [after receiving it]. (Letter of the NKPF, USSR dated 13 July 1942, No 421.)

Section 2. The Procedure for Accountability of the Blank
Forms for Travel Assignment Slips

The blank forms for travel assignment slips are accounted for by the accountants of enterprises, institutions, and organizations in the same way as monetary documents. In accordance with established regulations, the blank forms for travel assignment slips which come from the printing office are turned over to the cashier for safekeeping in the cash-box, and a special receipt is issued.

The receipt is signed by the person delivering the blanks, the cashier, and a representative of the accounting department of the enterprise or institution. The following data must be shown on the receipt: date of receipt, numbers of the electroplates used by the printing office, number of blanks, and their serial numbers.

Blank forms for travel assignment slips are carried by the accounting department of the enterprise or institution in a special account, separate from the balance-sheet, headed Strict Accountability Blanks.

In analytical accounting these blanks are accounted for in two separate card files: Blank Travel Assignment Slips on Hand, and Travel Assignment Blanks Issued and To Be Accounted For.

Blanks of travel assignment slips are issued on an accountability basis to the person responsible for drawing up the papers covering travel assignments on the basis of disbursement orders signed by the chief accountant. Blanks which have been issued are credited to the card-file account, Blank Travel

Assignment Slips on Hand and debited to the card-file account,
Blank Travel Assignment Slips Issued and To Be Accounted For.

Travel assignment slips are made out and issued to the person going on assignment only on the basis of a directive from the head of the enterprise or institution concerning travel assignment.

At least twice every month the accountable person in charge of drawing up the papers covering travel assignments must submit to the accounting department of the enterprise or institution a report on the blank travel assignment slips which have been used during the given period, appending the orders on the basis of which these slips were made out. This report must show: (a) the number and date of each travel assignment slip issued; (b) the number of the travel assignment order; (c) the signature of the person going on travel assignment acknowledging receipt of the slip; and (d) a blank space where the accounting department can make a note of the fact that the person sent on travel assignment has returned the slips used by him when submitting his report on money advanced to him. Any damaged, unused blanks are appended to the report.

On the basis of the verified and accepted report on the travel assignment slips which have been used, the accounting department writes them off from the card-file account, Blank Travel Assignment Slips Issued and To Be Accounted For.

The accounting department of an enterprise or institution is required systematically to collate these reports against the reports of money spent on travel assignments, noting the fact of collation in a blank space on the report on blanks used. (Letter of the NKf, USSR dated 26 November 1943, No 761.)

Where shortages of blank travel assignment slips are discovered, the guilty parties are subject to the same penalties as for the loss or embossment of monetary documents. (Directive of the NKV, USSR dated 20 November 1943, No 748.)

Section 3. Compensation for Expenses Incurred on Travel

Assignments

Throughout the entire time that he is on travel assignment, a worker continues to earn wages in the amount of his average earnings at the place of regular employment. (Cf. Article 81, KZoT RSFSR.)

Workers on travel assignments take their weekly days off and holidays at the place to which they have gone on the assignment. They do not receive any additional remuneration for work on these days. Neither monetary compensation nor compensation in the form of other days off can be given for weekly days off or holidays which have not been taken at the place to which a worker has gone on travel assignment. (Instruction of the NKT, USSR dated 25 July 1930.)

In addition to their wages, persons on travel assignments are paid per diem allowances and are reimbursed for transportation and hotel expenses. (Article 81, KZoT RSFSR.) No other kind of compensation is paid to persons on travel assignments.

Specifically, no special reimbursement is made for expenses involved in travelling to and from a railroad station or boat terminal within the limits of a city or other populated place, or in transporting the luggage of the person on travel assignment. If the railroad station or boat terminal is situated beyond the limits of the city or settlement, reimbursement is

made for the expenses incurred in the same way as for travel via highways and dirt roads at the rate prevailing in the given locality, certified by a local organ of the government or by the institution or enterprise to which the person on travel assignment has been sent. (Article 19, instruction of the NKT, RSFSR dated 15 December 1928.)

A worker who falls ill while on travel assignment receives, in lieu of wages, the usual compensation for temporary disability and, in addition, a per diem allowance and reimbursement for the expense involved in renting a room for the entire period of time during which he is unable, because of his state of health, to perform the official assignment he has received, or to return to this place of regular employment -- but not for more than 2 months.

The fact of the illness of the person on travel assignment, and also his inability to return to his place of regular employment because of his state of health, must be attested to in accordance with established procedure. Disability compensation payments for a person who has fallen ill while on a travel assignment are made only at the place of regular employment. (Decree of the VTsSPS dated 25 August 1935.) There is no payment made for quarters occupied while receiving free treatment at a medical institution. (Article 21, instruction of the NKT, RSFSR dated 15 December 1928.)

Per diem. In order to cover the personal expenses of a worker while on travel assignment, he is paid a per diem allowance amounting to 3% of his regular monthly wage, but no less than 5 rubles and no more than 26 rubles for each day while

on travel assignment. (Workers employed at planning organizations who are under the piece-rate system are paid per diem allowances while on travel assignment in accordance with the salary rates fixed by the Government of the USSR.) On the basis of these norms, per diem allowances are paid in the case of travel assignments to all populated places on the city level (i.e., cities and other populated places which according to the territorial-administrative division are classed as populated places of the city type), and also to workers' and resort settlements. (Paragraph I, letter of the NKPS, USSR dated 16 September 1940, No 691/239.)

In the case of travel assignments requiring continuous sojourn in one place for more than 30 days, per diem allowances are paid in the amount of 1.5% of the fixed monthly wage, but no less than 5 rubles and no more than 13 rubles for each day of travel assignment. If a worker is sent on assignment for a continuous sojourn of no more than 30 days at one place but, prior to the expiration of this period his assignment is extended beyond the 30 days, payment of the per diem allowance at the reduced rate -- viz., 1.5% of the fixed monthly wage, but no less than 5 rubles and no more than 13 rubles for each day of the assignment -- must be made, not counting from the first day of the assignment, but counting from the day he was notified of the extension.

In checking on adherence to financial discipline at institutions, enterprises, and organizations, financial organs must ascertain whether there has been any falsified reduction of the period of assignment with continuous sojourn in one place with a view to obtaining a per diem allowance in the amount of

3%, and not 1.5%. In the event of the discovery of instances of this kind the financial organs are required to bring action against the persons guilty thereof. (Paragraph 2, letter of the NKf, USSR dated 16 September 1940, No 691/239.)

Workers sent on travel assignment to rural areas, which assignments last no less than 2 days, are paid a per diem allowance amounting to 1.5% of the fixed monthly wage, but no less than 5 rubles and no more than 13 rubles for each day of the assignment.

For the duration of travel assignments to rayon centers located in rural areas, a per diem allowance is paid in the amount established for travel assignments to rural areas. The payment of per diem allowances for travel assignments involving a sojourn in an urban area for part of the time, and in a rural area for part of the time, is made in accordance with the norms for the rural area during the time spent in the rural area, and according to the norms for the urban area for the time spent in the urban area. No per diem allowance is paid for travel assignments of less than 2 days to rural areas, including rayon centers located in rural areas. (Paragraph 3, letter of the NKf, USSR dated 16 September 1940, No 691/239.)

On travel assignments within the limits of the administrative rayon in which the worker's place of regular employment is located, a per diem allowance is paid in the amount of 1% of his fixed monthly wage, but no less than 5 rubles and no more than 10 rubles for each day of the assignment.

Per diem allowances are computed on the basis of the actual number of days of the special assignment, not excluding days off and holidays. The day of departure and the day of return are counted as one day in computing per diem. The day of departure on travel assignment is considered to be the first day of travel assignment, regardless of the date of issue of the travel assignment orders or of the pay designated in the directive on special travel assignment; and the day of actual return to the regular place of employment is considered to be the final day of travel assignment. (Instruction of the NKT, RSFSR dated 15 December 1928.)

It is essential to bear in mind that the time in a day is counted from 0000 hours to 2400 hours, and that midnight is taken as the starting point for a day. Therefore, if the time of departure (departure of the train or boat) is after 0000 hours during the night between the fifth and sixth days of the month, the sixth is taken as the day of departure; but if the time of departure is 2300 hours (prior to 0000 hours) the fifth is taken as the day of departure. And if the time of return from travel assignment (arrival of the train or boat) is 2200 hours on the fifth, the fifth is taken as the day of return, etc.

In those cases when the place of regular employment of the person sent on travel assignment is located beyond the limits of the city or other populated place where the railroad station (boat terminal) is situated -- or, conversely, the railroad station (boat terminal) is located beyond the limits of the city (or other service point) -- the day of departure (arrival) is figured by the method shown above, with allowance made for the time necessary to travel from the limits of the city

(or other service point) to the railroad station (boat terminal), or return.

No special norms are provided for the payment of per diem while a person on travel assignment is en route. During this time per diem should be paid in accordance with the same norms as apply during the time spent at the place where the assignment is to be performed, depending upon whether the worker has been sent to an urban or rural area. (Paragraph 4, letter of the NKf USSR dated 16 September 1940, No 691/239.)

The payment of transportation expenses. Transportation for a person on travel assignment (with the exception of those cases where the director of the institution, enterprise, or organization furnishes the corresponding travel funds to the person being sent out on assignment) is paid for as follows:

Where transportation is via rail — at the rate for accommodations in passenger cars with unpadded seats;

Where transportation is via boat — at the second-class rate;

Where transportation is via highways and dirt roads — according to the transportation rates prevailing in the given locality as verified by a local organ of the government or by the institution or enterprise to which the worker on travel assignment is being sent.

If such is authorized by the directors of institutions, enterprises, and organizations, persons sent on travel assignments may be reimbursed for actual expenses for reserved seats

and extra fare for fast trains. If a trip via rail lasts for more than one day in one direction, or if it is taken at night, payment may be made at the rate for cars with soft seats, provided the head of the enterprise approves. Executives and specialists going on travel assignments involving distances which require more than one day's travel by train may, if authorized by the heads of institutions, travel by air. The person going on travel assignment must have prior (before leaving on the assignment) written permission to incur such expenses, and upon his return from the assignment must present proof that he has actually incurred such expenses.

Reimbursement for expenses incurred in renting quarters. Persons on special travel assignments are reimbursed for expenses incurred in renting quarters while on travel assignment except for the time en route at the following rates (except when free quarters are made available to them):

On travel assignments to the cities of Moscow, Leningrad, and Kiev -- 10 rubles per day.

On travel assignments to the cities of Minsk, Tbilisi, Yerevan, Baku, Alma-Ata, Tashkent, Frunse, Ashkhabad, Stalinabad, Riga, Vil'nous, Tallin, Kishinev, Petrosavodsk, the capitals of autonomous republics, oblast (kray) centers, and cities on the republic and oblast (kray) level -- 7 rubles per day (see list of cities below).

On travel assignments to other places in the USSR -- 5 rubles per day.

If the person sent on travel assignment presents paid bills from state and public institutions and enterprises, he may be reimbursed for the actual expenses incurred in renting quarters. However, this payment must not exceed 70% of the norm for per diem in the case of trips to Moscow, Leningrad, or Kiev, 60% of the per diem norm in the case of trips to the capitals of union and autonomous republics, oblast (krai) centers, and cities on the republic and oblast (krai) level, or 40% of the per diem norm in the case of trips to other places in the USSR, with the exception of rural areas. In the case of trips to rural areas, reimbursement for quarters expenses, even where paid bills are submitted, amounts to only 5 rubles per day. (Paragraph 5, letter of the NKPS USSR dated 16 September 1940, No 691/239.)

LIST OF CITIES ON THE REPUBLIC, KRAI, AND OBLAST LEVEL

RSFSR. Abakan, Alapayevsk, Alatyrs', Aleksandrov, Aleksandrovsk (Molotov Oblast), Aleksandrovsk-Sakhalinskiy, Al'met'yevsk, Angarsk, Anshero-Sudzhensk, Arzamas, Armavir, Arsen'yev, Artem, Arkhantel'sk, Asbest, Astrakhan', Achinsk.

Babushink (Buryat-Mongolian ASSR), Babushink (Moscow Oblast), Bayram-Ali, Balakhna, Balashikha, Balashov, Baley, Baltiysk, Barabinsk, Barnaul, Beresovskiy, Beshetsk, Beshitsa, Belgorod, Belovo, Beloretsk, Berdsk, Berezniki, Beresovskiy, Biysk, Birobidzhan, Elagoveshehensk, Bogorodsk, Bogotol, Bologoye, Bor, Borisoglebsk, Borovichi, Borovsk, Bryansk, Bugul'ma, Buguruslan, Busuluk, Buy, Buynaksk.

Velikiye Luki, Velikiy Ustyug, Verkhniy Ufaley, Verkhnyaya Pyshma, Verkhnyaya Salda, Vishuga, Vladivostok, Vladimir, Vologda,

Volkhov, Vol'sk, Vorkuta, Voronezh, Voroshilov, Votkinsk,
Vyasniki, Vyas'na, Vyborg, Vyksa, Vyshniy, Volochek.

Gatchina, Glasov, Gorodets, Gorodok, Gorno-Altaysk,
Gor'kiy, Gromyachinsk, Gromnyy, Gubakha, Gur'yevsk, Gusev,
Gus'-Khrustal'nyy.

Derbent, Dzerzhinsk, Dolinsk.

Yegor'yevsk, Yeysk, Yelets, Yemanshelinsk, Yessentuki,
Yefremov.

Zheleznovodsk, Zhigulevsk, Zhukovskiy.

Zagorsk, Zelenodol'sk, Zlatoust, Zmeinogorsk.

Ivanovo, Ivdel', Igarka, Izhevsk, Isberbash, Irbit, Irkutsk,
Iskitim, Ishim, Ishimbay, Yoshkar-Ola.

Kasan', Kalinin, Kaliningrad, Kaluga, Kamensk-Ural'skiy,
Kamensk-Shakhtinskiy, Kamen'na-Obi, Kamyshin, Kamyshlov, Kanash,
Kandaladsha, Kansk, Karabash, Karpinsk, Kasim, Kaspiysk, Kemerovo,
Kisel, Kizlyar, Kimry, Kineshma, Kirov, Kirovgrad, Kiselevsk,
Kislovodsk, Klintsy, Kovrov, Kolonna, Kolpashevo, Kolpino,
Kol'chugino, Komsonol'sk-na-Amure, Kopeysk, Korkino, Korsakov,
Kospash, Kostroma, Kotlas, Kotovsk, Krasnodar, Krasnokamsk,
Krasnotur'insk, Krasnoufinsk, Krasnoyarsk, Krasnyy Sulin, Koonshtadt,
Kropotkin, Kudymkar, Kusnetk, Kuybyshev (Kuybyshevsk Oblast),
Kuybyshev (Novosibirsk Oblast), Kuybyshevka-Vostochnaya, Kulebaki,
Kumertau, Kungur, Kuntsevo, Kurgan, Kursk, Kysyl, Kyshtym.

Leninsk-Kuznetskiy, Lipetsk, Lomonosov, Luga, Lys'va,
Lyubertsy, Lyublino.

Magadan, Magnitogorsk, Maykop, Malgobek, Mariinsk,
 Makhachkala, Mednogorsk, Melekess, Miass, Millerovo, Minusinsk,
 Michurnisk, Molotov, Molotovsk, Monchegorsk, Morshansk, Murmansk,
 Murom, Mytishchi.

Nal'chik, Nar'yan-Mar, Nakhodka, Nelidovo, Neman, Nerekhta,
 Nishniy Tagil, Nishnyaya Tura, Nikolayvesk-na-Amure, Novgorod,
 Novosybkov, Novokuybyshevsk, Novosibirsk, Novorossiysk, Novo-
 Troitsk, Novochoerkassk, Novoshakhtinsk, Noginsk.

Oktyabr'skiy, Omsk, Ordzhonikidze, Orel, Orekhovo-Zuevo,
 Orsk, Osinniki, Okha.

Pavlovo, Pavlovsk, Pavlovskiy Posad, Penza, Pervo-ural'sk,
 Pereslavl'-Zalesskiy, Perovo, Petrovsk-Zabaykal'skiy, Petrodvorets,
 Petrokrepost', Petropavlovsk-Kamchatskiy, Plast, Podol'sk,
 Polevskoy, Polyarnyy, Poronaysk, Pricozorsk, Prokop'yevsk, Pskov,
 Pazachev, Pushink, Pushkino, Pyatigorsk.

Raychikhinsk, Rasskazovo, Revda, Rahev, Roslavl', Rostov,
 Rostov-na-Donu, Ptishchevo, Rubtsovsk, Rusayevka, Ryazan'.

Salekhard, Saransk, Sarapul, Saratov, Safonovo, Sverdlovsk,
 Svetlogorsk, Svetogorsk, Svobodnyy, Severomorsk, Severoural'sk,
 Serov, Serpukhov, Sestroretsk, Slavgorod, Slobodskoy, Smolensk,
 Sovetsk, Sovetskaya Gavan', Sokol, Solikamsk, Sochi, Stavropol',
 Stavropol' (Kuybyshevsk Oblast), Stalingrad, Stalinogorsk,
 Stalinsk, Stara Russa, Staryy Oskol, Stepnoy, Sterlitamak, Stupino,
 Suchan, Syran', Syktyvkar.

Taganrog, Tayga, Tambov, Tatarsk, Tikhvin, Tobol'sk,
 Tomsk, Torzhok, Troitsk, Tuapse, Tula, Tushino, Tyumen'.

Uglegorsk, Ugleural'sk, Uglich, Yalovaya, Ulan-Ude,
Ul'tyanovsk, Usol'ye-Sibirskoye, Ufa, Ukhta.

Furmanov.

Khabarovsk, Khanty-Mansiysk, Khasavyurt, Khimki, Kholmsk.

Chapayevsk, Cheboksary, Chelyabinsk, Cherenkhovo,
Cherepovets, Cherkessk, Chernikovsk, Chernogorsk, Chernyakhovsk,
Chesnokovka, Chita, Chistopol', Chkalov, Chusovoy.

Shadrinsk, Shar'ya, Shetura, Shakhty, Shuya.

Shechekino, Sheherbakov.

Elektrostal', Engel's.

Yushno-Sakhalinsk, Yurga.

Yakutsk, Yaroslavl', Yartsevo.

Ukrainian SSR. Aleksandriya, Artemovsk, Belaya Tserkov',
Belgorod-Dnestrovskiy, Berdichev, Berislav, Vilko, Vinnitsa,
Voroshilovograd, Voroshilovsk, Gorlovka, Debal'tsevo, Dneprod-
zerzhinsk, Dnepropetrovsk, Droghobych, Drushkovka, Yevpatoriya,
Yenakiyevo, Zhdanov, Zhitomir, Zaporozh'ye, Znamanka, Zolochiv,
Ismail, Isyum, Kadiyevka, Kamnits-Podol'skiy, Kakhovka, Kerch',
Kirovograd, Kovel', Kolomyia, Konotop, Konstantinovka, Korosten',
Kramatorsk, Krasnyy Luch, Kremenchug, Krivoy Rog, Kupyansk,
Lisichansk, Lutsk, L'viv, Makeyevka, Marganets, Melitopol',
Mogilve-Podol'skiy, Mukachevo, Neshin, Nikolayev, Nikopol',
Novograd-Volynskiy, Novo-Moskovsk, Odessa, Osipenko, Pavlograd,
Pervomaysk, Poltava, Priluki, Rovno, Rubeshnoye, Sanbor,
Sevastopol', Simferopol', Slavyansk, Smela, Stalino, Stanislav,

Stryy, Sumy, Ternopol', Truskavets, Ushgorod, Uman', Peodosiya, Khar'kov, Kherson, Khmel'nitskiy, Cherkassy, Chernigov, Chernovtsy, Chistyakovo, Shostka, Yalta.

Belorussian SSR. Baranovichi, Bobruysk, Borisov, Brest, Vileyka, Vitebsk, Gomel', Grodno, Lida, Minsk, Mogilev, Mogyr', Molodechno, Orsha, Pinsk, Polotsk, Pechitsa, Slutsk.

Uzbek SSR. Angren, Andishan, Almalyk, Begovat, Bukhara, Gishduvan, Denau, Dzhirgatal, Kagan, Karshi, Katta-Kurgan, Kodand, Leninisk, Margelan, Mirsachul', Namangan, Nukus, Samarkand, Tashkent, Termez, Turtkul', Urgench, Fergana, Khiva, Khodshayli, Chimbay, Chirchik, Chust, Shakhristan, Yangi-Yul'.

Kazakh SSR. Alma-Ata, Akmolinsk, Aktyubinsk, Balkhash, Gur'yev, Dzhambul, Zhyrnyansk, Karaganda, Kysyl-Orda, Kokchetav, Kustanay, Lenger, Leninogorsk, Pavlodar, Petropavlovsk, Semipalatinsk, Stepnyak, Taldy-Kurgan, Tekeli, Tenir-Tau, Ural'sk, Ust'-Kamenogorsk, Chirchik.

Georgian SSR. Batumi, Gori, Kutaisi, Piti, Rustavi, Staliniri, Sukhumi, Tbilisi, Tkvarcheli, Chiatura.

Azerbaijan SSR. Baku, Kirovabad, Nakhichevan', Stepanakert, Sumgait.

Lithuanian SSR. Vil'nyus, Druskininkay, Kaunas, Klaypeda, Novo-Vil'nya, Palanga, Panevezhis, Shyaulay.

Moldavian SSR. Beltsy, Bendery, Kagul, Kishinev, Orgeyev, Soroki, Tiraspol'.

Latvian SSR. Ventspils, Daugavpils, Yelgava, Līvepaya,
Rīga, Rēzekne.

Kirgiz SSR. Dzhalsal-Abad, Kok-Yangak, Kyzyl-Kiya, Naryn,
Osh, Prsheval'sk, Sulyukta, Talass, Tashkumyr, Tokmak, Frunse.

Tadzhik SSR. Isfara, Kanibadam, Kulyab, Kurgan-Tyube,
Leninabad, Novabad, Sovetsbad, Stalinabad, Ora-Tyube, Khorog.

Armenian SSR. Yerevan, Kirovakan, Leninakan.

Turkmen SSR. Ashkhabad, Kerki, Kisyl-Arvat, Krasnovodsk,
Mary, Nebit-Dag, Tashaus, Chardzhou.

Estonian SSR. Kokhtla-Yarve, Narva, Pyarnu, Tallin,
Tartu.

Karelo-Finnish SSR. Petrozavodsk, Sortavala.

(This list was based on the reference book, SSSR:

Administrativno-territorial'noye deleniye soyuznykh respublik
na 1 yanvarya 1951 g. [The USSR: Administrative-Territorial
Division of the Union Republics as of 1 January 1951], publishing
house of the Izvestiya Sovetov deputatov trudyashchikhaya SSSR
[News of Soviets of Worker-Deputies], Moscow, 1951, using data
published up to 1 June 1954 in the Vedomosti Verkhovnogo Soveta
SSSR.)

Section 4. Local Travel Assignments

When a travel assignment is to a place from which, owing
to transportation conditions and the nature of the job, the
person on the assignment is in a position to return daily to his
place of permanent residence, no per diem is paid, and quarters

expenses are paid at the rate of 5 rubles per day. In these cases reimbursement for such expenses is made only provided that the worker submits proof of having paid rent for quarters.

(Paragraph 6, letter of the NKf USSR dated 16 September 1940, No 691/239.)

Section 5. Travel Assignments on Mass Campaigns

The per diem, quarters, and transportation expenses of persons sent out on travel assignment in order to carry out mass economic campaigns must be paid by those organizations to which the persons were sent to render assistance. The travel assignment expenses of the workers of institutions, organizations, and enterprises incurred in the process of carrying out mass economic campaigns are paid on all localities of the USSR in accordance with the general norms for official special travel assignments shown above. (Byulleten' VTsSPS, 1948, No 11.)

The procedure governing the payment of wages during the time of travel assignment on mass economic campaigns is in each individual case determined by appropriate decree.

Section 6. Travel Assignments for the Purpose of Doing Installation and Repair Work

In cases of travel assignments of under 2 month's duration for the purpose of doing installation and repair work per diem allowances are paid in accordance with the norms established for regular travel assignments, depending upon the length of the assignment, the destination, etc.

Workers sent by institutions, enterprises, and organizations to do installation and repair work (in those cases where this work lasts for more than 2 months, but not more than one

year) are paid per diem allowances for the time en route amounting to 1.5% of their fixed monthly wages but not less than 5 rubles and not more than 10 rubles per day.

Per diem is not paid while the workers are at the place to which they have been temporarily assigned; but they receive a wage increase amounting to 50% of their fixed monthly wages.

In addition, these workers are reimbursed for expenses incurred in renting quarters (if free quarters have not been provided) in accordance with the actual cost, but not more than 5 rubles per day.

In those cases where according to plan the installation or repair work is to last more than one year, the workers sent to do this kind of job are paid compensation and guarantees as provided for in the decree of the TsIK and SNK USSR dated 23 November 1931. (SZ SSSR, 1931, No 68, page 453.)

Section 7. Travel Assignments to the Khabarovsk and Primorskiy Krays and the Regions of the Far North

Workers sent on travel assignments to the Khabarovsk and Primorskiy krays and regions of the Far North are paid per diem allowances amounting to one twenty-fifth of their fixed monthly wages, but not above 35 rubles for each day of the assignment. Where there is agreement between the parties, these per diem norms may be reduced, but not by more than 50%, in the following cases:

(a) In the case of travel assignments involving a continuous sojourn of more than one month; (b) where there are regular trips because of the nature of the work; (c) in the case

of travel assignments to rural localities; (d) in cases of travel assignments within the limits of one rayon. (Articles 2 and 8, decree of the TsIK and SNK, USSR dated 14 January 1927 -- SZ SSSR, 1927, No 4, Article 42; 1931, No 8, Article 91; 1937, No 56, Article 237.)

(Note) Directors of institutions, enterprises, and organizations are authorized, in paying the expenses of workers in connection with official travel assignments in the regions of the Far North, to use as a guide the currently effective list of regions in the Far North and remote localities equivalent thereto promulgated on 2 September 1945 and 18 November 1945, making due allowance for subsequent amendments and changes to these lists made by the Government of the USSR. (Cf. the list of these localities in Spravochnik professyvnogo rabotnika, 1949, pages 127 and 131.))

Quarters allowances are paid in accordance with an agreement between the parties, but not in excess of 60% of the per diem norms, and not less than 7 rubles per day on travel assignments to Yakutsk, oblast centers, kray centers, and cities on the kray and oblast level, and not more than 40% of the per diem norms, but not less than 5 rubles per day, on assignments to other localities in the Khabarovsk and Primorskiy krays and regions of the Far North. (Article 4, decree of the TsIK and SNK, USSR dated 14 January 1927 -- SZ SSSR, 1927, No 56, page 237.)

Per diem and quarters allowances are paid at the same rate in cases of official travel assignments within the Khabarovsk and Primorskiy krays and regions of the Far North. (Spravochnik professyvnogo rabotnika, Profizdat, 1949, page 117.)

Skilled workers sent on travel assignment for the duration of installation jobs at new construction projects in the Khabarovsk and Primorskiy krais and regions of the Far North are:

(a) Reimbursed for their actual expenses for travel via rail, water, or dirt roads and for the transportation of 80 kilograms of baggage to the place of work and return to their place of permanent residence;

(b) Paid per diem allowances while en route to the place where assigned and return to place of regular employment at a rate of 1/45 of their average earnings, but not more than 7 rubles per day;

(c) Paid an increase of 50% of their regular wage while at the place to which assigned;

(d) Provided with quarters. (Decree of the NKT, USSR, VSNKh, USSR and VTSSPS dated 3 October 1931 -- Izvestiya NKT SSSR, 1931, No 30.)

Section 8. Travel Assignments on Expeditions, for Scientific Training, and for Course Work

The procedure for paying persons sent out on travel assignments on expeditions, for scientific training, and for course work is established on a special basis by the appropriate ministry or central institution of the USSR and union republics by agreement with the Ministry of Finance USSR or the ministry of finance of the union republic. (The duration of trips for scientific purposes made by workers from scientific research institutes is governed by special decree of the Government of the USSR. Payment for these assignments is made in accordance

with the general norms provided for official travel assignments.)

Section 9. Insurance Premiums in Connection with Compulsory
Accident Insurance for Passengers

Passengers' accident insurance is required to be taken out on all railroads and water transport systems, except for local routes; on airlines, and on permanent general service bus lines within the limits of an urban zone served by special transportation organizations, or by organizations which by decree of the local soviet of worker-deputies are authorized to engage in transporting passengers, with the issue of tickets. (Decree of the SNK, USSR dated 6 April 1931 -- SZ SSSR, 1931, No 23, Article 190.)

There is a fixed insurance premium for each ticket, and it is collected in the following amounts at the time the ticket is sold:

For tickets below 2 rubles -- 25 kopecks.

For tickets from 2 rubles to 4 rubles, 99 kopecks -- 75 kopecks.

For tickets from 5 rubles to 24 rubles, 99 kopecks -- one ruble, 75 kopecks.

For tickets costing 25 rubles and up -- 2 rubles, 50 kopecks. (Article 2, decree of the SNK, USSR dated 16 January 1932 -- SZ SSSR, 1932, No 3, page 15.)

The insurance premium is assessed against the basic cost of tickets for travel in cars with hard seats and cars with soft seats. The basic cost of the ticket is determined without including the insurance premium or extra fare for fast trains, reserved seats, or other extra fare.

If the ticket is issued for several persons, the insurance premium is charged against the basic fare for each passenger. (Regulations promulgated by the NKf, USSR on 3 August 1940.)

In cases of travel assignments and transfers or offers of jobs in different localities, the premium for passenger accident insurance is paid by the worker personally. (Instruction of the NKT, USSR dated 9 April 1931 -- Ivestiya NKT SSSR, 1931, No 12.)

It is the responsibility of the chief accountants of enterprises, institutions, and organizations to withhold the insurance premium when persons sent on travel assignments turn in their reports. All sums for insurance premiums which have not been withheld are charged against the chief accountant of the given enterprise, institution, or organization. (Decree of the SNK, USSR dated 3 February 1935 -- SZ SSSR, 1935, No 10, Article 81.)

Enterprises, institutions, and organizations pay the insurance premiums in the following cases:

(a) When the travel assignment is of no more than 3 days' duration, and the person on the assignment receives no more than 5 rubles per diem;

(b) In the case of local travel assignments, when the person on assignment can return to his place of permanent residence within 24 hours and because of this fact does not receive a per diem allowance. (Decree of the NKT, USSR dated 27 June 1932 -- Ivestiya NKT SSSR, 1932, No 20, and directive of the NKf, USSR dated 20 October 1940, No 790/127.)

Section 10. The Procedure Governing the Issue and Use of Advances for Travel Assignments

Advances for expenses on official travel assignments are not issued before the actual need therefor arises, and expenditures may be made only for the purpose in question.

An advance may be issued only to the person going on the assignment, who is responsible for the safekeeping of the sums advanced, for their proper expenditure, and for the prompt submission of documents substantiating their expenditure.

Liability for the issue of illegal advances is born both by the persons giving the instructions for the issue and the persons carrying out those instructions.

New advances are issued only provided that there has been complete settlement for previously issued advances. (Articles 4, 6, 7, 8, and 18 of the Regulations promulgated by the NK, RKI on 2 December 1930, BFKhZ, 1931, No 2.)

A worker sent out on travel assignment on official business is issued money in accordance with a requisition (Printed Form No K-5) on the basis of a properly prepared travel assignment certification slip.

Travel assignment slips are appended to reports on expenditures of advances, and serve as the basis for computing the expenses incurred while on the assignment. In the absence of a notation on the travel assignment slip as to the day of arrival and day of departure, no settlement for the travel assignment is made.

The issue of cash on an accountability basis to cover travel assignment expenses is made within the limits of the sums due the person on assignment for the payment of transportation, per diem, and quarters expenses for the period of the assignment. (Article 10, decree on the conduct of cash operations by enterprises, institutions, and organizations — directive of the Ministry of Finance, USSR dated 16 February 1949, No 210.)

Persons on travel assignment are forbidden to accept money from the enterprises and institutions to which they have been sent on assignment.

Upon return from a travel assignment, those remaining portions of advance sums which have not been spent are returned in their entirety to the institution or enterprise. The number of the receipt for such return must be shown in the report on the expenditure of the sums advanced.

In the event of the cancellation of a travel assignment for which an advance has been issued the sum taken on an accountability basis is returned to the institution or enterprise immediately, and in no case later than 3 days after the holder of the advance has received orders as to the cancellation of the assignment. (Article 15, Regulations promulgated by the NK, RKI.)

The report on the expenditure of sums advanced for a travel assignment is submitted no later than 3 days after return from the assignment. A list of the amounts spent, and the substantiating documents submitted, is given on the reverse side of the expense report. Each substantiating document must bear the signature of the accountable person by way of certifying that the amounts were spent ("paid, date, signature").

Prior to transmittal to the accounting department, the report is submitted to the supervisor of the accountable person, and the former signs it by way of confirming the necessity of making the expenditures in question. Upon receiving the report the accounting department issues a receipt, and at the same time makes a notation as to the date, number of the report, and the sum involved, in the personal card file for the individual submitting the report.

The accounting department checks on the legality of the expenses incurred and the accuracy of the calculation of the sums figuring in the report, and ascertains whether the documents appended to the report have been properly drawn up.

Improperly prepared documents are turned to the person making the report, who must sign for them on the report, and the sum involved is excluded from the report. A very short period of time is prescribed for the proper preparation of these documents.

In checking reports on expenditures of sums advanced, the number of days spent at the place of special assignment is established on the basis of the notations on the travel assignment slip as to the time of departure on the assignment and the time of return therefrom to the place of permanent employment. These notations are checked against the dates recorded on the travel assignment slip by the railroad time stamp.

Pursuant to a directive of the Ministry of Means of Communication, USSR dated 13 August 1948, No 400107, persons on travel assignment must present their travel assignment slips at

the ticket window of the railroad station, and the ticket agent is required to punch the slip, showing the number of the ticket issued, the name of the station of destination, the kind of railroad car used, and the cost of the ticket. These data are confirmed by the signature of the ticket agent and the station stamp. These notations made by the ticket agent confirm the fact that the worker on travel assignment has made the train trip in question.

The number of days for which rent for quarters was paid is determined on the basis of the administration's notations as to the time the person on travel assignment arrived at, and departed from, the places visited while on travel assignment.

When the expense report has been checked, it is approved by the credit manager. The substantiating documents appended to the report are cancelled by means of a special stamp.

Persons who have failed to meet the deadline for submitting reports and substantiating documents on the expenditure of sums issued to them on an accountability basis, and who have failed to return the unexpended balance of such sums, are subject to disciplinary punishment and, where necessary, to criminal proceedings. (Article 17 of the Regulations promulgated by the NK RKI on 2 December 1930.) The indebtedness of the accountable person is extinguished by means of deductions from his wages in accordance with the procedure shown on page 142.

CHAPTER VII

COMPUTATION OF PAY IN CASES OF TRANSFER, HIRING, AND
ASSIGNMENT TO WORK IN ANOTHER LOCALITY¹

¹ The procedure for calculating the pay of workers transferred to work in another locality depends upon whether the worker is being transferred upon the initiative of the administration with his agreement, pursuant to his own request, or mandatorily; whether a worker is being hired to work in a different locality, or whether he is being sent to a job as a result of assigning young specialists to jobs upon their graduation from a school.

Section 1. Compensation and Guarantees in Cases of Transfer to Another Locality under Procedure Not Provided for in the Directive of 19 October 1940

In the case of workers whose change of job location is not a matter of obligatory transfer as per the directive of 19 October 1940, the norms and procedures affecting pay are governed by a decree of the TsIK and SNK, USSR dated 23 November 1931. (SZ SSSR, 1931, No 68, Article 453; No 44, Article 363; 1938, No 7, Article 45 — Appendix to Article 82, KZot RSFSR.) This decree applies to all cases where workers are transferred to other jobs, where workers are hired, or where persons who have been graduated from institutions of higher education or technical schools are assigned to jobs, when a change of location on the part of the workers is involved. The compensation and guarantees prescribed by this decree do not apply to those workers for whom special laws have established special regulations governing compensation and guarantees. (Article 1, decree of the TsIK and SNK, USSR dated 23 November 1931.)

If it is impossible to make an accurate determination, in advance, of the amount of compensation due a worker, he is issued an advance. Advances for the members of a worker's family are issued at the time of their actual change of domicile. (Article 14, decree of the TsIK and SNK, USSR dated 23 November 1931.)

Those members of a worker's family to whom compensation is paid include husband (wife), children, and relatives supported by him and domiciled with him. (Article 12, decree of the TsIK and SNK, USSR dated 23 November 1931.) The law does not provide for the payment of compensation to other members of a family.

The transportation costs for the members of a family and their possessions, like the lump compensation for members of a family, are paid only if the latter move to the new residence of the worker within one year after he has moved. (Article 13, decree of the TsIK and SNK, USSR dated 23 November 1931.)

All expenses in connection with the payment of compensations are borne by the institution (enterprise or organization) to which the worker is being transferred, where he is being hired, or to which he is being assigned. (Article 15, decree of the TsIK and SNK, USSR dated 23 November 1931.)

In the following cases, a worker is required to return in its entirety the sum paid to him in connection with his change of residence: (a) if he has failed to show up at the place of work, or has refused to go to work and cannot show good and sufficient reason therefor; (b) if prior to the expiration of the period of time prescribed by law or specified in connection with the transfer or hiring, but in the absence of a specific

period of time prior to completion of a year of work, he quits his job voluntarily or is dismissed for violation of labor discipline.

A worker who has not showed up at work or has refused to go to work and does not show good and sufficient reason therefor, must return the sums paid him, less travel money already spent. (Article 16, decree of the TsIK and SNK, USSR dated 23 November 1931.)

The administration is required to make housing available to workers who are being transferred to another job (except where they are being transferred at their own request) and to workers sent to jobs by way of assigning the graduates of institutions of higher education and technical schools.

If there is no provision in special legislation for furnishing housing to the members of the families of these workers, they are provided with housing by agreement between the parties. (Article 19, decree of the TsIK and SNK, USSR dated 23 November 1931.)

A period of seniority which entitles the worker to any rights whatsoever according to currently effective legislation, is not broken by a transfer. (Article 23, decree of the TsIK and SNK, USSR dated 23 November 1931.)

The procedure for providing extra privileges for persons sent to work in regions of the Far North and localities equivalent to regions of the Far North is regulated by a directive of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet, USSR dated 1 August 1945.

Compensation norms as per decree of the TsIK and SNK, USSR dated 23 November 1931. To workers who are changing domicile as a result of being transferred to another job (except for cases of transfer upon their own request) the administration pays the cost of transportation for the worker himself and the members of his family, the cost of transporting possessions, a per diem allowance for the time en route, wages, and lump compensation in accordance with the norms given below. (Article 3, decree of the TsIK and SNK, USSR dated 23 November 1931.)

Where travel is by train the administration pays the cost of the tickets and of reserved seats in a car with hard seats. If the train trip takes more than one day, the cost of a ticket for a car with soft seats may be paid for upon agreement between the parties. Where travel is via boat the cost of second-class tickets is paid. Travel via highways and dirt roads is paid for at the rate prevailing in the local area.

The administration pays the cost of transporting possessions up to 240 kilograms for the worker himself and 80 kilograms for each member of his family.

If the administration furnishes the worker with funds for travel expenses, the cost of personal transportation and the transporting of possessions is not paid by the administration. (Article 8, decree of the TsIK and SNK, USSR dated 23 November 1931.)

In order to make reimbursement for the cost of transporting possessions it is necessary in each case to determine the weight of the freight actually transported on the basis of appropriate documents submitted by the worker (railroad bills of lading or

a copy of the baggage receipt verified by the station handling the baggage). Reimbursement for the transporting of possessions is made within the limits of the established norms.

Per diem allowances for time en route are paid to the worker in an amount of 1/30 of his salary (wage rate) at the new place of employment, but not more than 10 rubles per day. In this connection the day of departure and the day of arrival are counted as one day. (Article 9, decree of the TsIK and SNK, USSR dated 23 November 1931.)

The lump compensation is paid for the worker himself in an amount equal to his monthly salary (wage rate) at the new place of employment, and for each dependent being moved in an amount equal to 1/4 of the worker's compensation. (Article 10, decree of the TsIK and SNK, USSR dated 23 November 1931.)

Wages are paid for the time en route and for an additional 6 days off for making preparations to move and for getting established in the new location, on the basis of the salary (wage rate) at the new place of employment. (Article 11, decree of the TsIK and SNK, USSR dated 23 November 1931.)

If the worker has not used up the 6 days in making preparations for travel and in getting his affairs in order, he does not receive separate additional pay (over and above the regular wages he receives for these days) for the days in question. If the worker has actually used less than 6 days in putting his affairs in order, he is paid for the number of days actually used, and not for all 6 days.

Workers who are changing domicile in connection with a transfer made at their own request may be paid the above compensations (cost of travel and transportation of possessions, per diem, lump compensation, wages for time en route and for 6 days for making preparations for travel and putting affairs in order at the new location) in full or in part by agreement between the parties. (Article 3, decree of the TsIK and SNK, USSR dated 23 November 1931.)

In the case of workers who are changing domicile as a result of being assigned to a job upon graduation from institutions of higher education or technical schools, the administration pays the following:

The cost of transportation for the worker himself and the members of his family, and the cost of transporting their possessions in accordance with the norms given above;

A per diem allowance during the time en route, in the amount given above;

Lump compensation for the worker himself, amounting to 1/2 of his monthly salary (wage rate) at the new place of employment, and 1/8 of this salary for each member of his family being moved. (Article 5, decree of the TsIK and SNK, USSR dated 23 November 1931.)

In case of a transfer, hiring, or assignment to a job, if it involves moving within the limits of the same populated place or over a distance of no more than 25 kilometers beyond the limits of this populated place, the administration reimburses the worker only for the actual expenses incurred in

moving himself and the members of his family, and in transporting their possessions. (Article 6, decree of the TsIK and SNK, USSR dated 23 November 1931.)

If the worker is being transferred for a period not to exceed one year and his family does not accompany him, he may by agreement between the parties be reimbursed for the increased expenses caused by temporary residence in the new location, rather than to receive lump compensation. The amount of the compensation may not exceed 1/2 of the per diem allowance; viz., it may not exceed 5 rubles per day. (Article 7, decree of the TsIK and SNK, USSR dated 23 November 1931.)

Where workers are being sent to regions of the Far North or localities equivalent thereto, compensation is paid in accordance with a directive of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet, USSR dated 1 August 1945 and instructions of the Ministry of Finance, USSR and the VTsSPS on application of the directive, dated 28 February 1953.

Compensation in cases of the transfer of seasonal and temporary workers and construction workers. Where workers on seasonal jobs are being transferred upon orders of the administration from one place of employment to another they are reimbursed for the cost of the transportation and are paid wages for the time en route in an amount established by agreement between the parties. Payment of other kinds of compensation is also by agreement between the parties. (Article 18, decree of the TsIK and SNK, USSR dated 4 June 1926 — SZ SSSR, 1926, No 40, Article 290; Appendix 1 to KZot RSFSR.)

Where construction workers are being transferred from one place of employment to another they are reimbursed for transportation and are paid wages while en route in an amount established by agreement between the administration and the trade union, but not less than the wage rate of the worker in question. (Article 6, decree of the TsIK and SNK, USSR dated 4 April 1928 — SZ SSSR, 1928, No 21, Article 187; Appendix 4 to KZot RSFSR.) These regulations on the payment of compensations are applied to those construction workers who come under the conditions of labor on construction specified in the decree of the TsIK and SNK, USSR dated 4 April 1928. (Cf. Article 1, instructions of the NKT, USSR dated 30 March 1929 — Izvestiya NKT SSSR, 1929, No 15-16.) In the case of the transfer of construction workers who do not come under the decree of the TsIK and SNK, USSR dated 4 April 1928, compensation is paid in accordance with the general norms.

Compensation for young workers who have been graduated from trade schools and plant-factory schools (FZO), in connection with travel to the place of employment. Young workers who have been graduated from trade schools, railroad schools, and FZO schools and assigned to jobs at enterprises and construction projects elsewhere than their place of permanent domicile are paid the cost of travel to the place of employment, the cost of transporting their baggage, and a per diem allowance while en route amounting to 7 rubles, 50 kopecks per day. Upon arrival at the enterprise the young worker is paid an advance amounting to 300 rubles, which is paid out of his wages during the next 6 months. (Cf. Trud for 15 June 1949 and 23 September 1950.)

Section 2. Compensation and Guarantees in the Case of Transfers
Pursuant to the Directive of 19 October 1940

By the terms of the directive of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet, USSR dated 19 October 1940 (Vedomosti Verkhovnogo Soveta SSSR, 1940, No 42) with subsequent amendments, ministers of the USSR are authorized to transfer the following to another enterprise (institution), regardless of its location, on a mandatory basis: engineers, designers, technicians, foremen, draftsmen, accountants, economists, payroll and planning workers, and skilled artisans, from Category VI and up.

The categories of workers to whom the directive of 19 October 1940 applies were subsequently given more precise definition by the individual departments.

Transfer by virtue of the directive of 19 October 1940 must not result in any material damage to the worker being transferred. Therefore, the ministry pays the worker the following, to be charged against the enterprise (institution, organization) to which he is being transferred: (a) cost of transportation to the new place of employment for the worker himself and his family; (b) cost of transporting possessions; (c) per diem allowance for the time en route; (d) wages for the time en route and an additional 6 days; (e) lump compensation for putting affairs in order at the new location.

The norms given in the decree of the TsIK and SNK, USSR dated 23 November 1931 (SZ SSSR, 1931, No 68, Article 453) are applied in paying the compensation provided for in items (a), (b), (c), and (d).

In the case of workers transferred pursuant to the directive of 19 October 1940, the lump compensation is paid in the following amounts:

For persons transferred to regions of the Far North (with the exception of Sakhalin Island and the Kuriles Islands) and localities equivalent to regions of the Far North which come under the directive of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet, USSR dated 1 August 1945 titled Concerning Privileges for Persons Working in Regions of the Far North -- an amount equivalent to 3 months' wages at the former place of employment.

For persons transferred to Sakhalin Island or the Kuriles Islands -- an amount equivalent to 4 months' wages at the former place of employment.

For persons transferred to other localities in the USSR -- an amount equivalent to one and one-half months' wages at the former place of employment.

The lump compensation is computed on a basis of the worker's average earnings for the last 3 months at the place of former employment.

In case of a transfer to another locality in connection with a demotion by way of disciplinary action, the lump compensation is halved.

The lump compensation for each member of the family who is being moved amounts to 1/4 of the wages at the former place of employment by the worker being transferred.

Compensation for the worker being transferred is paid prior to his departure, while compensation for the members of his family is paid at the time of their actual departure for the new place of residence, and only provided that they move no later than 3 months — or, in the case of persons transferred to regions of the Far East and the Far North, no later than 6 months — after the departure of the worker himself.

In the case of persons transferred pursuant to the decree of 19 October 1940 from one enterprise to another within the limits of the same locality, seniority is retained at the enterprise, while persons transferred to another locality are given an additional year of seniority. Persons transferred to a job in another locality owing to a demotion by way of disciplinary punishment are not given an additional year of seniority.

The additional year of seniority given to workers transferred to another locality pursuant to the directive of 19 October 1940 is not counted as a part of the period of employment entitling the worker to a vacation.

Female workers and employees who move to their husbands' new place of employment as a result of his transfer retain their seniority unbroken, provided the break in employment does not exceed 3 months.

Directors of enterprises, institutions, and organizations are required to furnish housing at the new place of employment for workers transferred under the procedure prescribed in the directive of 19 October 1940.

CHAPTER VIII

REGULATIONS GOVERNING WITHHOLDING AND PAYMENTS DEDUCTED FROM WAGES

Section 1. General Principles

The laws of the socialist state carefully protect the workers' rights to receive wages. They lay down special definitions of all cases of possible withholding from wages and the procedures and amounts of these deductions. No deductions apart from those provided by law are permitted. For example, it is forbidden to attach the wages of workers (acting through the accounting department and upon orders from the administration of the enterprise or institution) for unpaid rent, the cost of utilities, payment for keeping children in children's institutions, etc. (Cf. decree of the VTsSPS dated 27 February 1946 titled Concerning Withholding and Payments Deducted from the Wages of Workers and Employees -- Sprovochnik professionalnogo rabotnika, Pravdat, 1949, page 112.)

Pursuant to existing legislation, only the following can be withheld from the wages of workers and employees through the accounting department of an enterprise (institution, organization):

State taxes, when the wages serve as the object of the taxation -- income tax and the tax on bachelors, single persons, and small-family citizens of the USSR (cf. pages 167 and 207.

By way of paying off indebtedness on advances issued and returning sums paid out erroneously as a result of bookkeeping mistakes (cf. page 160);

By way of restitution for material damage caused by the worker to the enterprise or institution (cf. page 167);

For unearned days of used leave (cf. page 116);

By way of exacting certain kinds of fines;

In accordance with writs of execution (cf. Article 5 of the instructions promulgated by the NKYu, USSR on 28 September 1939.)

A distinction must be made between withholdings from wages and deductions by way of regular payments on voluntary subscriptions to state loans, which deductions are made on paydays in accordance with instructions from the workers and employees themselves. These deductions represent a privileged means of paying off, in installments, the amount of the subscription for the loan.

Section 2. Payments by Workers and Employees by Way of
Paying Off Subscriptions for State Loans

Payments from workers and employees by way of paying off subscriptions for state loans are accepted by the enterprise on the following bases. The worker or employee personally indicates, on a subscription sheet of the prescribed form, the sum for which he wants to assume an obligation. This sum is paid off in equal amounts each payday throughout the entire period of installment payments on the obligation. In order that the distribution of payments on the loan subscription be more convenient for the workers, deductions for the purpose of these payments should be made both from wages at the end of the month and from advances. (Cf. instructions of the NKT, USSR dated 11 September 1931 — Izvestiya NKT, USSR, 1931, No 30.)

When loan subscriptions are being taken, the paperwork on the payments and their transfer into the budget should be handled in accordance with instructions of the Ministry of Finance, USSR.

Section 3. The Procedure for Withholding for Purposes of
Paying off Advances and Overpayments

Deductions from the wages of workers and employees for purposes of paying off advances and overpayments may be made only for purposes of:

Returning an advance issued against wages;

Returning sums representing overpayment as a result of bookkeeping errors;

Returning an advance issued for official travel assignment, other official travel, or economic needs which was not spent and not returned promptly -- provided the worker does not question their bases or the amount.

The administrations of enterprises or institutions are authorized to issue a withholding order no later than one month from the day marking the end of the period prescribed for the return of the advance or extinction of the indebtedness, or from the day of incorrectly computed payment. If the administration of an enterprise or institution has not issued an order for withholding within a month's time, it loses its right to collect the corresponding amount directly through the accounting department. (In this case the collection is handled only through the RKK or a people's court.)

In all cases deductions may be made regardless of what portion of the wages is not subject to any other collections from the given worker. In this connection the administration has the right to withhold either simultaneously or by installments.

Section 4. The Procedure for Withholding on the Basis of Writs of Execution

Deductions from wages in accordance with writs of execution presented to the administration of an enterprise, institution, or organization are made in accordance with Article 289 of the Grazhdanskiy protsessual'nyi kodeks RSFSR [Civil Proceedings Code, RSFSR] and the corresponding articles of the GPK's of the other union republics, and the instructions promulgated by the NKYu, USSR on 28 September 1939 titled Concerning the Procedure for Executing Court Decisions (published in a separate edition with changes and amendments approved prior to 1 January 1952, Gosyurisdad, 1952).

In attaching wages, the bailiff sends a notice to the debtor and at the same time sends the writ of execution to the enterprise, institution, or organization where the debtor is employed. The writ of execution is sent along with a notice in prescribed form. The notice indicates the procedure and amount to be withheld from the wages of the debtor, and the address to which the withheld sum should be sent.

The bailiff notifies the creditor that the writ of execution has been sent to the institution, enterprise, or organization. (Cf. Article 54, instructions promulgated by the NKYu, USSR on 28 September 1939.)

As a rule, not more than 20% of the wages of a debtor may be attached. (With reference to the amount which may be recovered on sums owed by a worker for stolen, lost, or damaged materials, articles, or property issued to him, cf. page 167.) Where there are several attachments for support of dependents (alimony) and in connection with other debts, workers and employees must in any case be allowed to retain 50% of their wages. (Cf. Article 298, GKP RSFSR [Civil Proceedings Code, RSFSR] and the corresponding GPK regulations of the other union republics.)

Compensation for amortisation on tools, depreciation on clothing, etc, and severance pay to which workers are entitled cannot be attached on the basis of writs of execution. (Cf. Article 53 of the instructions promulgated by the NKYu, USSR on 28 September 1939.)

Alimony payments are recovered from workers and employees by means of withholding each month, from the wages of the persons owing the alimony, that portion of the wages specified in the decree of the court. (The basic documents governing the recovery of alimony are systematized in the reference book, Vyskaniye alimentov [The Recovery of Alimony], Gosyurisdad, 1953.)

In terms of the portion of wages involved, alimony awarded for the support of children should be recovered from workers and employees in amounts equivalent to 1/4, 1/3, or 1/2 of the wages due the defendant after deduction therefrom of the taxes on wages to which the defendant is subject. (Cf. Article 29, decree of the TsIK and SNK, USSR dated 27 June 1936 -- SZ SSSR,

1936, No 34, Article 309; Article 9, decree of the Plenum of the Supreme Court, USSR dated 4 August 1950, No 14/10/u -- Sbornik deystviyushchikh postanovleniy Plenuma Verkhovnogo Suda SSSR 1924-1951 gg., Gosyurisdad, 1952, page 177.)

If alimony has been awarded in terms of a portion of wages, it is necessary in computing the monthly deductions to take into account not only the wages of the person paying the alimony but all other remuneration as per the labor contract which are of a permanent nature, pursuant to the decrees of the Plenum of the Supreme Court, USSR dated 4 August 1950, Concerning Judicial Procedure in Cases Involving the Recovery of Funds for Child Support from One-Time Payments for Long and Meritorious Service. (Article 90, Paragraph (a) of the instructions promulgated by the NKYu, USSR on 28 September 1939; Sbornik deystviyushchikh postanovleniy Plenuma Verkhovnogo Suda SSSR 1924-1951 gg., Gosyurisdad, 1952, pp 177 and 186.) These additional kinds of remuneration include: payment in kind, monthly extra pay for long and meritorious service, for work in the Far North and remote localities, monetary premium payments paid out of the wage fund which are not lump bonuses, etc. Alimony payments should also be deducted from pensions and compensation for temporary disability.

Alimony payments should be deducted from pensions and temporary disability compensation both in those cases when the payor has no other means of income and in those cases when, in addition to a pension, he receives wages, revenue from a handicraft, etc.

Child support payments fixed by a court are deducted from the lump bonuses paid to workers in certain branches of industry for long and meritorious service in the same way as alimony is deducted from the payor's wages.

Alimony is not deducted from sums paid to a worker by way of compensation in accordance with labor legislation, such as the following: severance pay; per diem and travel expenses in cases of transfer or travel assignment; extra pay for work involving regular trips (e.g., field allowances paid to workers in geodesy, cartography, etc. in lieu of per diem); lump payments when bonuses are given for technical improvements and inventions; sums paid to military personnel, guards with military status, firemen, etc. in lieu of rations and clothing; etc. Nor are alimony payments deducted from premiums paid for outstanding work in the field of science, invention, literature, and art.

Alimony payments are not deducted from compensation for unused leave. But if a person paying alimony receives, upon being discharged, compensation for several months of unused leave which has accumulated for several years, the alimony is deducted in advance from the overall sum of compensation. In such cases the amount of the alimony payment must be computed in accordance with the average monthly earnings of the person paying it. The enterprise (institution, organization) transfers the sums deducted to the deposit account of the people's court, which pays them out to the person collecting the alimony at the times specified in the writ of execution. When the person paying the alimony goes to work again, the payment of the alimony out of the deposit account is discontinued in accordance with a

notice to that effect from the person paying the alimony, and the regular alimony payments are deducted from the wages he receives at the new place of employment. The sum remaining in the deposit account of the people's court is returnable to the person paying the alimony if the court so rules. (Cf. Article 9, decree of the Plenum of the Supreme Court, USSR dated 4 August 1950, and decree of the Plenum dated 6 April 1951, No 4/52.)

In the case of persons paying alimony who have been sentenced to corrective labor, the alimony payments as per the writ of execution must be deducted from the total wages without prior deduction of sums to be withheld in accordance with the sentence of the court. In these cases the regulations of Article 289 of the GPK RSFSR and of the corresponding articles in the GPK's of the other union republics, to the effect that in any case workers and employees must be allowed to retain 50% of their earnings, do not apply. (Cf. Article 17, decree of the Plenum of the Supreme Court, USSR dated 4 August 1950.)

If several writs of execution for the payment of alimony have been served upon one worker, and the 50% of the wages withheld is inadequate for satisfying all of those to whom payment is due, the bailiff distributes this sum among the creditors on a proportional basis. (Cf. Article 20, decree of the Plenum of the Supreme Court, USSR dated 4 August 1950.)

In the event of the dismissal of a worker from whom payments have been exacted in accordance with writs of execution, the enterprise, institution, or organization returns these documents to the bailiff with a notation as to the amounts

which have been withheld, and information as to the payor's new place of employment, if known.

Writs of execution on which the full sum has been recovered are returned to the bailiff with an appropriate notation signed by the director of the enterprise, institution, or organization, or by the chief (senior) accountant. (Cf. Articles 56 and 57 of the instructions promulgated by the NKYu, USSR on 28 September 1939.)

The person receiving payment pays the postage for the transmittal of sums recovered by an enterprise (institution, organization) in accordance with a writ of execution. (Cf. Ispolneniye sudiebnykh resheniy [The Execution of Court Decisions], Biblioteka narodnogo suda [People's Court Library], Gosyurizdat, 1952, page 61.)

Bailiffs are authorized to check at enterprises (institutions, organizations) to see whether deductions as per writs of execution are being made properly. Complaints as to improper acts by the administration of an enterprise (institution, organization) with regard to deductions as per writs of execution are rendered by the payor or payee to the bailiff at the location of the enterprise (institution, organization) which is handling the deductions. (Cf. Article 55 of the instructions promulgated by the NKYu, USSR on 28 September 1939.)

In case of a failure to comply with a bailiff's suggestion as to deductions from the wages of the payor, or in case the information required by law is not furnished to him, the officials are answerable to the payees to the extent of the sum which should

have been withheld and, in addition, may be fined up to 100 rubles if the people's court so rules. (Cf. Article 291 of the OKP RSFSR, Article 30 of the instructions promulgated by the NKVD, USSR on 28 September 1939, and Article 23, decree of the Plenum of the Supreme Court, USSR dated 4 August 1950.)

Section 5. The Property (Material) Liability of Workers

Pursuant to Article 131 of the Constitution of the USSR, every citizen of the USSR is required to safeguard and strengthen public socialist property as the sacred and inviolable basis of the Soviet system, as the source of the wealth and might of the fatherland, as the source of the prosperous and cultural life of all the workers. At the same time the duty to safeguard socialist property (machines, machine tools, tools, materials, etc) constitutes one of the basic requirements of socialist labor discipline. (Cf. Article 10, Paragraph (d) of the Standardized Work Routine Regulations for Workers and Employees at State, Cooperative, and Public Enterprises and Institutions.)

The causing, by a worker, of material damage to the enterprise, organization, or institution where he is employed entails (under the conditions prescribed by law) material liability; i.e., the duty fully or partially to make restitution for the damage done.

The procedure for material liability on the part of workers and employees established by labor legislation has the aim of ensuring the safekeeping of socialist property, strengthening labor discipline, and protecting the wages of workers and employees against illegal deductions.

The material liability of workers is specified in a decree of the TsIK and SNK, USSR dated 12 June 1929, Concerning the Property Liability of Workers and Employees for Damage Caused by Them to Enterprises (SZ SSSR, 1929, No 42, Article 367; 1931, No 51, Article 334) and a decree of the TsIK and SNK, USSR dated 27 May 1932, Concerning the Property Liability of Workers for Materials and Articles and for the Property of the Enterprise or Institution Issued to Workers (SZ SSSR, 1932, No 40, Article 242), on the basis of which the instructions of the NKT, USSR dated 1 June 1932, No 96, were published. (Investiya NKT SSSR, 1932, No 17-18.) The contents of the above decrees of the TsIK and SNK, USSR are reproduced almost entirely in Articles 83-83⁶ of the Kodeks zakonov o trade. Various other decrees on restitution for damage caused by a worker to an enterprise or institution have also been published.

The laws define the extent of material liability (only the direct losses suffered by the enterprise or institution are taken into consideration), the procedure for making restitution for the damage, and the amount to be withheld from each pay check. Together with the limited liability of workers and employees which constitutes the general rule (Article 83, KZoT), the law provides for certain cases of full (Article 83¹, KZoT) or even heightened liability (Article 83⁴, KZoT).

Limited material liability. Workers and employees are subject to property liability vis-a-vis an enterprise, institution, or organization for damage caused in the performance of their official duties which is on the scale of actual damage but does not amount to more than 1/3 of their wage rate or

salary, if the damage was due to negligence in work or a violation of the law, work routine regulations, or special instructions and orders of the administration.

Workers bear this kind of liability in the following cases:

Damage to, destruction of, or loss of instruments of production (machines, apparatuses) and other property, except for property issued to the worker (work clothes, tools, measuring instruments, etc);

Shortages of money, loss of documents, or their complete or partial depreciation, and the necessity for the enterprise to make needless expenditures or to pay fines;

Shortages, over and above established norms, of things of value turned over for safekeeping, or for some other purpose, to the worker;

Improper expenditure of monetary sums issued for economic needs (Article 1, decree of the TsIK and SNK, USSR dated 12 June 1929, and Article 83, KZot RSFSR).

In the above cases restitution for the damage is made by means of deducting the corresponding sum from the worker's wages upon instructions from the administration. The administration must issue its order for the deduction within one month after the discovery of the damage. The deduction may not be made until 7 days after the time the worker was notified of the administration's order. If in the course of this period the worker claims that the deduction is illegal, or that the amount is incorrect, the deduction is not made, and within the next 14 days the administration submits the case for decision by the RKK, or where required, by a people's court.

Each time the worker's wages are paid, the amount withheld by means of deduction, plus all other withholdings made in connection with a court order or uncontested deduction, must not exceed 50% of the wages due the worker. (Articles 4 and 5, decree of the TsIK and SNK, USSR dated 12 June 1929, and Article 82², KZot RSFSR.)

Limited material liability is also established for several other cases.

1. For damage to materials, semifinished pieces, or articles (this category includes spoilage of products) due to negligence, a worker is materially liable to the extent of the damage caused, but not more than 2/3 of his average monthly earnings. (Article 3 of the instructions of the NKT, USSR dated 1 June 1932, No 96.)

2. Administrative-technical and administrative-economic personnel are materially responsible to the extent of the actual damage caused to the enterprise or institution, but not more than their average monthly earnings:

(a) For improper accounting and storage of materials, semifinished products, and articles, and items issued to workers (tools, company work clothes, etc), both those in the warehouse, storeroom, or shop, and those kept personally by the workers; (b) for failure to take the necessary steps to combat theft, destruction, or damaging of this property.

This rule does not apply to those cases for which currently effective decrees have established heightened liability for administrative-technical and administrative-economic

personnel to the full extent of the damage done. (Article 4 of the instructions of the NKT, USSR dated 1 June 1932, No 96.)

The sums which are to be exacted from a worker in the cases given in paragraphs 1 and 2 are, upon orders from the administration, withheld directly from the wages and any other sums due the worker from the enterprise or institution. The worker is entitled to register a complaint with the RKK as to this deduction or the amount thereof. (Article 6 of the instructions of the NKT, USSR dated 1 June 1932, No 96.)

The amount withheld on any one payday cannot exceed 25% of the total sum due the worker. And if other deductions are also being made from his wages, the total deductions may not exceed 50% of the amount due him. The deductions are made each payday until such time as the debt is extinguished. If at the time a worker is dismissed the deductions in the above amounts do not cover the entire debt, the administration recovers the remaining sum by means of obtaining the execution notice of the notary organs. (Article 4, decree of the TsIK and SNK, USSR dated 27 May 1932 (SZ SSSR, 1932, No 40, Article 242) and Article 7 of the instructions of the NKT, USSR dated 1 June 1932, No 96.)

Pursuant to Article 72 of a decree of the TsIK and SNK, USSR dated 29 August 1928 (SZ SSSR, 1932, No 56, Article 495), Article 172-a of the CPK RSFSR, and the corresponding articles in the civil proceedings codes of the other union republics referring to cases where a worker who has been dismissed without proper cause is restored to his position or his work, a court may call as a witness for the defense that official who issued the order for the dismissal. If it is ascertained that a clear

violation of the law was involved in the dismissal, the court may require the guilty party to make restitution to the institution or enterprise for the losses caused by the payment of remuneration to the dismissed worker for the time he was not working. The amount which the official is ordered to pay in such cases may not exceed his earnings for 3 months. (Article 21, decree of the Plenum of the Supreme Court, USSR dated 11 January 1952.)

The Ministry of State Control is authorized to impose fines upon officials who have caused damage to the state through their own improper acts. (Article 4, Paragraph (d) of the directive of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet, USSR dated 6 September 1940 — Vedomosti Verkhovnogo Soveta SSSR, 1940, No 31.) The fine is imposed to the extent of the damage caused to the state, but not more than 3 months' earnings of the person being fined.

Where damage has been caused to the state by several officials acting jointly, the amount of the fine is determined on an individual basis for each of these officials, depending upon the extent of his guilt.

Fines are exacted at the place of employment of the guilty parties in amounts up to 25% of their monthly wages until such time as the debt has been paid off in full.

The deduction is made by the accounting department of the enterprise, institution, or enterprise on the basis of an extract from the order concerning the fine; and the deduction may not be contested.

In the case of persons who have been transferred to other institutions, organisations, or enterprises without having paid off their fines, the deductions are made at the new place of employment until such time as the fine is paid. In such cases the directors of the institutions, organisations, or enterprises are required to transmit to the new place of employment the excerpt from the order on the fine, with a notation as to the amount already paid.

Sums collected by way of fines are transferred as revenue to the union budget or the budgets of the appropriate union republics within 3 days after they have been deducted.

The directors and chief accountants of institutions, enterprises, and organisations are responsible for the prompt exaction of fines and for transferring the sums thus obtained as revenue to the union budget or the budgets of the union republics.

Control over the prompt exaction of fines and the transfer thereof as revenue to the budget, is the responsibility of the rayon or city financial departments in the area where the institution, enterprise, or organisation collecting the fine is located.

Full material liability. Workers and employees are subject to full property liability toward the enterprise, organisation, or institution for damage done in cases where:

The damage is caused by acts of a worker which may be characterised as punishable under criminal law procedure;¹

By the terms of special laws the worker is fully liable for damage caused to the enterprise, organisation, or institution in the performance of his official duties;

A special written agreement has been concluded between the worker and the enterprise specifying full liability for above-norm shortages of valuables entrusted to the worker for safekeeping or for other purposes;²

The damage is not caused in the performance of official duties (cf. Article 2, decree of the TsIK and SNK, USSR dated 12 June 1929, and Article 83¹, KZot RSFSR).

(Note 1) In cases of the theft or shortages of food and industrial products at state enterprises and institutions, kolkhoses, cooperatives, and public organizations the guilty parties, in addition to being punished under criminal law procedure, are directed by the court to make restitution for damages to the organizations which have suffered the loss, in an amount equal to the cost of the stolen or lacking goods at state retail prices (cf. Sbornik prikazov i instruktsiy Ministerstva yustitsii SSSR 1936-1948 [Collection of Directives and Instructions of the Ministry of Justice, USSR; 1936-1948], Gosyurisdad, 1949, page 157).)

(Note 2) Cf. decree of the NKT, USSR dated 29 October 1930, No 332, Concerning the Procedure for Concluding Agreements on the Property Liability of Workers for Shortages of Valuables (Izvestiya NKT SSSR, 1930, No 31-32; 1931, No 23-24); decree of the NKT, USSR dated 6 November 1930, No 339, Concerning Workers Handling Monetary and Commodity Valuables (Izvestiya NKT SSSR, 1930, No 31-32; Osnovnye zakonodatel'nye akty o trude rabochikh i sluzhashchikh [Basic Legislative Acts on the Work of Workers and Employees], Gosyurisdad, 1953, pages 74 and 75. Concerning liability for shortages of commodity valuables, cf. also the

decree of the VTsIK and SNK, RSFSR dated 20 July 1930 (SU RSFSR, 1930, No 42, page 521).)

In the event of a dispute, restitution for the damage is obtained by means of the administration's bringing a court action against the worker. (Article 6, decree of the TsIK and SNK, USSR dated 12 June 1929, and Article 83², KZoT RSFSR.)

When judicial organs are ascertaining the amount of damage for which restitution is to be made they must take into account not only the losses but the concrete circumstances under which they were caused and the material situation of the worker. A worker must not be made liable for damage which is the result of a normal production-economic risk. (Article 7, decree of the TsIK and SNK, USSR dated 12 June 1929, and Article 83⁶, KZoT RSFSR.)

The sum awarded by the court is withheld from the worker's wages on the basis of a writ of execution in accordance with the procedure prescribed by Article 289 of the Civil Proceedings Code RSFSR and the corresponding articles of the GPK's of the other union republics.

Increased material liability. Workers and employees are subject to increased property liability for materials and articles and for property belonging to the enterprise or institution which has been issued to them (work clothes, tools, measuring instruments, etc), both in cases of theft or deliberate damage and in cases of loss or damage due to negligence. The actual condition of the property must be taken into account in establishing the extent of liability for property. (Article 3, decree of the TsIK and SNK, USSR dated 27 May 1932, and Article 83⁴, KZoT RSFSR.)

For the above-named property issued to a worker, material liability is established in the following degrees:

For theft, deliberate destruction, or deliberate damage -- five times the amount of damage caused;

For loss or damage due to negligence (except for those cases where materials, semifinished products, or articles are damaged because of negligence) -- up to five times the amount of damage caused, depending upon the circumstances.

The sum to be exacted from the worker is, upon orders from the administration, withheld directly from his wages and from any other sums due the worker from the enterprise or institution. The worker may register a complaint with the RKK as to this deduction or the amount thereof. (Article 3, decree of the TsIK and SNK, USSR dated 27 May 1942; articles 2 and 6 of the instructions of the NKT, USSR dated 1 June 1932, No 96, and Article 83⁴, KZot RSFSR.)

The amount withheld on any one payday must not exceed 25% of the overall amount due the worker. If other deductions are also being made from the worker's wages, the overall amount withheld must not exceed 50% of the sum due him. The deductions are made each payday until the debt is completely paid off. If at the time a worker is dismissed the sums withheld in the above amounts do not cover the entire debt, the balance is assessed against other property or against earnings at the new place of employment by means of obtaining execution notices from notary organs. (Article 4, decree of the TsIK and SNK, USSR dated 27 May 1932, Article 7 of the instructions of the NKT, USSR dated 1 June 1932, No 96, and Article 83⁵, KZot RSFSR.)

In cases involving the theft, deliberate destruction, or deliberate damaging of materials, semifinished products, articles, tools, work clothes, and other objects belonging to an enterprise, organization, or institution, the worker is subject to criminal liability in addition to material liability. (Article 3, decree of the TsIK and SNK, USSR dated 27 May 1932; Article 8 of the instructions of the NKT, USSR dated 1 June 1932, No 96; and Article 83⁴, KZot RSFSR. Cf. also the directive of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet, USSR dated 4 July 1947 — Vedomosti Verkhovnogo Soveta SSSR, 1947, No 19.)

The material liability of cashiers. Pursuant to the decree on the conduct of cash operations by enterprises, institutions, and organizations (cf. directive of the Ministry of Finance, USSR date 16 February 1949), cashiers are subject to full material liability for the safekeeping of all valuables in their custody and for any damage caused to an enterprise, institution, or organization, which damage is a result of their inattention or negligence, or their deliberate acts.

When the order appointing a cashier to his position has been published, he pledges his material liability to the enterprise, institution, or organization, using Form K-9.

CHAPTER IX

REGULATIONS GOVERNING THE COMPUTATION AND WITHHOLDING OF TAXES FROM WORKERS AND EMPLOYEES AND PERSONS OF EQUIVALENT STATUS Section 1. The Organization of Tax Collection Work at Enterprises

The state makes enterprises, institutions, and organizations responsible for computing taxes and withholding them from workers and employees.

The procedure for computing and collecting the income tax is regulated by a directive of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet, USSR dated 30 April 1943, and instructions of the Ministry of Finance, USSR dated 21 March 1951, No 511, with allowance for subsequent changes in the directive and instructions. The computation and collection of the tax on bachelors, single persons, and small-family citizens of the USSR is regulated by directives of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet, USSR dated 21 November 1941 (Vedomosti Verkhovnogo Soveta SSSR, 1941, No 42) and 8 July 1944 (Vedomosti Verkhovnogo Soveta SSSR, 1944, No 37) with subsequent amendments and changes, and instructions of the Ministry of Finance, USSR dated 26 March 1954, No 382.

With a view to the proper organization of the work (accuracy in the computation and deduction of taxes, accuracy in making exemptions, promptness and thoroughness in transferring the deducted sums to the budget), payroll personnel engaged in computing taxes are required to attend regularly the instruction sessions and seminars held by rayon (city) finance departments with the payroll staff for purposes of studying the procedure for withholding taxes from workers and employees. (Cf. Section 62 of Instruction No 511 and the letter of the Ministry of Finance, USSR dated 18 April 1953, No 521, Ensuring Accuracy in Collecting Taxes from Workers and Employees, and Promptness in Transferring Them to the Budget.)

For purposes of exercising control over the accurate collection of taxes from workers and employees and citizens of equivalent status as regards taxability, and their prompt transfer to the budget, the tax inspectors of rayon (city) financial

departments, together with the factory-plant local committees, organise control offices at enterprises, institutions, and organizations, and assign public inspectors to this work, having first trained them thoroughly.

The public control offices check on the accuracy of tax deductions each payday, and are assigned to this same work by tax inspectors when periodic checks are being made of the accuracy with which taxes are being computed and collected and the promptness with which they are being transferred to the budget. (Section 64 of Instruction No 511.)

For failure to withhold -- or for improperly withholding -- income tax from workers, employees, writers, or artists, or advance payments from citizens engaged in business as public carriers, and for failure promptly to transfer withheld sums to banking institutions, chief (senior) accountants -- or, in their absence, the workers responsible therefor -- are fined up to 100 rubles. (Cf. Articles 32 and 35 of the direction and Section 40 of Instruction No 511.)

At the same time the sums which have not been promptly transferred to the budget are exacted from the enterprises, institutions, or organizations under mandatory procedure, and a fine amounting to 0.05% is imposed for each day beyond the deadline. (Cf. Article 17 of the instructions of the Ministry of Finance, USSR, dated 2 October 1950, No 1450.)

For failure promptly to submit reports on the withholding of income taxes from workers and employees to financial organs, and for delays in furnishing the information required for taxing

other citizens, or for furnishing incomplete information, the persons responsible for furnishing the information and the reports are fined up to 100 rubles. The submission of deliberately falsified information is punishable under criminal law procedure. (Article 33 of the directive.)

The fines are imposed by the rayon (city) financial departments under the procedure prescribed by instructions of the Ministry of Finance, USSR dated 2 October 1950, No 1450.

The following are the basic rules governing the taxing of the earnings of workers, employees, and other persons of like status, which earnings have been paid to them by enterprises (organizations). Explanations on all questions arising in practice must be obtained from the rayon (city) financial department.

The procedure for taxing income from non-cooperative handicraft businesses, rentals from leased structures, etc, is not treated in this chapter, since financial organs handle the collection of taxes on income from these sources.

Section 2. The Income Tax

The categories of taxpayers from whose earnings the tax is withheld by enterprises

At enterprises, institutions, and organizations the following persons pay income tax:

Workers and employees;

Citizens who must pay income tax on an equal basis with workers and employees (cf. page 195);

Citizens who must pay income tax on an equal footing with workers and employees, but with a 10% tax increase (cf. page 199);

Citizens who must pay the tax in accordance with the rates established for taxing the wages of workers and employees (cf. page 196);

Writers and artists (cf. page

In paying persons acting as public carriers (including members of transport artels which have not collectivized their working animals), enterprises, institutions, and organizations withhold 25% of the sum for tax purposes (cf. page 202).

Tax exemptions and the procedure for granting them

The untaxable minimum wage. Workers and employees whose wages at their regular place of employment do not exceed 260 rubles per month are not required to pay income tax. In determining the untaxable minimum, the amount of earnings is rounded off to rubles, and any amount less than one ruble is disregarded. Article 2, Paragraph (a) of the directive, and Section 21 of Instruction No 511.)

The income of workers and employees from an outside job or from temporary work elsewhere than at the regular place of employment is taxable without application of the untaxable minimum (260 rubles). (Article 8 of the directive.)

Dependents' exemptions for workers and employees. In the case of workers and employees who are supporting four or more persons, the tax deducted at the place of regular employment

is reduced 30%. This exemption is granted on the basis of an affidavit from the house management office or the executive committee of the rural soviet of worker-deputies as to the number of dependents. The affidavit is presented annually and is valid from the time of presentation until the end of the current calendar year. (Article 9 of the directive.)

In granting exemptions to workers and employees, dependents are taken to include all persons who are actually supported by the worker or employee and do not have independent sources of income, whether or not these persons are related to him. In particular, a worker's or employee's dependents include those persons for whose support he pays or receives alimony, and those children counted as a member of the family when the agricultural tax is collected. Persons receiving stipends or pensions, and other persons supported by the state, are not included among dependents. (Section 33 of Instruction No 511.)

In those cases when both the husband and wife in a family of four or more children are workers or employees, exemptions are granted to either the husband or wife, as they choose. (Article 35 of Instruction No 511.)

Exemptions for dependents are granted only at the place of regular employment.

Dependents' exemptions are not granted in taxing wages obtained from outside jobs or in taxing income from sources other than wages. (Section 35 of Instruction No 511.)

Privileges for Stalin Prize winners. Winners of Stalin Prizes are not required to pay taxes on these prizes. (Article 2, Paragraph (g) of the directive.)

Privileges for inventors. Income tax does not have to be paid by the authors of inventions for which authors' certificates have been issued, the authors of technical improvements for which authors' certificates have been issued, or the authors of efficiency suggestions of a production-technical nature who have received remuneration for their inventions or suggestions pursuant to the instructions titled, Concerning Remuneration for Inventions, Technical Improvements, and Efficiency Suggestions, promulgated by the Government of the USSR, in an amount not in excess of 10,000 rubles for each invention or improvement.

In those cases when the remuneration for the invention or improvement is more than 10,000 rubles the tax is assessed only against that portion of the remuneration in excess of 10,000 rubles, taken individually for each invention or improvement.

The privilege is extended for each invention or improvement individually, regardless of the number of authors of this invention or improvement.

Example. Two authors of an invention are to be paid remuneration amounting to 20,000 rubles, or 10,000 rubles each. In order to compute the tax on the overall amount of the award (20,000 rubles), 10,000 rubles is deducted and the remaining 10,000 rubles is divided equally between the authors, each of whom pays tax on the award to the extent of 5,000 rubles.

This privilege is not extended to inventors who have authors' certificates for certain inventions and patents on others. (Article 2, Paragraph (d) of the directive and Section 10 of Instruction No 511.)

Privileges for prospectors. Prospectors in the gold and platinum industry and prospectors at enterprises engaged in mining and processing rare metals and tin are not required to pay tax on their earnings, whether they are derived directly from prospecting work or from work of a subsidiary and secondary nature done by way of fulfilling the work plan of a prospecting artel' or upon orders from the artel' or a similar enterprise with which the prospecting artel' or the individual prospector has a contract.

Exemption from taxation is accorded to prospectors on the basis of the following: for members of contracting artel's and for independent prospectors -- an affidavit from an enterprise certifying that the person in question is engaged in prospecting work in accordance with a contract, authorization, or permission of the enterprise for persons who are members of prospecting artel's -- an affidavit from the artel' stating that the person in question is a member of the artel' and that he has a contract with the artel'.

Prospectors and other citizens are not required to pay taxes on the awards they receive for the discovery of new deposits of gold, platinum, tin, tungsten, molybdenum, and other rare metals. (Article 2, Paragraph (e) of the directive, and Section 11 of Instruction No 511.) Likewise, workers, engineering-technical workers, and employees on diamond-hunting expeditions, and prospectors engaged in prospecting, surveying, and mining diamonds at deposits thereof, are not required to pay taxes on the earnings received for such work. This privilege is also extended to mica prospectors as regards their earnings

from prospecting work. (Article 2, Paragraph (sh) of the directive, and Section 12 of Instruction No 511.)

Privileges for students. Students receiving a stipend not in excess of 260 rubles per month are not required to pay taxes on such a stipend.

Students at higher and intermediate educational institutions are not required to pay taxes on their earnings from enterprises, institutions, or organizations for work done in the time they have free from their studies at such educational institutions, provided such earnings do not exceed 260 rubles per month.

Students at trade schools, railroad schools and factory-plant schools, trade-union technical schools, and factory-plant apprentice schools are not required to pay taxes on earnings received at these schools, regardless of the amount of such earnings. (Article 2, Paragraph (z) of the directive, and Section 13 of Instruction No 511.)

Privileges for pensioners. Pensioners are not required to pay taxes on the pensions they receive. Pensioners working at enterprises, institutions, or organizations pay taxes on the wages they receive only if such wages exceed 260 rubles per month. Their pensions are not taken into account in computing their taxes. (Article 2, Paragraph (k) of the directive, and Section 15 of Instruction No 511.)

The following are also exempted from the payment of taxes:

Invalids in visual disability categories I and II who are employed at enterprises, institutions, or organizations -- with respect to their earnings at such enterprises, institutions,

or organizations. (Section 16, Paragraph (a) of Instruction No 511.)

Agents of rural soviets of workers' deputies and tax agents -- with respect to the remuneration received for collecting funds on state loans. (Section 16, Paragraph (d) of Instruction No 511.)

All citizens -- with respect to compensation received for damage suffered by them. (Section 16, Paragraph (e) of Instruction No 511.)

The types of income and earnings enumerated in Article 24 of the directive and sections 5, 6, 9, 16, and 17 of the instruction of the Ministry of Finance, USSR dated 21 March 1951, No 511.)

With regard to all problems arising in the matter of extending privileges, and in connection with privileges established in addition to existing ones, accounting workers should systematically seek advice from rayon (city) finance departments.

Non-taxable Payments to Workers and Employees

The following are not included in the taxable monthly earnings of workers and employees:

Sums paid in accordance with current labor legislation by way of compensation for expenses incurred on travel assignments and assignments to jobs in other localities (per diem allowances, one-time allowances, and payment for expenses incurred in travel, transporting possessions, and renting quarters), together with additions to wages paid under the

procedure provided for in decrees and directives of the Government of the USSR in lieu of per diem while on travel assignment;

Sums paid to medical, veterinary, and zootechnical workers and educational workers residing in rural localities and workers settlements, in lieu of free living quarters;

Discharge and other allowances paid to workers and employees:

Sums paid to workers and employees for amortization on tools belonging to them and on other articles used by them in their work e.g., costumes, props, musical instruments, and typewriters (Article 7 of the directive and sections 28 and 30 of Instruction No 511). (The value of milk and other products received by workers and employees on jobs involving harmful working conditions is not included in taxable income.)

Constituent Elements of the Taxable Monthly Earnings of
Workers and Employees

The constituent elements of the taxable monthly earnings of workers and employees include all sums earned by them at the given enterprise, institution, or organization in the past month (except for the payments enumerated above), such as: basic wages pay for overtime and piece work personal extra pay pay for long and meritorious service (including seniority compensation paid once per year) compensation paid out of state social insurance funds for temporary disability compensation for unused leave extra pay and increased pay to workers for work involving travel one-time bonuses for excellent work with no accidents in the course of the year; pilots' pay for testing aircraft and engines.

pay received by staff writers on newspapers and magazines (whose regular duties include the submission of literary material) for articles and other literary work, in addition to the sums paid to them as per the contract with the publisher; premiums for saving fuel; premiums to chauffeurs for saving tires and keeping motor vehicles in good condition; premiums for saving electric power; premiums to workers in the field of merchandising for overfulfilling the plan; all other premiums and payments except those which are not taxable; wages paid on the basis of current labor legislation to workers and employees when transferring to a job in another locality for the time en route, plus another 6 days; sums paid to workers and employees (except for medical, veterinary, and zootechnical workers and educational workers living in rural areas and workers' settlements) for the renting quarters and paying for utilities (Article 6 of the directive and sections 22, 28, and 29 of Instruction No 511); payment in kind received by workers and employees, and payment in kind received by citizens working in kolkhoses in the capacity of workers and employees (engineers, technicians, etc).

Also taxable are payments in kind received by citizens doing temporary and irregular work on kolkhoses and at other organisations without using their own materials.

In computing the tax, payments in kind are evaluated on the basis of state procurement prices (Section 23 of Instruction No 511).

(Note7 Payments in kind (including premiums) received directly from kolkhoses by workers on tractor crews, combine operators, and other workers at machine-tractor stations and specialized stations are not subject to income tax.

Also untaxable are monetary pay and payments in kind for days worked on kolkhozes by soil engineers and agrotechnicians from machine-tractor stations. (Cf. letter of the Ministry of Finance, USSR dated 18 December 1953, No 1931, Concerning the Procedure for Applying the Income Tax to the Earnings of Workers on Tractor Crews and Other Workers at MTS's and Specialized Stations.)

The tax is computed for the overall earnings. Therefore, if there is any withholding from wages on instructions from the worker or employee himself (e.g., subscription to government loans) or in accordance with a court ruling (e.g., on the basis of writs of execution), or if on the basis of labor legislation sums are being withheld by way of restitution for damage caused to the enterprise, institution, or organization (the damaging, destruction, or loss of instruments of production, the damaging or loss of materials, etc), the tax is computed for the total earnings with no deduction for the portion withheld. (Sections 24 and 26 of Instruction No 511.)

Sums paid to workers and employees out of state social insurance funds for temporary disability are taxes as a part of the earnings for that month in which such sums were paid out. (Section 27 of Instruction No 511.)

Rates and Periods for Withholding the Tax from the Earnings of Workers and Employees

In the case of workers and employees the tax is assessed monthly on their earnings for the past month, and is withheld from their wages for the first half of the current month. For example, the tax computed for the earnings in March is withheld

from the earnings for the first half of April. The deductions are made in the following amounts (cf. articles 5 and 10 of the directive):

Monthly Earnings (Rubles)	Monthly Tax (Rubles and Kopecks)	(Rubles)
From 151 to 200	2.25 plus 5.5% on earnings above...	150
From 201 to 300	5.00 plus 6% on earnings above...	200
From 301 to 400	11.00 plus 7% on earnings above...	300
From 401 to 500	18.00 plus 8% on earnings above...	400
From 501 to 700	26.00 plus 10% on earnings above...	500
From 701 to 1,000	46.00 plus 12% on earnings above...	700
1,000 and above	82.00 plus 13% on earnings above...	1,000

The tax is deducted from earnings of workers and employees at the regular place of employment in cases where the total earnings for the past month exceeds 260 rubles.

The amount of the tax provided for earnings of under 260 rubles is applied only in taxing earnings from an outside job in addition to regular employment and other earnings subject to taxation without application of the untaxable minimum (cf. page 195).

For purposes of computing the tax the earnings of workers and employees are rounded off to rubles, amounts of less than one ruble being disregarded. (Section 21 of Instruction No 511.)

Example 1. The earnings of a worker or employee for the past month amount to 260 rubles and 99 kopecks. These earnings are not taxable, since when rounded off they do not exceed 260 rubles.

Example 2. The earnings of a worker or employee for the past month amount to 300 rubles and 80 kopecks. For the amount of 300 rubles (the kopecks are disregarded) the tax is computed at 11 rubles.

In cases where workers and employees are paid once a month the tax is computed for the earnings during that month for which they are being paid, and is withheld when they receive their pay for that month. (Section 36 of Instruction No 511.)

Notations as to income tax withheld from the earnings of workers and employees are made on their personal accounts or on the payroll. In the case of payments for irregular work for which bills are presented, they are made on the bills themselves. (Cf. Section 63 of Instruction No 511.)

The Procedure for Withholding the Tax from New Employees and Persons Being Discharged

In the case of new workers and employees the tax on the earnings for the first month of work (if these earnings exceed the non-taxable minimum) is withheld from the wages for the first half of the following month.

In cases of the dismissal of workers and employees the tax is withheld from the earnings for the past month (if it was not previously withheld on a regular payday) and on a separate basis for the earnings in the current month up to the day of dismissal, if these earnings exceed the non-taxable minimum. (Section 37 of Instruction No 511.)

The Procedure for Withholding the Tax When the Employee Is Going on Vacation

When a worker or employee is going on vacation, the tax is withheld in the same manner as in the case of a dismissal; i.e., final settlement.

If at the time the worker or employee leaves on vacation the tax has been withheld from his earnings for part of a month, or not withheld at all (in case these earnings did not exceed the non-taxable minimum), in paying his wages for the first half of the month following his return from vacation the tax is computed for the overall earnings for the past month, less the sums received by the worker or employee for the time worked by him during that month after return from vacation. (Section 37 of Instruction No 511.)

Example. A worker leaves for a vacation between 1 and 14 October inclusive, and receives pay for the second half of September amounting to 400 rubles (in the first half of September he received 600 rubles) and for the time covered by his vacation (1 through 14 October) amounting to 700 rubles.

In this case the following amounts are withheld:

(a) The tax on 1,000 rubles (i.e., his total earnings for September) — 82 rubles.

(b) The tax on 700 rubles (for the period covered by the vacation) — 46 rubles.

After returning from his vacation the worker earned 800 rubles for the days worked after 14 October.

In paying his wages for the first half of November, the tax on the total earnings for October — viz., 1,500 rubles

(700 plus 800) — is recomputed. The tax on this amount is 147 rubles, of which 46 rubles was already withheld at the time he left on vacation. The remaining 101 rubles should be withheld when he is paid for the first half of November.

The Procedure for Withholding the Tax When Paying Compensation for Unused Leave

Compensation paid to workers and employees for unused leave is taxed as a part of the earnings for the month during which it was paid.

In those cases when compensation for unused leave for several years is paid all at one time, only that amount due for leave not used in the working year nearest to the day of payment figures as a part of the taxable monthly earnings. The remaining amount of compensation is taxed in increments on a separate basis for each year.

If, however, in the case of a dismissal of a worker or employee compensation is paid for the full preceeding year and at the time for that part of the current working year during which he has worked, the total amount of compensation — both for the preceeding year and for that portion of the current year during which he has worked — figures as a part of the taxable monthly earnings. (Section 27 of Instruction No 511.)

The Procedure for Withholding the Tax from Lump Payments for Long and Meritorious Service

In making one-time payments for long and meritorious service the tax is withheld from the amount actually paid out. Subsequently, in paying the worker for the first half of the month following the lump payment, the tax is recomputed on a

basis of the total amount of earnings for the preceding month, including the one-time payment. (Section 37 of Instruction No 511.)

The Procedure for Withholding the Tax from Various Kinds of Pay for Past Periods

Lump payments to workers and employees -- and any kind of additional remuneration -- for work done in preceding months is taxed as a part of the earnings for the month during which it is paid out.

However, sums paid to workers and employees for past months owing to a raise in their wages (difference) are taxed (with recomputation for the corresponding months) as a part of the earnings for the months for which these sums are paid. (Section 37 of Instruction No 511.)

The Procedure for Withholding the Tax in Paying Wages in Accordance with a Court Ruling

Where wages are being paid to a worker or employee in accordance with a court ruling, the enterprise, organisation, or institution making the payment computes and withholds the tax on the amount paid in accordance with general principles.

In those cases where according to the court ruling the wages are turned over to a bailiff, the enterprise, institution, or organisation is required to compute the tax on the sum paid and inform the bailiff of the amount of the tax.

In such cases the withholding of the tax and the transfer of the sums withheld into the budget is done by the bailiff to whom the wages have been turned over. (Section 38 of Instruction No 511.)

The Procedure for Computing the Tax on Earnings from
Outside Jobs and Temporary Work

In the case of earnings received by workers and employees from outside jobs (not at the regular place of employment) and from temporary work at other enterprises, the tax is computed on a separate basis for each place of employment. The non-taxable minimum (260 rubles) and exemptions for dependents are not taken into account in computing the tax on such earnings. On earnings of up to 150 rubles per month the tax is computed at 1.5%, and on earnings of more than 150 rubles per month it is computed in accordance with the rates listed on page 190. (Article 8 of the directive and sections 32 and 35 of Instruction No 511.)

Earnings paid to workers by two or several enterprises, institutions, or organizations are taxed separately for each place of employment, provided these enterprises, institutions, or organizations operate on independent estimates or balance sheets and maintain individual personal accounts for workers and employees. (Section 31 of Instruction No 511.)

Persons Taxed on an Equal Footing with Workers and Employees

The following persons are taxed on an equal footing with workers and employees:

Students receiving stipends of more than 260 rubles per month and candidates for advanced degrees -- on the stipend received.

Lawyers -- on the remuneration received for their work in juridical consultations.

Students receiving stipends of more than 260 rubles per month and candidates for advanced degrees are taxed for the stipends they receive independently from other earnings.

Seasonal and temporary workers (including construction and installation workers) on the staff or payroll of an enterprise, institution, or organization and working exclusively on the materials of this enterprise, institution, or organization, are also taxed on an equal footing with workers and employees.

The non-taxable minimum and exemptions for dependents are applied in accordance with the general principles in taxing the earnings of the above-named seasonal and temporary workers, the remuneration received by lawyers for legal consultation, and the stipends of students and candidates for advanced degrees. (Article 13 of the directive and sections 44, 45, and 46 of Instruction No 511.)

The Procedure for Withholding the Tax in the Case of
Persons Taxed According to the Rates Established for
Workers and Employees

The following persons are taxed in accordance with the rates established for taxing the wages of workers and employees:

(a) Citizens who receive remuneration for inventions for which authors' certificates have been issued, or for technical improvements, amounting to more than 10,000 rubles for each invention or technical improvement, pay a tax on this remuneration, less 10,000 rubles. (Cf. page 183 for details.) If the remuneration is paid at the place of employment of the

inventor or author of the suggestion, the tax on the remuneration is computed separately from the tax on wages. In those cases where the remuneration for the invention or suggestion is paid in increments, even though it is over a period of several years, the tax on the overall sum paid for the given invention or suggestion, less 10,000 rubles, is recomputed with each successive payment.

(b) Citizens who sell hides or furs to procurement or other organisations pay a tax on their earnings from the sale of these raw materials to the procurement agents.

(c) Collectors of junk and scrap metal, including those who use their own horses in their work, pay a tax on their proceeds from the sale of the junk and scrap metal to procurement agents.

(d) Workers employed in the retail trade network, including agents engaged in distributing publications and gathering up public notices, gatherers of agricultural raw materials, products, waste products, etc, pay a tax on their proceeds from this work.

(e) Citizens with earnings from enterprises, institutions, and organisations from doing single jobs or irregular work without using their own materials, and citizens engaged in washing and waxing floors, and doing laundry, even though they use their own materials (floor polish, soap). In paying remuneration to these citizens for lump work as a whole the tax is computed for the overall amount of remuneration. If the remuneration for lump work is paid in increments in proportion as it is done, at the time of the first partial payment the tax is

computed in accordance with the amount of this payment, and on the occasion of succeeding payments the tax is recomputed for the overall sum already paid out for work done, less the tax amounts already withheld. In those cases where the work is done by several workers jointly the tax is computed for the earnings received by each of them. There is no tax on irregular earnings which do not total more than 25 rubles in the course of a month.

(f) Agents selling voluntary insurance pay a tax on the remuneration received for this work.

(g) Theater ticket agents pay a tax on the proceeds from this work.

(h) Kolkhoz hunters and trappers pay a tax on their proceeds from the sale of game and meat at maximum procurement prices.

(i) Independent buyers and agents of Zagotshivsyriye Association for the Procurement and Marketing of Animal Raw Materials?, including those who use their own horses in their work, pay a tax on their earnings from the gathering and procurement of leather raw materials, wool, and hides sold to procurement agents.

(j) Independent directors of circles in clubs pay a tax on the earnings received directly from the administration of the club.

(k) Citizens engaged in hauling timber out of forests pay a tax on their earnings from this work.

(1) Citizens engaged in breeding animals for scientific-research and medical purposes pay a tax on their proceeds from the sale of these animals to enterprises, institutions, and organizations.

The non-taxable minimum and exemptions for dependents do not figure in the taxation of the above-listed earnings. The tax is computed for the total earnings received. The only exception to this rule is that made for inventors. (Cf. page 163.) Sums paid by enterprises, institutions, and organizations by way of compensation for expenses incurred in the performance of the work or the management of a farm are not included in the taxable earnings.

In the case of the above citizens the tax is computed and withheld on a separate basis for each payment. If several payments are received in the course of one month (excepting payments for lump work), on the occasion of each successive payment throughout the month there is a recomputation of the tax on the overall sum paid for the month, minus the sums already withheld. (Article 115 of the directive and sections 56, 57, 58, 59, and 61 of Instruction No 511.)

Persons Paying the Tax on an Equal Footing with Workers and Employees, but with an Increase of 10% in the Tax

The following persons pay the tax on an equal footing with workers and employees (i.e., under the same procedure for determining the taxable earnings, including the non-taxable minimum, and with the same privileges, including the reduction for dependents), but with an increase of 10% in the tax:

Cooperativized handicraftsmen and artisans working in the general workshops of artel's; members of cooperative small-trade transport artel's whose working livestock has been collectivized; members of cooperative handicraft artel's and invalids' artel's working in the artel's as chairmen of administrative boards, accountants, bookkeepers, etc; members of invalids' artel's working in cooperative tea shops, restaurants, booths, stalls, etc -- on the earnings received from the artel's. (Citizens working in artel's, but who are not members of the artel', pay the tax on an equal footing with workers and employees, but without the 10% increase.) Also, cooperativized handicraftsmen and artisans and workers employed, not in the general workshops, but in separate buildings of artel's and enterprises (independent watch-repair experts, shoemakers, photographers, etc) -- on the earnings received from the artel's, provided that they are working on materials belonging to the artel' or enterprise and that they issue receipts to customers for orders received and turn their earnings over to the artel' or enterprise.

Cooperativized bootblacks working at places (stands) assigned to them -- on the earnings received from the artel', provided that the artel' supplies them with shoestrings, rubbers, and other such materials for sale, and that citizens pay for these materials, and for shoe-shines, in accordance with an approved price schedule.

(In the event of a violation of even one of the above conditions by cooperativized handicraftsmen or artisans, by workers employed in the individual, separate buildings of artel's and enterprises, or by cooperativized bootblacks; or in the event of

the discovery of instances wherein cooperativized handicraftsmen and artisans or workers employed in the general workshops of artel's and enterprises have income directly from citizens, or are working on their own materials in the general workshop, or where there is failure to adhere to the prices in the price schedule, orders are accepted without being covered by receipts, or other violations occur in the general workshop -- information on the guilty parties and on the directors of the artel's and enterprises in question is turned over to organs of the State Prosecutor's Office so that criminal charges may be brought. Earnings illegally derived by the above persons from work done under the auspices of the artel or other organizations are not taxable.)

Cooperativized handicraftsmen and artisans, as well as workers and employees, working at home for an artel or enterprise - on the earnings received from the artel or enterprise, provided they do not use their own materials and do not make use of special equipment (machines other than sewing machines, machine tools, etc) in their work. Special equipment does not include sewing machines operated manually or with the feet (even if they have electric motors) used in tailoring and dressmaking; cameras; all types of manual tools (planes, saws, manually-operated vises, etc); and such primitive tools as cabinet makers' and coopers' workbenches, other benches, potters' wheels and ovens, woodworking lathes without motors, binding machines, rewinding machines, sharpening lathes operated manually or with the feet, manually-operated looms (including sack-weaving looms and rug-weaving looms for making rugs by hand). Equipped photographers' booths for taking pictures are classed as special equipment.

Typists and adding-machine operators who do work for enterprises, institutions, and organizations in their own homes, using their own typewriters and adding machines, together with workers and employees who do work in their own homes, during their off hours, for enterprises, institutions, and organizations at which they are not employed and who do not use their own materials or specialized equipment -- on the earnings from such work. The non-taxable minimum and dependents' exemptions are not taken into account in taxing the earnings of these typists, adding-machine operators, workers, and employees. (Article 14 of the directive and sections 47, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, and 55 of Instruction No 511.)

It must be borne in mind that profits distributed among the members of cooperative handicraft artel's and invalids' artel's by way of additional remuneration are included as a part of the taxable earnings of these artel' members for the month in which they were paid out. (Section 48 of Instruction No 511.)

The Procedure and Periods for Making Advance Tax

Deductions from Earnings Paid to Carriers

Enterprises, institutions, and organizations, when making payment to carriers (including members of transport artel's whose working livestock has not been collectivized), withhold 25% of the amount for taxes.

These deductions are made by the agents of the enterprise, institution, or organization who handle the payments of bills from carriers for transportation.

The sums withheld are transferred to a bank institution every 10 days (no later than the fifth, the fifteenth, or the twenty-fifth of the month) to be credited to the account of the appropriate budget for that rayon (city) in which the carrier has been given his certificate; or, if the carrier has no certificate, for that rayon (city) in which he is registered.

In those cases where the total deductions for the 10-day period do not exceed 25 rubles, the sums withheld are transferred to the bank institution simultaneously with the transfer of the sums for the following 10-day period. (Article 26 of the directive and sections 98, 99, and 100 of Instruction No 511.)

In transferring to the bank institution the sums withheld for taxes, information on the carrier from whose earnings the sums have been withheld is given on the back of the order to pay, or in a sheet of paper appended thereto, using the following form:

Item No	Last Name, First Name, and Patronymic (in full)	Address of Carrier (Registered Address as Per License)	Time (Month, Amount Paid, Day) When Deduction Was Made From Each Payment	Total Deductions For Income Tax on Each Pay- ment
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If sums to be credited to the budget for different rayons (cities) are transferred to the bank institution, separate orders to pay are made up for each rayon (city).

Sums withheld from the earnings of carriers may not be transferred to the budget on the same order to pay used for sums withheld from the wages of workers and employees. (Section 101 of Instruction No 511.)

The Procedure for Taxing the Earnings of Writers and Artists

Pursuant to Article 16 of the directive, taxes on the earnings of writers and artists are withheld at each place of payment on a separate basis, in the following amounts:

Annual Income (In Rubles)	Amount of Tax (In Rubles)
Up to 1,800	1.5% of total earnings
From 1,801 to 2,400	27 plus 5.5% on earnings above 1,800
From 2,401 to 3,600	60 plus 6% on earnings above 2,400
From 3,601 to 4,800	132 plus 7% on earnings above 3,600
From 4,801 to 6,000	216 plus 8% on earnings above 4,800
From 6,001 to 8,400	312 plus 10% on earnings above 6,000
From 8,401 to 12,000	552 plus 12% on earnings above 8,400
12,000 and above	984 plus 13% on earnings above 12,000

Specifically, the following are taxed at the above rates:

Earnings from literary work (whether contracted for or not), including the earning of persons on the editorial staffs of newspapers and magazines whose duties do not include the submission of literary material, and those earnings of newspaper and magazine staff members received in accordance with publishers' contracts;

The earnings of non-staff correspondents of newspapers and magazines from illustrations, photographs, etc;

Earnings from working involving translating scientific and literary works and other materials from the languages of peoples of the USSR and foreign languages, from the scientific

and literary editing of publications, and from writing reviews and critiques of such works;

The earnings received by artists, poster artists, sculptors and architects for work done for enterprises, institutions, and organizations;

The earnings of artists, poster artists, and sculptors from the sale of their work to museums and exhibitions (or through permanent exhibitions);

The earnings which members of organizations of the All-Russian Association of Cooperative Artists' Societies (Vsekokhudozhnik) receive from these organizations for their work;

The earnings which photographers who are members of trade union of cultural workers receive for art photography, magazine photography, and newspaper photography done for enterprises, institutions, and organizations in accordance with publishers' or other contracts;

Remuneration paid to writers and actors for public performances and distribution of their works, and remuneration paid to motion picture directors, camera men, artists, sound technicians, and producers (in addition to their salaries) for the production of motion pictures;

The earnings received by actors (on contract or without a contract) for performances elsewhere than at their regular place of employment. (Section 66, Instruction No 511.)

In the case of writers and artists the tax is computed for the total remuneration received by them, with no deductions of any expenses in connection with doing the work, and without application of the non-taxable minimum (260 rubles) or the exemptions for dependents. (Article 17 of the directive and Section 67 of the Instruction.)

The sums withheld for tax are transferred to the budget simultaneously with the transfer of tax sums withheld from the wages of workers and employees on the nearest payday.

In those cases when an enterprise, institution, or organization pays the same person several times in one year, the tax on the overall amount paid out in the current calendar year is recomputed on the occasion of each successive payment.

No recomputation of the tax is made in the case of sums paid by newspapers and magazines to irregular correspondents for articles, items, illustrations, photographs, etc. Payments to irregular correspondents which do not exceed 25 rubles in each individual case are not taxable. (Section 68 of Instruction No 511.)

The Procedure for Returning Excessive Deductions and
Collecting Sums Due on Insufficient Deductions

Tax sums overdeducted from the earnings of workers and employees must be returned by the enterprise, institution, or organization from the next tax revenue or credited to the next deduction.

In the return of overdeducted sums the retroactivity may not be greater than one year prior to the discovery of the overdeduction. (Section 39 of Instruction No 511.)

In cases where there has been no deduction from the earnings of a worker or employee, or where the deduction is less than the amount which should have been withheld, the underdeducted sum (but not for more than the 3 months preceeding) must be withheld from the earnings of the worker or employee in increments during the next 3 months.

It is forbidden to collect from workers and employees tax sums which were underdeducted in earlier periods, or which were not collected in full when the worker or employee was discharged. (Section 40 of Instruction No 511.)

The transfer of the deducted income tax sums as revenue to the state budget is effected in accordance with the procedure established by Article 11 of the directive and sections 41 and 42 of Instruction No 511. (Cf. also Instruction No 40 of Gosbank, dated 26 November 1951.)

Section 3. The Tax on Bachelors, Single Persons, and Small-Family Citizens of the USSR

General Principles

Citizens of the USSR who have no children, or who have one or two children, must pay a tax, provided they have attained the age of 20 or more by 1 January of the current year and have independent sources of income subject to the income tax. Upon the expiration of the calendar year in which the men in this category reach the age of 50, and the women the age of 45, they are no longer required to pay the tax. (Section 2, Instruction No 302 of the Ministry of Finance, USSR, dated 26 March 1954.)

In order correctly to determine which persons must pay tax in terms of their age, a notation as to the year of birth of each worker or employee should be made in his personal payroll account.

All children regardless of age — both those registered as his own by the person in question at the time of the birth registration, and those who have been adopted in accordance with the established procedure — are counted in determining the number of children. Children domiciled elsewhere than with their parents are also counted. If either the husband or wife of a legally married couple has children from another marriage, such children are also included as the children of the stepfather or stepmother, provided they are being supported and reared by them, or were supported and reared by them until they reached their majority. (Section 4 of Instruction No 382.)

Citizens of the USSR who have three or more children are not required to pay the tax. Other citizens are taxable in accordance with the number of children they have. Therefore, workers, employees, and persons on an equal footing with them as regards the payment of income tax (except for citizens doing temporary work) are required, by 15 January of each year, to submit to the accounting department at their place of employment documents stating how many children they have. These documents are kept in the files of the accounting department of the enterprise, institution, or organization.

Writers and artists, together with citizens doing temporary work, submit documents stating how many children they have, upon receiving payment.

The following serve as documents substantiating the existence of children: certificates of birth and adoption issued by organs of the Registry Office; writs of execution attaching funds for child support; affidavits from house management offices, and from rural and settlement soviets of workers' deputies at the place of residence of the children.

These documents remain in effect from the time they are submitted until the end of the year.

On the basis of these documents a notation is made in the personal accounts of workers and employees as to the number of children, showing the number and date of the documents and the date of submission.

A similar notation is made on the documents used as a basis for paying workers doing temporary work, writers, artists, and other citizens whose earnings are taxable at enterprises, institutions, and organizations. (Sections 5 and 6 of Instruction No 382.)

The recomputation of the tax at different rates -- or, where appropriate, total exemption from payment of the tax -- is made on the payday following the submission of the documents.

If there is a failure, for good and sufficient reasons, to submit the affidavit when due, the recomputation of the tax or total exemption therefrom may be effected upon a ruling by the chief of the rayon (city) financial department on the payday following the acquisition of the right to application of the one percent or 0.5% rate, or of complete exemption from the tax, and the employee is reimbursed for the amounts withheld, but only

those withheld during the period from the beginning of the current year to the time the affidavit is submitted. (Section 7 of Instruction No 382.)

In the event that it is impossible to submit the necessary documents the citizen submits a written statement to this effect to the chief of the rayon (city) financial department, who makes a ruling on this statement on the basis of other documents substantiating the existence and number of children.

Within 5 days the chief of the rayon (city) financial department communicates his decision, in writing, to the taxpayer who has submitted the statement. If the latter's tax is being withheld by an enterprise, institution, or organization the decision is also communicated to his place of employment. (Section 9 of Instruction No 382.)

In the event of the birth of a child to a citizen who previously had no children, or had only one or two, the amount of tax withheld is recomputed on the basis of a statement from the parents -- or, in appropriate cases, deductions for tax purposes are discontinued -- beginning on the payday following the birth of the child.

In the event of the death of a child of a citizen who had not been paying the tax (one with three children) he is not required to pay the tax until the end of the current year. If the citizen had been paying the tax, he continues until the end of the current year to pay at the former rate; i.e., at the rate at which he was paying the tax prior to the death of the child. (Section 8 of Instruction No 382.) For example, a worker with one child is paying a tax amounting to one percent of his monthly

earnings. In May 1954 the child dies. Until the end of 1954 the tax is withheld from this worker's earnings at the same rate as prior to the death of the child; viz., one percent of his monthly earnings, and not 6%, which is the rate established for citizens with no children.

Tax Privileges and the Procedure for Extending Them

Certain privileges provided by law are applied in collecting taxes from workers, employees, and other citizens. (Cf. sections 10-14 of Instruction No 382.)

Privileges for wives and members of families of military personnel.

The wives of privates, seamen, non-commissioned officers, and warrant officers (except for those receiving pay for filling officers' billets), and also of generals, admirals, and field grade officers and below [ofitsery] on duty beyond the continental limits of the USSR, are exempted from payment of the tax, regardless of what sources of income they have, for the full duration of the period during which the member of the armed forces himself is exempt from the payment of this tax. In cases where the member of the armed forces is a woman, this privilege is extended to her husband. (Cf. articles 10 and 11, paragraphs (a), (b), and (v) of Instruction No 382.)

Members of the families of generals, admirals, field grade officers and below, non-commissioned officers, and warrant officers who have re-enlisted, and members of the militia serving in those remote areas enumerated in Section 9 of Instruction No 511 of the Ministry of Finance, USSR dated 21 March 1951, Concerning the Income Tax from the Population, are

exempted from payment of the tax for the entire length of time the head of the family is serving in the above-named remote areas. This privilege is extended to a wife regardless of whether she has sources of income, and to other members of the family supported by the person in question. (Section 10, Paragraph (g) of Instruction No 382.)

The privilege remains in force for the entire length of time that a member of the armed forces is in a medical institution or on leave for reasons of health. In the event of a discharge from the armed forces it remains in force as of the time of discharge, but not for more than one year after the day of discharge.

In the event of the death of a member of the armed forces the privilege is retained by the wife (husband) for a year following the death of the husband or wife. (Section 13 of Instruction No 382.)

The above-named privileges are extended by enterprises, institutions, and organizations as follows: to the wives of privates, seamen, non-commissioned officers, and warrant officers -- on the basis of affidavits from military units, institutions, training institutions, enterprises, and organizations or military commissariats or the executive committees of local soviets of workers' deputies; to the wives of generals, admirals, and field grade officers and below serving beyond the continental limits of the USSR, and the wives of generals, admirals, field grade officers and below, non-commissioned officers, and warrant officers, and members of the militia serving in remote areas -- on the basis of affidavits from those military units, institutions,

training institutions, enterprises, and organizations at which the member of the armed forces or the member of the militia is serving. (Cf. Section 14, paragraphs (b) and (v) of Instruction No 382.)

If a person in the above category acquires the right to exemption in the course of the year, collection of the tax is discontinued as of the payday following the acquisition of the right to exemption, and the person is reimbursed for the amounts of over-assessment, but not for a period of more than one year from the time of submission of the document certifying the right to exemption.

Persons who have lost the right to exemption are required to pay the tax beginning on the payday following the loss of the right to the exemption, with the exception of wives of military personnel who in the event of the death of the member of the armed forces are exempted from payment for one year from the day of his death. (Cf. articles 12 and 13 of Instruction No 382.)

Privileges for widows whose husbands were killed in combat, or were unaccounted for, during the Patriotic War. Widows whose husbands were killed in combat or unaccounted for in the Patriotic War are exempted from payment of the tax regardless of what sources of income they may have. This privilege is extended on the basis of affidavits from military units, military commissariats, or hospitals, or affidavits from the executive committees of local soviets of workers' deputies. (Section 10, Paragraph (d), Section 11, Paragraph (d), and Section 14, of Instruction No 382.)

Privileges for citizens whose children were killed in combat, or were unaccounted for, during the Patriotic War. Citizens (men and women) whose children were killed in combat, or were unaccounted for, in the Patriotic War while serving in the army, people's volunteers, attack battalions, or partisan detachments, and citizens whose children were killed in the struggle for the fatherland as members of the underground Party, Komsozol, and other public organizations, or were carried off by force or killed by the enemy, are completely exempted from payment of the tax. In these cases, regardless of what sources of income the parents have, how many children they had, or whether they had other children, the exemption is effected on the basis of an affidavit from a military unit, a military commissariat, or a hospital, or an affidavit from the executive committee of a soviet of workers' deputies. (Section 10, Paragraph (zh), Section 11, and Section 14, Paragraph (d) of Instruction No 382.)

Privileges for women receiving an allowance or pension for the support of children. Women receiving an allowance or pension from the state for the support of children counted in assessing the tax are exempted from payment of the tax on any source of income regardless of the number of children for whom the state is paying the allowance or pension. This privilege is extended on the basis of affidavits certifying the right to receive the allowance or pension and other documents substantiating the fact that the allowance or pension for the support of the children is being received. If the right to this exemption is acquired in the course of the year collection of the tax is discontinued as of the payday following the submission of the document certifying the right to the exemption.

In the event of the loss of the right to the exemption on the part of a woman exempted from payment of the tax in accordance with the above privilege, her exemption from payment remains in force until the end of the current year. (Section 10, Paragraph (ye), sections 11, 12, and 13, and Section 14, Paragraph (g) of Instruction No 382.)

Privileges for students. Students at intermediate and higher educational institutions -- men and women -- are exempted from payment of the tax until the expiration of that calendar year in which they attain the age of 25, regardless of what sources of income they have. This privilege is not extended to students who retain regular employment while taking their course work, or to candidates for advanced degrees.

The basis for exempting a student from payment of the tax on his earnings for work done for an enterprise, institution, or organization in time away from school is an affidavit from the educational institution stating that the student is not retaining a regular job while taking his course work, and a certificate establishing the year of birth of the student. In the case of students (receiving income from work at organizations) who acquire the right to the exemption in the course of the year, collection of the tax is discontinued as of the payday following the submission of the document certifying the right to exemption. Persons losing the right to exemption must begin paying the tax on the payday following the loss of the right to exemption. (Section 10, Paragraph (s), sections 11 and 12, and Section 14, Paragraph (ye) of Instruction No 382.)

Privileges for invalids. Invalids in disability categories I and II (whether or not they are receiving pensions) and their wives (husbands) are exempted from payment of the tax on any source of income. In the case of invalids in disability categories I and II the basis for extending the privilege is the pension book or an affidavit from a commission of medical experts on occupational problems. A marriage certification document is also required in the case of a wife (husband). If the right to this exemption is acquired in the course of the year, collection of the tax is discontinued as of the payday following the submission of the document certifying the right to the exemption. Persons losing the right to the exemption must begin to pay the tax as of the payday following the loss of the right to this exemption. (Section 10, Paragraph (i), sections 11 and 12, and Section 14, Paragraph (sh) of Instruction No 382.)

The non-taxable minimum of income. Workers, employees, and other citizens are exempted from payment of the tax on their wages and other income if their wages and other income do not exceed the non-taxable minimum. (Section 10, Paragraph (n) of Instruction No 382.)

Privileges are also extended to other persons, who are listed in Section 10, paragraphs (a), (k), (l), (m), and (o) of Instruction No 382.

An appropriate notation listing the documents substantiating the right to exemption on the basis of the documents submitted is made in the personal accounts of workers, employees, and other persons whose taxes are assessed at enterprises, institutions, or organisations.

The procedure for taxing workers, employees, and citizens, writers, and artists in an equivalent status with regard to the payment of income tax

In the case of workers, employees, and citizens in an equivalent status with regard to the payment of income tax — except for those exempted from the payment of income tax by virtue of the non-taxable minimum (260 rubles) — the tax on bachelors, single persons, and small-family citizens of the USSR is collected monthly on the earnings for the past month, in the following amounts: with no children — 6% of the monthly earnings; with one child — one percent; and with 2 children — 0.5%. (Section 15 of Instruction No 382.)

Example. An employee makes 1,500 rubles a month. He pays the following taxes, depending upon the number of children he has:

With no children	1,500 rubles x 6/100	=	90 rubles
With one child	1,500 rubles x 1/100	=	15 rubles
With 2 children	1,500 rubles x 0.5/100	=	7 rubles
			50 kopecks
With 3 or more children	No tax		

The tax is withheld at the same rate from the stipends of students (except for those mentioned on page 215), if the stipend exceeds 260 rubles per month; from the earnings of writers and artists; and from earnings from irregular jobs done for enterprises, institutions, or organizations. Earnings from irregular jobs which do not exceed 25 rubles per month are not taxable. (Section 15 of Instruction No 382.)

Workers and employees holding more than one job, and workers doing temporary work for enterprises, institutions, or organizations (not at their regular place of employment), are taxed on a separate basis at each place of employment. (Section 16 of Instruction No 382.)

The taxes paid by workers, employees, and citizens on an equal footing with them as regards the payment of income tax are computed by enterprises, institutions, or organizations and are withheld each month from the earnings for the first half of the month; i.e., at the same time as the income tax.

If there is one payday per month the tax is computed on the earnings for the month for which the wages are paid, and it is withheld in paying the earnings for that month.

In the case of citizens doing single jobs for enterprises, institutions, or organizations the tax is withheld each time they are paid.

The tax on bachelors, single persons, and small-family citizens of the USSR is computed for the same amount of earnings for which the income tax is computed.

In the case of citizens who have received remuneration for inventions for which authors' certificates have been issued, or for technical improvements, the tax is computed for the total amount of remuneration (without deducting 10,000 rubles, as is done in the case of the income tax).

If the taxpayer is exempted from the payment of income tax in accordance with a privilege, the amount of earnings for purposes of computing the tax on bachelors, single persons, and

small-family citizens of the USSR is determined in accordance with the procedure established by the directive of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet, USSR dated 30 April 1943 titled Concerning the Income Tax from the Population, and the instructions of the Ministry of Finance, USSR concerning this tax. (Section 17 of Instruction No 382.)

In the case of writers and artists the tax is computed by enterprises, institutions, and organizations in accordance with the above procedure, and is withheld on each occasion of payment. (Section 19 of Instruction No 382.)

Overdeductions of the tax from the earnings of workers, employees, and citizens, writers, and artists on an equal footing with the former as regards the payment of income tax are returned by the enterprise, institution, or organization out of the next tax revenue, or are credited to subsequent deductions of the tax.

The retroactivity of returned overdeductions may not extend beyond one year prior to the discovery of the overdeduction of the tax. (Section 20 of Instruction No 382.)

In the case of a failure to withhold the tax from the earnings of workers, employees, or citizens on an equal footing with them as regards the payment of income tax, or in the case where the tax withheld was less than what should have been deducted, the balance due (but not for more than the preceeding 3 months) is withheld in equal increments in the course of the next 3 months.

Tax sums due on underdeductions from the earnings of writers and artists are withheld from subsequent payments, but not for more than the current year. (Section 21 of Instruction No 382.)

Tax sums withheld from the earnings of workers, employees, and citizens, writers, and artists on an equal footing with the first-named as regards the payment of income tax are transferred by enterprises, institutions, and organizations as revenue to the state budget under the procedure established by Instruction No 40 of Gosbank, dated 26 November 1951.

Section 4. The Procedure and Periods for Submitting Tax Reports and Information to Financial Organs

Every enterprise, institution, or organization is required, at specified times, to submit to the rayon (city) financial department a report on the withholding and transfer of taxes from workers and employees, using Form No 47-a. Also, enterprises, institutions, and organizations are required, at specified times, to communicate to rayon (city) financial departments, using Form No 4, the information necessary for the collection of taxes for the preceding month concerning payments to citizens for work done by them using their own materials, for services rendered by them, etc.

The information statements include: the name and address of the organization furnishing the information; the last name, first name, and patronymic of the person to whom payment was made; the number of the license, the person to whom the license was issued, and the date of its issue; the amount and date of payment for what, and for what period, this amount was paid; and the materials on which the work was done.

Information statements are not submitted on any payments taxable in the same manner as wages, or on payments for literary work, the earnings of workers, employees, and artel' members

working in their own homes for enterprises, artel's, etc. (Cf. Section 109 of Instruction No 511.)

Enterprises and cooperative handicraft artel's employing persons who work at home, together with transport artel's employing artel' members whose working livestock has not been collectivized, furnish rayon (city) financial departments with the information specified in Section 110 of Instruction No 511.

CHAPTER X

THE CONSIDERATION OF LABOR DISPUTES

Section 1. General Principles

The procedure for considering labor disputes established by labor legislation has the aim of ensuring the protection of the rights of citizens of the USSR and immediately restoring those rights in all cases where they have been violated.

By their very nature, labor disputes in the USSR have nothing in common with labor disputes in capitalist countries, since in the socialist state labor disputes do not arise on the soil of class conflicts.

Depending upon their nature, labor disputes are considered either by way of conciliation (by an RKK), by a court, or by way of a ruling by a higher organ.

The basic, primary instances for the consideration of labor disputes are the appraisal and conflict commissions (RKK's) which are organized and function on the basis of a decree of the TsIK and SNK, USSR dated 29 August 1928 (SZ SSSR, 1928, No 56, Article 495), a decree on the RKK's promulgated by the NKT, USSR on 12 December 1928 (Investiya NKT SSSR, 1928, No 51-52),

and a decree on shop RKK's promulgated by the NKT, USSR on 9 December 1931 (Izvestiya NKT SSSR, 1931, No 34), with subsequent changes.

Section 2. The Consideration of Labor Disputes by RKK's

Organization of the RKK's

RKK's are organized at enterprises and institutions. The membership of the RKK consists of representatives of the administration and the local trade-union organ (factory-plant or local committee) in equal numbers.

(Note) In those cases where, owing to the small number of workers at the enterprise or institution there is no trade-union committee, the RKK is organized under the group or rayon committee of the trade-union and consists of a representative of that committee and of the administration of the enterprise or institution which is a party to the dispute in question. (Article 7 of the decree of the TsIK and SNK, USSR dated 29 August 1928, and articles 2 and 3 of the decree of RKK's.))

At large enterprises there are, in addition to the plant RKK, shop RKK's in all shops having a shop trade-union committee. In these RKK's the parties consist of representatives of the administration of the shop and of the shop committee.

The number of representatives of each party sitting on the RKK is determined by agreement between the administration and the trade union.

The parties inform each other, in advance, in writing, of the names of the representatives designed by them, and the periods during which they are to serve. Likewise, they inform

each other of subsequent changes in the personnel serving as representatives. The chairman of the wage commission or his deputy (a member of the factory-plant local committee) serves on the RKK as chairman of the ~~fabzavmestkov~~ factory-plant local committee7.

The chairman and secretary for conducting sessions of the RKK are named by the parties alternately. The duties of the chairman and secretary cannot be performed at any one session by representatives of any one party.

At each session of the RKK the parties name the chairman and secretary for the next session, who are responsible for calling the session and preparing the agenda and other materials.

Technical services for the RKK (correspondence and filing work) are handled by the apparatus of the enterprise (institution) at its expense. (Articles 7 and 8 of the decree of the TsIK and SNK, USSR dated 29 August 1928, articles 1-5 of the decree on the RKK, Article 3 of the decree on wage commissions promulgated by the VTsSPS on 14 March 1952 -- Byulleten' VTsSPS, 1952, No 8.)

Matters considered by RKK's

The RKK is the obligatory primary instance for the majority of labor disputes involving claims. The latter include cases whose settlement demands a knowledge of the immediate situation and conditions governing the dispute and of the peculiar features of the work done at the enterprise (institution, organization). Disputes involving claims in connection with the following matters enumerated in Article 12 of the decree of the TsIK and

SNK, USSR dated 29 August 1928 and Article 10 of the decree of SNK's must obligatorily be submitted for consideration by an SNK as the basic primary instances: transfer to another job (regardless of how much it pays) and continuation of previous wages or payment of discharge allowance in connection with the transfer; pay in cases where the norm has not been fulfilled, and pay in cases of spoilage; dismissal for reasons of unsuitability and for failure to perform duties (except for dismissals of workers in supervisory capacities); compensation for the use of tools belonging to the worker; issue of work clothes and special food or, where pertinent, monetary compensation therefor; application of shortened working day or extended leave; pay for doing work requiring a different degree of skill in cases where two jobs are held by one person; pay for idle time; pay for preparation for work in the case of a piecework order; pay for unfinished work on a piecework order, deductions from a worker's wages for damage he has caused to the enterprise (institution, organization) in the performance of his official duties in all such cases for which the law has prescribed a limit to the liability and an exclusively judicial procedure for considering the case has not been instituted; pay for time laid off from work; payment of monetary compensation for leave not granted; amount of pay for time consumed in tests; amount of pay due a worker by way of a premium (where the premium system is used); overtime pay; satisfying workers' needs with respect to living conditions in connection with the administration's failure to meet the commitments undertaken as per a collective or labor agreement.

The RKK considers disputes regarding these matters on the basis of a statement from the interested workers or a committee of workers and employees, and also on the basis of a statement from the administration. (Article 11 of the decree on RKK's.)

In connection with all other disputes involving claims (except for disputes which cannot be considered by either an RKK or a people's court), the worker or employee may elect whether to have recourse to the RKK or directly to a people's court. (Articles 14 and 18 of the decree of the TsIK and SNK, USSR dated 29 August 1928, and Article 2 of the decree of the Plenum of the Supreme Court, USSR dated 11 January 1952.) For example a worker may by-pass the RKK and have recourse directly to a people's court on matters involving dismissal due to a reduction in force or failure to pass a test upon being considered for a job; matters involving settlements in connection with a travel assignment or transfer to another locality; matters involving formulation of dismissal; and several other cases.

The following may not be considered by an RKK or a court: disputes regarding dismissal and restoration to employment on the part of workers who have exercised their right to be accepted for work and to retirement, or supervisory workers who hold positions enumerated in the special lists promulgated by the NKT, USSR on 18 October 1929 (Izvestiya NKT SSSR, 1930, No 1-2); disputes arising from the cancellation of a labor agreement upon the demand of a trade union; disputes regarding changes in existing wage scales, and salaries, established by way of state norming of wages, and changes in

personal salaries; disputes concerning the introduction of new wage systems or changes in existing systems, and concerning the establishment of personnel complements or changes therein; disputes between workers and administrations regarding the furnishing and distribution of housing, the satisfaction of workers' needs as respects living conditions, etc, when this does not flow from the obligation as per the collective or labor agreement; disputes concerning disciplinary fines by way of subordination, except for fines imposed for violations of work routine regulations; disputes concerning disciplinary fines imposed in accordance with the regulations governing workers' discipline which are effective in individual branches of the national economy; disputes relating to state social insurance, especially disputes concerning temporary disability compensation, pensions, and the determination of seniority.

An RKK may not consider labor disputes which have already been settled by a people's court, or which are being considered by such a court. (Articles 10 and 65, decree of the TsIK and SNK, USSR dated 29 August 1928, Article 12 of the decree on RKK's, the decrees of the Plenum of the Supreme Court, USSR dated 10 June 1943 and 11 January 1952 -- Sbornik deystvuyushchikh postanovleniy Plenuma Verkhovnogo Suda SSSR 1924-1951 gg., Gosyurisdzt, 1952, pages 137 and 192.)

The competence of shop RKK's does not extend beyond the limits of the shop. Shop RKK's consider disputes involving claims which arise in the given shop, except for disputes involving: the transfer of a worker to another job elsewhere than in the given shop; dismissal as a result of reduction in force; the application of the shortened working day and extension

of leave. These matters are handled by the plant RKK. (Article 4, decree of the NKT, USSR dated 9 December 1931.)

Deadlines for submitting statements to the RKK

The following deadlines have been established for appeals to the RKK on disputes involving claims.

(a) Cases involving dismissal, and deductions from wages or other sums due a worker -- 14 days;

(b) Cases involving pay for overtime work -- one month;

(c) All other cases -- 3 months.

These deadlines are calculated as follows: in dismissal cases -- from the day the worker is paid off; in cases involving deductions from wages -- from the day the worker protests the illegality or incorrect amount of the deduction; in all other cases -- from the day of acquisition of the right to present the claim in question. In the case of monetary claims it is considered that the day of acquisition of the right is the date when the payment in question should have been made in accordance with the schedule in effect at the given enterprise or institution. (Articles 15 and 16, decree of the TsIK and SNK, USSR dated 29 August 1926; and articles 12 and 14 of the decree on RKK's.)

An RKK may agree to consider statements submitted after the established deadline in those cases where there are good and sufficient reasons for having missed the deadline. The following are considered as good and sufficient reasons for

missing the deadline: illness on the part of the worker requiring treatment in bed or at a sanatorium; absence on a vacation granted because of a quarantine or because of illness in the family; absence on regular or supplementary vacation; absence of a worker who is under arrest; absence of a worker on travel assignment; travel on the part of a worker in connection with a transfer to another job; performance of jury duty in a people's court; performance of military duty while on leave of absence from regular position; participation of the worker in congresses, conferences, etc; a breakdown in communications which prevents the appeal to the RKK (floods, heavy snows, etc); other circumstances which are considered by the RKK to constitute good and sufficient reason.

The time in the course of which the above circumstances obtain is not counted in figuring the deadline established for the submission of the statement. If the time remaining after such circumstances have ceased to obtain is less than 7 days, it is extended to 7 days. (Article 17, decree of the TsIK and SNK, USSR dated 29 August 1928, and articles 15, 16, and 17 of the decree on RKK's.)

The procedure under which cases are considered by an RKK

Cases involving claims by individual workers are considered by an RKK only if the worker's claim has not been satisfied in the course of direct talks between the administration and the worker or a representative of the fabzavestok. The RKK must proceed to a consideration of the claim within 3 days after having received it. The worker in question must be notified in advance of the day on which his case is to be considered by the RKK, so that he can be present when it is considered. (Articles 18-20 of the decree on RKK's.)

RKK sessions are held during non-working hours. The time for the session is fixed by agreement between the factory-plant or local committee and the administration.

At enterprises and institutions working on 2 or 3 shifts, the time of each session, the composition of the RKK, and the particular cases to be considered at each session must be established in such a way that these members of the workers' element of the RKK who are not given time off from their work at the enterprise or institution, as well as the interested workers, experts, and witnesses, may attend the session during their off hours. (Article 22 of the decree on RKK's.)

Cases involving individual workers are considered by the RKK in the presence of the interested parties, if the latter show up for the session. (Article 23 of the decree on RKK's.)

If the RKK is considering a case in which one of the members of the appraisal and conflict commission is an interested party, the latter must be replaced by another person. A worker who is party to a claim may, prior to the beginning of the session, request for specific reasons that a certain member of the RKK not be allowed to sit on the case in question. With respect to the workers' representation on the RKK, the fabzavmest-kom rules on the question of the challenge. With respect to the administration's representation, the administration rules on it. (Articles 25-26 of the decree on RKK's.)

RKK rulings are handed down only by agreement between the parties (regardless of the number of members from each side participating in the session) and are binding only after having been signed by the chairman and secretary of the session in

question. (Article 18, decree of the TsIK and SNK, USSR dated 29 August 1928, and Article 29 of the decree on RKK's.)

Rulings sanctioning the dismissal of a worker for reasons of incompetence (Article 47, Paragraph (v), KZot) must obligatorily specify the period in the course of which the worker may be dismissed. If the worker is not dismissed in the course of this period, the RKK ruling is no longer binding. (Article 30 of the decree on RKK's.)

All RKK rulings on monetary claims must show the exact amount due each interested worker. In the event that it is impossible to determine this sum at the session proper, the RKK specifies a time by which the administration must determine it. (Article 31 of the decree on RKK's.)

RKK's are not authorized to hand down rulings which change, supplement, or supplant the provisions of labor legislation, or rulings which contradict instructions issued by a trade union organ by way of overruling a previous RKK decision on the case in question. (Article 33 of the decree on RKK's.)

RKK rulings which uphold the illegal orders of the administration are not valid and do not relieve the administration of criminal, disciplinary, or civil liability, as the case may be. (Article 19, decree of the TsIK and SNK, USSR dated 29 August 1928, and Article 34 of the decree on RKK's.)

RKK protocols are drawn up in the form approved by the NKT, USSR on 19 November (Izvestiya NKT SSSR, 1929, No 50) and are signed by the parties at the session proper. (Article 35 of the decree on RKK's.)

Within 3 days after the session the RKK sends to the parties (the administration and the local committee) certified copies of the protocol. Interested individuals receive certified excerpts from the protocol. These documents are considered to constitute notice of the result of the RKK's consideration of the case. (Article 36 of the decree on RKK's.)

Labor disputes involving claims on which the RKK has not obtained agreement between the parties may be submitted for consideration by a people's court under the general procedure for claims. (Article 21, decree of the TsIK and SNK, USSR dated 29 August 1928, and Article 41 of the decree on RKK's.)

The procedure for appealing decisions of an RKK

Decisions handed down by RKK's are final and do not require approval by any other organ. They may be abrogated only through being voided by higher authority. (Article 35, decree of the TsIK and SNK, USSR dated 29 August 1928.)

An RKK decision may be appealed in the course of the 14-day period following receipt of the excerpt from the protocol to that higher trade-union authority which serves the given enterprise (institution, organization) — to an oblast, kray, republic, or central committee of the trade union. (Article 4, decree of the VTsSPS dated 26 July 1946.)

The right to consider appeals from RKK rulings is also extended to the praesidia of rayon (city) committees of trade unions of workers in the coal industry and railroad transport. (Decree of the Secretariat of the VTsSPS dated 19 February 1952.)

Pursuant to the decree of the VTsSPS dated 26 July 1946 (Spravochnik profsoyuznogo rabotnika, Profisdat, 1949, page 335) appeals of workers and employees from RKK decisions may be considered at sessions of the praesidia of the oblast (kray) and republic committees of the trade union; or, in the absence of such committees, by the praesidia of the central committees of trade unions. Appeals from the decisions of oblast (kray) and republic committees must be considered at sessions of the praesidia of the central committees of the trade unions.

A ruling by the presidium of the TsK of a trade union is binding in all cases and may not be appealed. (Article 4, decree of the VTsSPS dated 28 December 1934.)

Appeals from the decisions of RKK's must be considered within 3 days. (Article 5, decree of the VTsSPS dated 28 December 1934 -- Byulleten' VTsSPS, 1935, No 5-6.)

If the dispute is being considered by a shop RKK, its ruling may be appealed to the plant RKK, which must consider the appeal within 2 days. If agreement is not reached at this level, the decision of the shop RKK is still binding. Decisions of shop RKK's which have not been overruled by the plant RKK may be appealed to the higher trade-union organization under the procedure outlined above. (Articles 1 and 2, decree of the VTsSPS dated 28 December 1934.)

Organs of the State Prosecutor's Office may also appeal RKK decisions and the decrees of trade-union organizations to a superior committee. (Article 45, decree of the TsIK and SNK, USSR dated 29 August 1928.)

The filing of an appeal from an RKK decision does not prevent that decision from being put into execution, except in cases when the trade-union organization in question deems it necessary to hold up the execution of the decision. (Article 43, decree of the TsIK and SNK, USSR dated 29 August 1938.)

In voiding an RKK decision a trade-union organ may refer the case for reconsideration by the same RKK or authorize the worker in question to have recourse to a people's court. (Article 42, decree of the TsIK and SNK, USSR dated 29 August 1928.)

Sums paid out on the basis of an RKK decision which has been overruled by higher authority may be recovered from the worker only provided the voided decision was based on spurious documents submitted by the worker or false information furnished by him. (Article 44, decree of the TsIK and SNK, USSR dated 29 August 1928.)

Executing RKK decisions

RKK decisions go into effect immediately or at a time stated in the decision itself. In those cases where the administration of the enterprise (institution, organization) declines to execute the RKK decision voluntarily, the decision is put into execution under compulsory procedure. To this end it is necessary to appeal to the oblast, kray, or central committee of the trade union, which, after having verified the legality of the RKK decision, issues a warrant in the form established by the decree of the NKT, USSR dated 21 January 1929. (Article 5, decree of the VTsSPS dated 26 July 1946.)

Requests for the issue of a warrant must be submitted in written form no later than one month from the day of expiration

of the period for executing the decision of the RKK. Trade-union organs may consider requests for the issue of a warrant submitted after expiration of the one-month period, if there are good and sufficient reasons for missing the deadline. Simultaneously with the issue of the warrant the trade-union organ makes a decision on the matter of bringing action against the administration of the enterprise (institution, organization) for failure to execute the RKK decision. (Article 46, decree of the TsIK and SNK, USSR dated 29 August 1928, and articles 5, 6, 7, decree of the NKT, USSR dated 21 January 1929.)

In cases where the administration has failed to execute an RKK decision in which the sum to be paid is stated exactly, a Form (a) warrant is issued. This warrant has the force of a writ of execution and is delivered to a bailiff for purposes of recovery under compulsory procedure. (Article 46, decree of the TsIK and SNK, USSR dated 29 August 1928, and Article 1, decree of the NKT, USSR dated 21 January 1929.)

If the RKK decision does not specify the exact sum to be recovered, a warrant as to the legality of the decision in question is issued on Form (b). This warrant is delivered to a people's court, which determines in formal session the amount due on the basis of the RKK decision, and issues a writ of execution. Recovery is effected under compulsory procedure on the basis of this writ of execution. (Article 47, decree of the TsIK and SNK, USSR dated 29 August 1928, and Article 2, decree of the NKT, USSR dated 21 January 1929.)

Section 3. The Consideration of Labor Disputes by People's Courts

Judicial protection against any infringements on the labor rights of citizens as guaranteed by the Constitution of the USSR,

along with maximum protection of the production interests of socialist institutions, enterprises, and organizations, is a primary task of law courts in the USSR. The rapid and correct settlement of labor cases is of tremendous importance in the accomplishment of this task. (Decree of the Plenum of the Supreme Court, USSR dated 11 January 1952.)

(/Note/ Guidance instructions on matters relating to the consideration of labor disputes by judicial organs may be found in the decree of the Plenum of the Supreme Court, USSR dated 11 January 1952 and titled Concerning Court Practice in Civil Labor Cases, and other decrees. (Sbornik deystvuyushchikh postanovleniy Plenuma Verkhovnogo Suda SSSR 1924-1951 gg., Gosyurisdat, 1952, pages 192-204.))

Labor disputes involving claims by workers and employees at enterprises (except for those which may be considered only by higher organs) must be considered by a people's court:

(a) When the dispute (either a dispute which was obligatorily subject to consideration by an RKK, or one which was not obligatorily subject to consideration by an RKK, but was considered there upon the worker's request) has not been settled by the RKK;

(b) When a worker, by-passing the RKK, has recourse to a people's court in connection with a case which was not obligatorily subject to consideration by the RKK;

(c) When an RKK decision has been voided by the presidium of the oblast, kray, republic, or central committee of the trade union in question. (Articles 14, 21, 42, and 48,

decree of the TsIK and SNK, USSR dated 29 August 1928.)

Disputes relating to the establishment of, or changes in, working conditions (disputes not involving claims) are not subject to consideration by a court.

The following deadlines have been established for submitting requests for the consideration of labor disputes to people's courts: for cases involving dismissal and all other cases where a dispute obligatorily subject to consideration by an RKK has not been settled by the RKK or when the decision of the RKK has been overruled -- 14 days; in all other cases -- 3 months. These deadlines are figured as follows: for dismissal cases not considered by an RKK -- from the day the worker is paid off; for all cases not settled as a result of consideration by an RKK -- from the day of the notice to the effect that no settlement was reached; for all cases on which the RKK handed down a decision which was voided by higher authority -- from the day of notification of the overruling of the RKK decision. (Articles 50 and 51, decree of the TsIK and SNK, USSR dated 29 August 1928.)

People's courts are authorized to accept statements of claims submitted after the deadline, provided there were good and sufficient reasons for missing the deadline. (Article 52, decree of the TsIK and SNK, USSR dated 29 August 1928.)

Statements of claims are submitted to the people's court in whose jurisdiction the defendant resides. The laws of the Ukrainian, Georgian, and Turkmen SSR's provide that statements of labor claims in these republics may be filed either where the defendant resides or where the plaintiff resides. Plaintiffs

in labor cases (workers and employees) are not required to pay state expenses or other court expenses. (Article 43 of the Civil Proceedings Code, RSFSR, and the corresponding articles of the GPK's of the other union republics.)

Decisions handed down by people's courts on labor cases may be appealed to a superior court by the parties or by the State Prosecutor's Office in the course of a 15-day period following the rendering of the decision. (Article 53, decree of the TsIK and SNK, USSR dated 29 August 1928.) In the RSFSR the deadline for filing appeals from the decisions of all courts is 10 days after the rendering of the decision. (Article 28 of the Civil Proceedings Code, RSFSR.)

In cases where court decisions have been voided by higher authority (but not when appealed to a court of cassation) the sums of money paid out on the basis of these decisions may be recovered from the worker only provided the voided decision was based on spurious documents submitted by the worker or on false information furnished by him. But even in these cases recovery is allowed only upon a ruling by the people's court. (Article 61, decree of the TsIK and SNK, USSR dated 29 August 1928, and Article 254-d, GPK RSFSR.)

Decisions of people's courts involving the recovery of a specific amount of money in favor of a worker must be executed immediately in an amount not to exceed one month's earnings. Immediate execution of the decision as to the remaining portion is effected only when there is a special ruling by the court. (Article 59, decree of the TsIK and SNK, USSR dated 29 August 1928.)

Section 4. The Consideration of Labor Disputes by Higher Administrative Organs

Certain labor disputes involving workers and employees may not be considered either by an RKK or a people's court, but must be considered by higher organs by way of administrative subordination.

These labor disputes include: disputes relating to the dismissal and restoration to employment of workers exercising their right to be accepted for work and to be released and of workers holding elective positions and supervisory workers in those categories specified in a special, strictly limited list of positions approved by the NKT, USSR on 18 October 1929 (Izvestiya NKT SSSR, 1930, No 1-2); disputes relating to the dismissal and restoration to employment of workers dismissed upon the demand of the trade union; disputes concerning disciplinary fines imposed on supervisory workers by higher authority in accordance with the decree of the TsIK and SNK, USSR dated 13 October 1929 and titled Concerning the Bases of Disciplinary Legislation in the USSR and the Union Republics (SZ SSSR, 1929, No 71, Article 670), or on workers in those branches of the national economy in which regulations governing discipline for workers and employees are in effect. (Articles 10 and 65, decree of the TsIK and SNK, USSR dated 29 August 1928¹, Article 12 of the decree on RKK's, the decree of the NKT, USSR and VTsSPS dated 13 May 1929¹, and the decrees of the Plenum of the Supreme Court, USSR dated 3 March 1950, No 5/4/m, and 11 January 1952.)

Consideration of labor disputes by higher administrative authority consists in the fact that workers in the listed categories may register a complaint as to their dismissal or the

disciplinary fine imposed upon them with the official or organ administratively superior to the person or organ which has ordered the dismissal or imposed the fine.

(Note) The list of categories of supervisory workers in connection with whom cases of dismissal and restoration to status or employment are settled by recourse to higher administrative authority, may not be expanded.

These workers have the right to submit claims for pay during enforced absence if the higher administrative organ has ruled that their dismissal was improper. In these cases payment for the period of enforced absence must, in accordance with the decree of the SNK, USSR, TsK VKP(b), and VTsSPS dated 28 December 1938 (Izvestiya for 29 December 1938), be made in an amount equal to the average earnings of the person dismissed, but not for more than 20 working days. (Article 3, decree of the Plenum of the Supreme Court, USSR dated 11 January 1952.))

Protests against dismissal upon the demand of the trade union are lodged with the superior trade-union organization.

In all other cases -- particularly those relating to improper formulation of the reasons for dismissal -- workers in the enumerated categories may appeal to an RKK or people's court in the usual manner.

The Office of the State Prosecutor is responsible for ensuring adherence to the laws in the settlement of labor disputes by recourse to higher administrative authority.

CHAPTER XI

COMPUTATIONS FOR STATE SOCIAL INSURANCE

Section 1. The Organisation of Social Insurance in the USSR

State social insurance in our country is one of the factors making for a better life and a constant improvement in the material and cultural living standards of the workers.

The tremendous sums -- increasing from year to year -- which the government allocates for this purpose constitute one of the most reliable guarantees of the rights of Soviet man to security in old age or in case of illness and loss of working capacity. This material base is also widely utilized in providing rest and treatment at sanatoria and resorts for those insured. In the USSR all workers and employees carry compulsory insurance, for which they pay no premiums. Social insurance is provided entirely at the cost of enterprises and institutions, who pay the insurance premiums over and above the wages paid out by them. State compensation during times of illness, pregnancy and maternity leave, in the form of pensions, and as expenses for treatment at sanatoria and resorts and for providing rest, for the maintenance of Pioneer camps, children's institutions, and other measures represents a considerable addition to the wages of workers and employees.

In those few capitalist countries where some form of "insurance" formally exists it is a variety of tax collected from the workers. In those countries the insurance premiums (which, moreover, are very high) are paid by the workers themselves out of their earnings, and the insurance payments they receive are extremely small. Terminal dates on compensation payments, after which no more payments are received, are in

effect everywhere. The very process of obtaining compensation and pensions in capitalist countries is complicated by so many formalities and qualifications that only a very small number of "insured" persons who have been paying premiums for a long time, obtain these compensation payments or pensions. (Cf. Posobiya ko vremennoy netrudospособnosti [Compensation for Temporary Disability], Fourth Edition, Gosyurisdad, 1953, page 16.)

The Soviet system of social insurance is the most modern and most progressive in the world. It demonstrates the great advantages of the socialist system as compared to the capitalist system.

Social insurance in our country is guaranteed to the workers and employees by the Constitution of the USSR, which contains these words: "Citizens of the USSR are entitled to security in their old age, and also in case of illness and loss of working capacity. This right is ensured by the broad development of social insurance for workers and employees at the expense of the state, by free medical aid for the workers, and by making available to the workers an extensive system of resorts." (Article 120.)

Since 1933 social insurance has been handled directly by the trade unions, which are the most massive workers' organizations. The VTsSPS exercises the functions of general administration of social insurance and control and instruction of trade unions in this regard. (Cf. decree of the TsIK, SNK, USSR, and VTsSPS dated 23 June 1933 — SZ SSSR, 1933, No 40, Article 238; and Article 3, decree of the SNK, USSR and VTsSPS dated 10 September 1933 — SZ SSSR, 1933, No 57, Article 333.) A VTsSPS

Administration for State Social Insurance has been established under the VTsSPS. (Decree of the VTsSPS dated 19 June 1948 — Byulleten' VTsSPS, 1948, No 14.)

The administration of social insurance is built on the production-branch principle. Each trade union has its own state social insurance budget. The functions of individual trade union organs with respect to administering state social insurance are defined in decrees of the government and directives of policy-making trade-union organs. (Cf. Article 2, Decree of the SNK, USSR and VTsSPS dated 10 September 1933; decree of the VTsSPS dated 10 September 1933 — Voprosy strakhovaniya [Problems of Insurance], 1933, No 7-8; articles 20 and 28, Ustav professional'nykh sovyetov SSSR [Regulations Governing Trade Unions in the USSR]; Article 10, decree of the Plenum of the VTsSPS dated 9 August 1940 — Byulleten' VTsSPS, 1940, No 9-10; decree of the Tenth Congress of Trade Unions of the USSR on the report on the work of the VTsSPS; etc.)

With a view to providing better services for workers and employees and promoting more active participation in insurance work on the part of trade-union officials, a social insurance council is set up under the factory-plant and local committee at each enterprise or institution with 100 or more workers and employees.

This council, which is an organ of the fnsavmestkom, handles all practical work in connection with social insurance at the enterprise or institution in question. In particular, it designates in accordance with existing legislation the amount of compensation for illness, pregnancy and maternity, birth and feeding of a child, and the burial of workers, employees, and

members of their families; checks on the accuracy with which the administration of the enterprise or institution has determined a worker's seniority; carries on campaigns for reducing the rate of illness and injuries; organizes home aid to sick persons or members of their family on the part of friends, and sees that the patient complies with the doctor's orders; checks to see that sick-leave slips are properly issued; sends workers and employees to sanatoria and resorts for treatment; distributes rest home passes in shops and departments; sends patients for therapeutic diet treatment; sends the children of workers and employees to children's institutions, and checks on the activities of the latter; and checks on the payment of insurance premiums by the enterprise, and on the submission by the administration of reports on social insurance. The social insurance council does its work in accordance with a plan approved by the fabssavmestkom.

(Note Currently effective legislation on state social insurance is systematized in the following compilations: Gosudarstvennoye sotsial'noye strakhovaniye [State Social Insurance], Profizdat, 1948, 1953; Kratkiy spravochnik po gosudarstvennomu sotsial'nomu strakhovaniyu [A Concise Handbook on State Social Insurance], Profizdat, 1950; Pamyatka dlya sovetov i tsokhovnykh komissiy po sotsial'nomu strakhovaniyu [Handbook for Social Insurance Councils and Shop Commissions], Profizdat, 1949. Cf. also Spravochnik profsoyuznogo rabotnika, Profizdat, 1949, 1953.)

Shop commissions on social insurance are established in all shops and departments having shop committees.

Social insurance councils and shop commissions are organized and conduct their activities in accordance with a decree promulgated by the VTsSPS on 8 February 1951 (Bulleten' VTsSPS, 1951, No 5; Sbornik polozheniy o komissiyakh FZMK [Compilations of Decrees on Factory and Local Committee Commissions], Profizdat, 1951, page 15.)

At enterprises and institutions which do not have a social insurance council all of the practical work in connection with social insurance is handled directly by the fabzavnestkom, which appoints insurance delegates. The decree on insurance delegates was promulgated by the VTsSPS on 22 August 1938 (Bulleten' VTsSPS, 1938, No 10.)

Organs of the ministries of social insurance of the union republics are responsible for granting social insurance pensions (to both employed and unemployed persons) and the payment of pensions to unemployed pensioners. Social security organs likewise handled vocational guidance, material, and cultural services for pensioners who receive their pensions in accordance with state social insurance.

Trade unions have the responsibility of participating in the granting of pensions and control over the timely payment of pensions by organs of social security, and the proper utilization by the latter of funds allocated for the purpose of providing services to pensioners and for providing vocational guidance for invalids. (Cf. Article 2, decree of the SNK, USSR dated 23 March 1937 -- SZ SSSR, 1937, No 22, Article 88.)

The pensions of persons employed as workers or employees are paid by trade unions at the place of employment through the

administration of the enterprise or institution out of insurance premiums. (Cf. Spravochnik profsoynnogo rabotnika, Profizdat, 1949, page 40.)

Payroll employees must have a thorough knowledge of the regulations governing social insurance. Such knowledge helps them to ensure that the tremendous sums involved are disbursed correctly and carefully, and to provide the best services to the workers.

Section 2. Responsibility for the Correct Payment of State Social Insurance Compensation

Determination of the seniority of workers and employees in granting compensation for temporary disability, pregnancy, and maternity, and the computation and payment of social insurance compensation, is the responsibility of the administration of the enterprise or institution out of whose insurance premiums these compensations are paid.

The chief (senior) accountant of the enterprise, institution, or organization is jointly responsible with the trade union organization for the correct designation, computation, and payment of compensation on the basis of disability slips (certificates of illness).

Fabsavestkoms, social insurance councils, and shop commissions are responsible, in granting compensation for temporary disability or maternity, for maintaining a close check on the accuracy with which the administration determines the seniority of the worker, in close conformity to currently effective decrees and instructions on this subject. (Cf. the footnote on page 243.)

Prior to the granting of the compensation the length of the period of continuous employment (in years, months, and days) is entered by the administration in that section of the disability slip which it fills out. The entry as to length of continuous employment is signed by an official authorized to do so by the director of the enterprise or institution, after which the seal is affixed.

When compensation is being paid for the birth of a child, the length of continuous employment is noted in the same manner on the back of the birth certificate issued by the registry office. The fact that the administration has been made responsible for determining the length of continuous employment does not relieve trade-union organizations of the responsibility for the proper granting of state social insurance compensation. (Cf. Article 20, decree of the TsIK and SNK, USSR dated 23 June 1931 — SZ SSSR, 1931, No 41, Article 283; articles 1, 9, and 10 of the instruction promulgated by the VTsSPS on 3 November 1933 — Trud for 12 November 1933; decree of the VTsSPS dated 14 August 1942 — Spravochnik profsoyuznogo rabotnika, Profisdat, 1949, page 427.)

Section 3. Determining the Period of Continuous Service

In labor legislation, distinctions are made among the following: overall seniority, or the overall length of service as a worker or employee; seniority on a specific job, or the overall length of service in a particular capacity or in a particular position or in a particular branch of the national economy; continuous service, which means the period of continuous employment at a particular enterprise (institution, organization), and

not continuous employment in general. However, under certain conditions continuity of service is also retained in other cases mentioned in the corresponding decrees.

In granting state social insurance compensation the amount of compensation for temporary disability, the right to the compensation and the amount of compensation for pregnancy and maternity, and the right to compensation for the birth of the child depend upon the length of continuous service on the part of the worker or employee.

In determining the amount of seniority at the given enterprise for purposes of fixing the amount of compensation for temporary disability, the administration of the enterprise (institution, organization) is required to adhere strictly to the regulations governing the maintenance and calculation of seniority. (Cf. the footnote on page 243.) The period of continuous service for a worker or employee is established on the basis of entries in his work record. (Cf. Article 8, decree of the Eighth Plenum of the VTsSPS dated 2 April 1939 -- Byulleten' VTsSPS, 1939, No 4 Article 3, decree of the VTsSPS dated 24 July 1946 -- Spravochnik profsoyuznogo rabotnika, Profisdat, 1949, page 162.)

According to currently effective regulations, in granting compensation for temporary disability the worker's or employee's period of service is also considered to be continuous in cases where he has been transferred from one enterprise or institution to another on orders from the administration of an economic organ or institution. (Cf. Article 10, decree of the SNK, USSR, TsK VKP(b), and VTsSPS dated 28 December 1938 -- Izvestiya for 29 December 1938.)

In the case of engineers, employees, and skilled workers transferred from one enterprise to another in the same locality under the procedure prescribed by the directive of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet, USSR dated 19 October 1940 (Vedomosti Verkhovnogo Soveta SSSR, 1940, No 42), continuity of service is retained: and if they are transferred to another locality under this procedure, one year of seniority is added. (Article 3 of the directive.)

In the case of female workers and employees who move to a new place of employment by virtue of a transfer in accordance with the directive of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet, USSR dated 19 October 1940, continuity of service is retained provided the time off from work does not exceed 3 months. (Article 4 of the instructions on applying the directive.)

In the following cases the period of service is also considered to be continuous when granting state social insurance compensation for temporary disability and pensions to workers and employees:

Transfer to another job as a result of being elected to an elective post at a state institution or a cooperative or public organization. temporary assignment to other work as directed by a public organization. or transfer to a teaching job at an institution of higher education as the result of a competitive examination.

Reporting for work after temporary disability due to injuries received on the job, occupational or other disease, or illness lasting more than 2 months and necessitating a lay-off -- if the worker returns to the place of previous

employment, or if he goes to another enterprise (institution) and presents an affidavit certifying that the administration at the place of previous employment was unable to offer him suitable work. (The time during which the worker was unemployed owing to disability is not counted as part of the period of continuous service.)

Changing jobs as a result of dismissal by way of reduction in force or liquidation of the enterprise or institution, if the time off from work does not exceed one month.

Reporting for work after graduation from an educational institution to which the worker was assigned in accordance with orders from a state institution, an economic organization, or a public organization. (The time of the course of study is not counted as part of the period of continuous service.)

Transfer to another locality as a result of a husband's or wife's transfer, if the time off from work does not exceed one month, not counting travel time. (Cf. instruction of the VTsSPS dated 28 December 1940 — Spravochnik profsoyuznogo rabotnika, Profizdat, 1949, page 428.)

Time spent under instruction at schools or training centers for improving skills, giving refresher work, or training personnel is counted as a part of the period of continuous service in the case of persons who have been employed in the capacity of workers or employees immediately prior to being assigned to such schools or training centers. (Cf. decree of the VTsSPS dated 17 February 1951.)

Time spent under instruction at trade schools, railroad schools, and plant-factory schools is included in the period of continuous service. (Article 2, decree of the VTsSPS dated 9 July 1941 -- Gosudarstvennoye sotsial'noye strakhovaniye, Profizdat, 1948, page 208.)

Continuity of service is retained in the case of women (workers and employees) transferred to other work nearer to their homes during the period of pregnancy (from the time they are known to be pregnant) or during the period when a mother has a child under one year of age. (Article 2, directive of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet, USSR dated 19 May 1949 -- Vedomosti Verkhovnogo Soveta SSSR, 1949, No 26.)

In the case of workers and employees at enterprises which have been transferred from the handicraft cooperatives system to state industry, the work done at the given enterprise as a member of the artel' is counted in the period of continuous service. (Cf. Spravochnik profsoyuznogo rabotnika, Profizdat, 1949, page 429.) In cases involving the individual transfer of an artel' member to a job as a worker or employee, the time worked as an artel' member is not counted in the period of continuous service. (Cf. Gosudarstvennoye sotsial'noye strakhovaniye, Moscow Higher School of the Trade-Union Movement, Profizdat, 1953, page 58.)

Service in the Soviet Army or Navy, and service in partisan detachments, is counted in the period of continuous service when granting state social insurance compensation, provided that the commencement of employment as a worker or employee occurred within 3 months after discharge from military

service or the partisan detachment, not counting the time required to travel to the place of permanent residence. This rule is applied both to persons who were employed in the capacity of workers or employees prior to being called up for military service, or to joining a partisan detachment, and to persons not so employed. (Instruction of the VTsSPS dated 24 August 1944 -- True for 1 September 1944.)

Continuity of service is retained in the cases of persons working in regions of the Far North (and equivalent localities) and entitled to the privileges established for workers in these localities, upon dismissal at the expiration of the contract with payment of monetary compensation for unused leave, provided the time off from work does not exceed 2 months, not counting the time required to travel to the place of permanent residence. (Article 20, instruction of the Ministry of Finance, USSR and the VTsSPS dated 28 February 1953.)

In addition to the above, continuity of service is retained in certain cases involving workers in individual categories.

If in the case of a transfer to another job there is no provision in the laws for retention of continuity of service (e.g., in case of dismissal for violation of labor discipline, etc), there is a break in continuity of service, and the new period of continuous service is computed from the day of reporting for work as a worker or employee.

Section 4. Computing Compensation for Temporary Disability
(Except for Pregnancy and Maternity Compensation)

Kinds of Temporary Disability

Workers and employees in the USSR are given leave of absence from work and are paid compensation out of state social insurance funds in the following cases:

Temporary disability for reasons of illness or as a result of accident;

Temporary transfer to other work due to illness;

Leave of absence because of illness in the family;

Quarantine;

Lay-off from employment at enterprises engaged in processing, storing, or selling food products as a result of an infectious disease (articles 9 and 14, of the Decree on Compensation for Temporary Disability with subsequent changes and additions made by the VTsSPS on 5 November 1933, 14 August 1935, 29 June 1936, and 27 July 1936 — Gosudarstvennoye sotsial'noye strakhovaniye, Profizdat, 1948, page 36; Spravochnik profsoyuznogo rabotnika, Profizdat, 1949, page 365, hereinafter referred to as "the Decree");

Leave granted for purposes of taking treatment at sanatoria or resorts pursuant to the decree of the SNK, USSR dated 9 August 1937 and titled Concerning Leave for Treatment at Sanatoria and Resorts (SZ SSSR, 1937, No 53, Article 225) and instructions of the VTsSPS (Byulleten' VTsSPS, 1938, No 4).

In addition to the above, special compensation has been established for pregnancy and maternity leave. (The regulations governing the payment of this compensation are given on page 292.)

The fact of temporary disability is certified by only one document -- the disability slip ("sick-leave slip"). Therefore, the compensation is paid only if the leave has been granted according to established procedure and on the basis of a disability certificate in accordance with the instruction of the VTsSPS and Narkomsdrav People's Commissariat of Public Health, USSR dated 31 July 1937 and promulgated by the SNK, USSR on 14 August 1937 under the title, Concerning the Procedure for Issuing Certificates of Illness for Insured Persons (SZ SSSR, 1937, No 54, page 229).

The Right to Compensation

In accordance with the general rule, all permanent and temporary workers and employees are entitled to the compensation beginning with their first day of work, regardless of whether they have any seniority -- general or continuous. But workers and employees who have been discharged for violation of labor discipline or crimes, or who have quit work of their own volition, do not acquire a right to compensation for temporary disability until after that they have worked at least 6 months at the new place of employment. (Cf. Article 1 of the Decree, and Article 11, decree of the SNK, USSR, TsIK VKP(b) and VTsSPS dated 28 December 1938 -- Izvestiya for 29 December 1938.)

Seasonal workers and employees temporarily unable to work as a result of occupational disease or injuries sustained on the job receive compensation on general principles: i.e., regardless

of how long the work had gone on prior to the disability. The fact of an occupational disease or injuries sustained on the job is determined in accordance with the same rules used in granting disability pensions. In other cases (except for pregnancy and maternity compensation, which is paid if the employee has 3 months of continuous service prior to the day the pregnancy leave is granted), the compensation is paid if the worker or employee, prior to the disability, has worked no less than 3 months in the course of the preceding year or no less than 10 months in the course of the last 2 years. For this purpose the overall period of employment is counted, and not the period of continuous employment.

For purposes of applying the above rules, seasonal workers and employees are persons engaged in the kinds of seasonal work enumerated in special lists, seasonal workers engaged in felling and rafting timber, and seasonal workers on sovkhozes (Article 2 of the Decree). (The list of seasonal occupations is given in Appendix 1 to the decree on temporary disability compensation. (Gosudarstvennoye sotsial'noye strakhovaniye, Profizdat, 1948, page 47.))

The compensation is paid if the disability is incurred during the period of work (including the time for taking tests) designated when the person is officially hired. (Article 4 of the Decree.)

Compensation is also paid if the disability is incurred on the day of discharge from employment. If the disability is incurred during a period when there is a dispute as to the propriety of the dismissal and the worker is subsequently restored

to his job, the compensation is paid for the total disability time on general principles. (Articles 4 and 7 of the Decree.)

The compensation is paid to persons who fall ill while en route to a new place of employment if the time en route was to be paid for (by means of paying a per diem allowance or wages or transportation expenses), or if the worker was sent to the job by a higher organ with jurisdiction over cadres, or by a public (Party, trade-union) organisation. (Article 4 of the Decree.)

Workers and employees who fall ill while in regular or supplementary vacation are paid in the usual manner for the days of illness occurring during the vacation, and the vacation is extended or postponed in accordance with current regulations governing leave. (Cf. articles 17 and 18 of the regulations governing regular and supplementary leave promulgated by the NKT, USSR on 30 April 1930, No 169, with changes. (Spravochnik profsoyuznogo rabotnika, Profisdat, 1949, page 203.))

In the event of illness while on unpaid vacation, no compensation is paid for the disability days during the period of vacation. But if the disability continues after the vacation, compensation is paid beginning with the day on which the worker or employee was to return to work. (Articles 10 and 11 of the Decree.)

In addition to workers and employees, certain other categories of workers covered by social insurance are entitled to the compensation. (Cf. Gosudarstvennoye sotsial'noye strakhovaniye, Profisdat, 1948, pages 216-227: decree of the VTsSPS dated 17 February 1951 and titled Concerning Social Insurance for Students

at Schools and Training Centers for Improving Skills, Giving Refresher Training, and Training Cadres.)

Students at schools and training centers for improving skills, giving refresher training, and training cadres receive compensation for temporary disability if they were employed as workers or employees immediately prior to being assigned to such schools or training centers. During the period of temporary disability, students at schools and training centers continue to receive their stipends and in addition are paid a disability compensation in accordance with the wages they continue to receive from the place of regular employment while taking the training in question. (Cf. Article 1 of the Decree, and a decree of the VTsSPS dated 17 February 1951.)

Students at institutions of higher education, advanced technical schools, and technical schools who are receiving stipends continue in case of temporary disability (illness, pregnancy and maternity, quarantine, sickness in the family) to receive their stipends for a period specified in current legislation on social insurance compensation. (Decree of the SNK, USSR dated 21 February 1936 -- SZ SSSR, 1936, No 12, Article 104.) If the student is also working in the capacity of worker or employee, he is entitled in the event of temporary disability to compensation in accordance with the wages he is receiving: i.e., on general principles. (Cf. Article 6 of the regulations promulgated by the SSSR [sic] of the NKT, USSR on 1 January 1932 -- Izvestiya NKT SSSR, 1932, No 5-6.)

The right to compensation in special cases of temporary disability. Compensation during leave because of illness in

the family is paid to the person caring for the sick person if a lack of care would endanger the life or health of the patient, provided it is impossible to place the patient in a hospital and that there is no one else in the family who is in a position to care for the patient. (A maid is not considered a member of the family.) In the event of the illness of a child under 2 years of age the mother receives compensation regardless of whether there is another member of the family capable of taking care of the child. (Article 12 of the Decree.)

Paid leave for purposes of taking care of a sick member of the family is not granted for more than 3 days. In exceptional cases, depending upon the gravity of the illness and the living conditions, the doctor on the case may, with the approval of the chief physician, extend the period of sick leave, but only for a limited time. The procedure for issuing sick leave certificates for purposes of caring for a sick member of the family is given in articles 20-22 of the instruction of the VTsSPS and Narkomsdrav, USSR dated 31 July 1937 and approved by the SNK, USSR on 14 August 1937 -- SZ SSSR, 1937, No 54, page 229.

Compensation in case of quarantine is paid if the worker or employee is barred from work by a public health organ because persons in contact with him have contracted an infectious disease. (Article 13 of the Decree.) Lists of infectious diseases requiring quarantine, and the length of the quarantine periods, are established by the Ministry of Public Health, USSR. (Cf. Spravochnik po organizatsii zdoravookhraneniya [Public Health Organisation Handbook], Ministry of Public Health, USSR, 1950, page 82.)

If a worker or employee at an enterprise engaged in processing, storing, or selling food products (cf. Appendix 2 to the Decree) is barred from work owing to an infectious disease which does not entail a loss of working capacity, he receives compensation in the same manner as for illness in general. (Article 14 of the Decree and Appendix 2 thereto.)

A transfer to other work due to illness is effected if the worker or employee is unable to do his regular work because of the illness, but can do other work without prejudice to the work in question and without interfering with the normal course of treatment. (Article 15 of the Decree.)

The necessity for a transfer to other work, the nature of such work, and the length of time for remaining on such work are established by the doctor on the case or, where necessary, by a medical consultation commission (VKK). The doctor on the case may personally designate a period of up to 10 days. On expiration of the first 10 days of the illness the problem of the transfer is handled by the VKK, which can designate it for a period of up to 2 months, including the 10 days ordered by the doctor on the case. In ordering a transfer, the doctor on the case (or the VKK) enters a notation to this effect on the disability certificate and indicates the kind of work to which the worker can be transferred without interfering with the treatment. The transfer is effected by the administration with the approval of the fabzavmestkom. If a worker refuses, without good and sufficient reason, to be transferred to the temporary work offered him as per the orders of the doctor or the VKK, no compensation is paid for the days he should have spent on the temporary job.

If the job is not offered within the period of time specified on the disability certificate, compensation is paid on general principles for the days missed for this reason. (Cf. articles 16 and 17 of the Decree; instruction of the VTsSPS and Narkomsdrav, USSR dated 31 July 1937 and approved by the SNK, USSR on 14 August 1937.) Compensation paid as per a disability certificate in case of a transfer is based on the earnings received on the other job. (Cf. page 274.)

The granting of leave for treatment at sanatoria and resorts, and the payment of state social insurance compensation during the time of such leave, is regulated by decree of the SNK, USSR dated 9 August 1937 (SZ SSSR, 1937, No 53, Article 22) and instructions of the VTsSPS (Byulleten' VTsSPS, 1938, No 4).

Duration of Coverage

In cases of illness or accident, compensation is paid for the entire period from the first day of loss of working capacity until it is restored, or until a ruling of disability by a commission of medical experts on occupational problems (VTEK), with no limitation by virtue of any general time limit. (Article 18 of the Decree, Article 6, instruction of the VTsSPS and Narkomsdrav, USSR dated 31 July 1937 and approved by the SNK, USSR on 14 August 1937.) If the disability was incurred during the period of work and continued after the worker was discharged because of an illness lasting more than 2 months (Article 47, Paragraph (zh), KZot), the compensation is paid on general principles until restoration of working capacity or ruling of disability. Workers and employees classified as invalids are granted pensions under the procedure established for this purpose.

The following rule has been established for the duration of compensation coverage for seasonal workers. If the disability was incurred as a result of an occupational disease or injury on the job, the compensation is paid to seasonal workers on general principles -- until restoration of working capacity or ruling of permanent disability. If the disability was incurred for other reasons, the compensation is paid for a period of no more than 75 calendar days, according to the general rule. This rule as to the duration of compensation coverage is applicable to persons engaged in temporary occupations and to construction workers whose overall period of employment during the 12 months preceding the disability is less than 10 months. (Articles 2 and 19 of the Decree.)

In the case of employed invalids, compensation for illness in general is not paid for more than 2 months in succession, and not for more than 3 months in any one calendar year. (This rule does not apply to pensioners receiving a pension for old age or long and meritorious service, or for the death of a person supporting a family, provided such pensioners are not invalids.) If an invalid suffers temporary disability as a result of an occupational disease or injuries on the job, the compensation is paid until he is well or until he is put into a new disability category because of the new illness. (Article 20 of the Decree.)

Amounts of compensation for temporary disability (except for pregnancy and maternity compensation). (The amounts of compensation for pregnancy and maternity are shown on page 292.

The amount of compensation for temporary disability is determined in percentages of the worker's employee's earnings, depending upon the length of the period of continuous service at the given enterprise (institution, organization) and membership in the trade union.

General Norms

Workers and employees who are members of a trade union receive compensation for temporary disability (except for pregnancy and maternity compensation) in the following amounts: with more than 8 years of continuous service at the same enterprise or institution -- 100% of wages; from 5 to 8 years -- 80% of wages; from 3 to 5 years -- 60%; up to 3 years -- 50%. Minors under 18 years of age who are members of a trade union receive the above compensation to the extent of 60% of their wages regardless of the period of continuous service at the given enterprise (institution, organization).

Workers and employees (including minors under 18 years of age) who are not members of a trade union receive temporary disability compensation at 1/2 the rate established for members of a trade union. (Cf. Gosudarstvennoye sotsial'noye strakhovaniye, Profizdat, 1948, page 52.)

Norms established for workers in special branches of the national economy. Higher rates of compensation for temporary disability are established for the basic cadres of workers and for engineering-technical and executive workers in the most important branches of industry. (Cf. Pamyatka dlya sovetov i tekhovykh komissiy po sotsial'nomu strakhovaniyu, Profizdat, 1949, pages 24-26.)

For example, the following rates of compensation for temporary disability (except for pregnancy and maternity compensation) are established for subsurface workers in mines, mine foremen, and certified engineering-technical and executive workers in the coal industry and mine construction: for members of trade unions having at least one year of continuous service — 100% of wages; if less than one year — 60%. In cases of temporary disability which is the result of injuries on the job or occupational disease trade union members are paid 100% of wages regardless of the period of continuous service. Persons who are not members of trade unions are paid at 1/2 the rate established for trade union members. (Izvestiya, 24 September 1947.)

Amount of compensation paid to paramilitary guards and firemen. Compensation is paid at the following rates to paramilitary guards at ministries and departments (those who are covered by state social insurance) for temporary disability incurred as the result of injuries sustained in the performance of their official duties, and to members of fire departments for temporary disability incurred as the result of injury or burns sustained in extinguishing fires: to members of trade unions — 100% of wages, regardless of the period of continuous service; to persons who are not members of trade unions — 50% of wages. (Cf. Gosudarstvennoye sotsial'noye strakhovaniye, Profizdat, 1948, pages 52 and 54.)

Amount of compensation paid to invalids of the Patriotic War. Invalids of the Patriotic War working at enterprises (institutions, organizations) are paid compensation for temporary

disability amounting to 100% of their wages regardless of the period of continuous service. (Article 5, decree of the SNK, USSR dated 20 January 1954 — Pravda for 6 February 1943.)

Invalids of the Patriotic War include all persons possessing a pension certificate as an invalid of the Patriotic War or equivalent documents. (Cf. Posobiya po vremennoy netrudosposobnosti, Gosyurisdad, 1953, page 42.)

Computing Compensation

The total actual earnings serving as the basis for computing compensation for temporary disability (including pregnancy and maternity benefits) include all earnings (on which insurance premiums are paid)¹ except pay for overtime work, pay for work on the outside, and any one-time payments.² (Decree of the VTsSPS approved by the SNK, USSR on 31 July 1937 — SZ SSSR, 1937, No 49, page 204.)

(Note 1 With reference to the kinds of income on which insurance premiums are paid, see page 313.)

(Note 2 In all cases of computing the average earnings of staff writers on newspapers (pay for vacation time, pay time involved in official travel assignment, compensation for temporary disability, etc), remuneration paid to these workers out of the royalties fund is omitted. (Gosudarstvennoye sotsial'noye strakhovaniye, Profizdat, 1948, page 281.))

The compensation is computed on the basis of the earnings from the last position held before the disability was incurred. If a worker or employee was transferred to another job during the period for which the earnings are being used as a basis for computing the compensation, only his earnings from the last-occupied

position are taken into consideration. (Article 39 of the Decree.)

Example. A worker starts work with an organization on 18 December 1952 as an inspector. On 20 January 1954 he is named chief accountant, and on 5 February he falls ill. His earnings as chief accountant are used as a basis for computing the compensation.

Changes in wages occurring during the period of temporary disability are not taken into account in computing compensation (except for the cases specified in articles 50 and 53 of the Decree). But if there has been an increase in the wages on the basis of which the compensation was computed, the compensation must be increased accordingly. (Article 40 of the Decree.)

Temporary disability compensation (except for pregnancy and maternity compensation) paid to workers with fixed salaries or wages who receive extra pay and premiums under a permanently functioning system established by law, is based on the actual earnings, but not more than double the monthly salary or wages. (Pravilka dlya sovetov i tsakhovykh komissiy po sotsial'nomu strakhovaniyu, Profizdat, 1949, page 23.)

Temporary disability compensation (except for pregnancy and maternity benefits) must not in any case exceed 160 rubles per day. (Cf. Usloviya i otchetnost' po byudzhetu gosudarstvennogo sotsial'nogo strakhovaniya /Budgetary Accounting Procedures and Reports for State Social Insurance/, Profizdat, 1953, page 123.)

Trade-union organizations are responsible for making systematic checks to see that the accounting departments of

enterprises and institutions correctly compute compensation for temporary disability. (Article 2, decree of the VTaSPS dated 13 August 1948 -- Bulleten' VTaSPS, 1948, No 16.)

Computing the Compensation in the Case of a Monthly Wage

For purposes of computing temporary disability compensation in the cases where there is one payday a month, the monthly wage which the worker or employee was receiving when the disability was incurred is divided by the number of working days (according to the schedule) in the month during which he was incapacitated for work (23, 24, 25, 26, or 27 days), and the full daily compensation (100% of wages) is determined accordingly.

Compensation is paid for the working days missed because of the disability. (Articles 42 and 43 of the Decree.)

Example. An employee who is a trade union member has been working at an enterprise for more than 8 years and has a fixed monthly salary of 1,300 rubles. The trade-union organization (fabzavmestkom, social insurance council, or shop social insurance commission) has authorized compensation amounting to 100% of earnings on the basis of a disability certificate.

In the month during which the worker was incapacitated there were 25 working days (according to the schedule). The worker missed 12 of these days because of his disability. The compensation received by the worker amounts to 624 rubles. (The salary of 1,300 rubles divided by 25 working days as per the schedule equals 52 rubles average daily earnings. These 52 rubles, representing 100% daily compensation, are multiplied by the 12 working days missed because of the disability.)

If this worker's temporary disability had continued into another calendar month with a different number of working days it would have been necessary to make a separate computation for each month. For example, let us assume that he missed 8 days in a month with 25 working days, and the remaining 4 days in the following calendar month, which had 26 working days.

The compensation is determined by the following calculation:

(a) $(1,300:25) \times 8 = 416$ rubles; (b) $(1,300:26) \times 4 = 200$ rubles.

Under these conditions the worker would receive a total compensation of 616 rubles (416 rubles + 200 rubles).

Computing the Compensation under the Piece-Rate System
and the Combined System of Wages

Under the piece-rate system, the lump-work system, and similar wage systems the computation of the compensation is based on the worker's actual earnings for the 2 calendar months preceding the first day of the month in which the disability occurred. For example, if a piece-rate worker receives his disability certificate on 15 April, the compensation is computed on the basis of the earnings for the period between 1 February and 31 March, inclusive.

In the case of persons who have worked less than 2 months, but not less than one full calendar month, prior to the first day of the month in which the disability occurred, the base figure is the earnings for the full month. For example, if a pieceworker starts work at an enterprise on 18 August and received a disability certificate on 5 October of the same year,

the compensation is computed on the basis of his earnings for the period between 1 and 30 September, inclusive.

In the case of persons who have worked less than one full month prior to the first day of the month in which the disability occurred, the base figure is the earnings for the entire period of employment up to the day the disability occurred. For example, if a pieceworker starts work on 4 February and receives a disability slip on 25 March, the computation of the compensation is based on his earnings for the period from 4 February through 24 March, inclusive. If he started work at the enterprise on 1 March, it would likewise have been necessary to take as the base figure his earnings for the entire period of employment: viz., from 1 March through 24 March, inclusive. (Article 44 of the Decree.)

In the case of persons working under the piece-rate system, the lump-work system, etc, the full daily compensation (100%) is determined by means of dividing their actual earnings for the periods of time mentioned above (2 full months, one full month, or total time worked) by the number of working days (as per the schedule) in the same period for which the earnings were taken as the base figure. The number of days by which the earnings are divided do not include the days for which the temporary disability compensation was paid and other days missed for good and sufficient reason. Compensation is paid for days missed because of the disability. (Article 45 of the Decree.)

If the actual average daily earnings (100% daily compensation) are more than twice the piece rate wages of the pieceworker, the temporary disability compensation (except for pregnancy and maternity benefits) due him is computed on the basis

of twice his daily wages. (Osnovnye potial'nye strakhovaniye, Moscow Higher School of the Trade-Union Movement, Profisdat, 1953, page 93.)

Example 1. A pieceworker who is a trade-union member and who receives wages of 36 rubles per day, has been ill from 15 through 23 June, inclusive. (Eight working days are involved, since according to this worker's schedule the 20th of June was his day off.) The worker's actual earnings for the 2 full calendar months (April and May) preceding the first day of the month in which the disability occurred amounted to 3,927 rubles (2,127 rubles in April and 1,800 rubles in May). The number of working days in this period according to his schedule was 51. (There were no days for which temporary disability compensation was paid, and no days missed for good and sufficient reason.) By means of dividing the 3,927 rubles by the 51 working days, we obtain a figure of 77 rubles for the average actual earnings per day during these 2 months.

Since in this case twice the worker's daily piece-rate wages is 72 rubles, and his actual earnings exceed that rate, the compensation is based not on 77 rubles, but on 72 rubles per day.

If by virtue of his period of continuous service the worker is entitled to compensation amounting to 100% of his earnings, he should receive 576 rubles (72 times 8) for the 8 working days.

Example 2. A pieceworker who is a trade-union member was hired on 10 January. In March of the same year he was sick for 3 working days. In this case the computation of the

compensation is based on the actual earnings for February. These earnings amounted to 1,200 rubles. There were 24 working days in February. (There were no days for which temporary disability compensation was paid, and no days of authorized absence on the worker's part during this period.) By means of dividing the 1,200 rubles by 24 we obtain a figure of 50 rubles for the average actual daily earnings for February.

The daily piece-rate wage for this worker is 26 rubles, and the double wage is 52 rubles. Consequently, the actual earnings were not more than twice the wage rate, and the compensation due is therefore computed on a basis of the average actual daily earnings; viz., 50 rubles.

If by virtue of his period of continuous service this worker is to be paid compensation amounting to 50% of his earnings, he should receive 75 rubles for the 3 working days:

$$\frac{50 \text{ rubles} \times 50 \times 3}{100}$$

In the case of workers who receive not only a monthly wage but, under a permanently functioning system, extra pay and premiums established by law, the compensation for temporary disability is determined in accordance with the same rules used for pieceworkers. (Article 46 of the Decree.) If the base figure used for the computation is the earnings for 2 full months, the compensation for temporary disability (except for pregnancy and maternity compensation) should be computed on the basis of an amount not exceeding 4 months' pay for the worker (since the base figure is the earnings for 2 months). In this case the actual earnings for the 2 months (but not more than 4 months'

pay) is divided by the number of working days (as per the worker's schedule) in these 2 months (according to the same rules used for pieceworkers). The compensation due the worker (100%, 80%, 60%, 50%) should be computed on a basis of the average daily pay figured in this manner.

If under the combined wage system the compensation is computed on a basis of the earnings for one full month (the month preceding that in which the disability occurred), the base figure for actual earnings for that month should not be more than twice the monthly wage. If the compensation is being computed on a basis of the earnings for less than a month, the base figure of actual earnings for purpose of computing the compensation should not be more than twice the amount of pay due the worker for total time actually worked. (Gosudarstvennoye sotsial'noye strakhovaniye, Moscow Higher School of the Trade-Union Movement, Profisdat, 1953, pages 93-94.)

Example. A shop engineer and trade-union member who has been working at an enterprise for 9 years receives a monthly salary of 1,500 rubles. In addition, he receives premiums under a premium system permanently in effect at the given enterprise. In September he was sick for 2 working days. His compensation is computed on a basis of his actual earnings for the 2 full calendar months preceding the month in which he fell ill - viz., for July and August. For these 2 months he received, in addition to his salary, premiums amounting to 1,300 rubles in July and 1,900 rubles in August. Consequently, he received a total of 6,200 rubles for July and August. According to his schedule there were 53 working days in this period. (There were no days for which he was paid temporary disability compensation, and no

days of authorized absence.) Since in this case the actual earnings for the 2 months are more than 4 monthly salaries, the compensation is computed on a basis of the sum represented by 4 monthly salaries - viz., 6,000 rubles -- which is divided by 53 (the number of working days in July and August). Thus we find the full daily compensation at 100% of earnings, which is the rate at which the compensation due him was to be computed. The amount of compensation due him is found by multiplying the daily compensation figure by the number of working days missed because of temporary disability.

By virtue of his period of continuous service the engineer is entitled to compensation at the rate of 100%, which for 2 working days amounts to 226 rubles and 41 kopecks

$$\frac{6,000 \times 2}{53} .$$

Computing Compensation in the Case of Workers Who
Do Not Have a Fixed Number of Working Days

In the case of workers who do not have a fixed number of working days (lecturers, excursion guides, etc), the daily compensation is determined by means of dividing their actual earnings (computed in accordance with the procedure established for pieceworkers) by the total number of calendar days in the same period. The number of days by which the earnings are divided does not include days for which temporary disability compensation was paid. Days missed for good and sufficient reason are not excluded in this case. Compensation is paid for all calendar days of incapacity. (Article 47 of the Decree.)

Computing Compensation in the Case of Workers Having
Less Than the Usual Number of Working Days

In the case of workers having less than the usual number of working days, and whose days off are specified in advance on a schedule (night watchmen, doctors at hospitals, etc), the daily (or hourly) compensation is determined by means of dividing the actual earnings (computed according to the procedure for pieceworkers described above) by the number of days worked (hours worked) as per the schedule for that period.

Days for which temporary disability compensation was paid, and other days missed for good and sufficient reason, are excluded from the number of days (or hours) worked.

Compensation is paid for working days (hours) missed because of disability. (Article 48 of the Decree.)

Computing Compensation in the Case of Workers Whose
Working Time Is Counted on a Monthly Basis

With monthly accounting of working time, when owing to the working conditions working days alternate with days off (in the case of streetcar workers, etc), the compensation is computed on general principles, but the total number of days (hours) for which compensation is paid, plus the number of days (hours) worked, must not exceed the fixed monthly norm of working days or hours. (Article 49 of the Decree.) For example, let us assume that a streetcar conductor is scheduled to work 200 hours in May. Between 19 May and the end of the month he is ill. Up to the time he fell ill he had worked 120 hours. This worker should be paid compensation for the 80 scheduled hours he missed because of illness.

Computing Compensation in Cases Involving Different
Wage Systems at Different Periods of the Year

If owing to the working conditions different wage systems are used at different times of the year (e.g., during the navigational season and the winter period in the water transport system), the daily compensation is determined on the basis of the earnings which the worker or employee would have received if he had remained on the job.

If a disability which occurred during one period continues into another, compensation based on the earnings for the second period is paid beginning at the time when the wages of the workers are changed. (Article 50 of the Decree.)

Compensation in the Course of a Probationary Period

Persons who have suffered a loss of working capacity during a probationary period are paid compensation in the usual manner on a basis of the pay for the category to which they were scheduled to be assigned when accepted for probationary status. If at the time the disability occurs the worker has not yet taken his examinations, and his wage rate has therefore not yet been determined, the compensation is paid at the rate established for the given job or, if no such rate has been established, at the rate for an analogous job. (Article 51 of the Decree.)

Computing Compensation in Cases Where an Enterprise
Has Closed Down

If the disability occurs during the time the enterprise is in operation and continues after it has closed down, compensation for the period during which it is closed down is paid at the same rate as the wages paid to workers and employees in the

same specialty and with the same degree of skill during this period, but not more than the given worker would have received in accordance with the general rules for computing compensation.

If the disability occurs during temporary suspension of work at an enterprise, no compensation is paid for the period during which work is suspended.

If the disability (regardless of when it occurs) continues after the enterprise has resumed production or after its liquidation, compensation from the day production was resumed or the day of liquidation is paid on the basis of the earnings which the worker or employee was receiving prior to the suspension of production. (Article 53 of the Decree.)

Computing Compensation in Case of Substitution

In cases of substitution by the worker who is temporarily disabled for a temporarily absent worker with a higher salary, the compensation is computed on the basis of this salary (if it is paid to the substitute). (Cf. decree of the Secretariat of the VTsSPS dated 9 May 1939 and titled, Concerning the Procedure for Pay in Cases of Temporary Replacement (Brulleten' VTsSPS, 1939, No 5.)) Compensation on the basis of the higher salary is paid only for the duration of the scheduled period of replacement; and if this period is not specified, it is paid until restoration of working capacity or certification of permanent disability. (Article 54 of the Decree.)

Computing Compensation in Cases of Transfer to Another Job

If owing to illness a worker or employee is unable to perform his regular job but can do another job without prejudice

to the work and without interference with the normal course of treatment, he is temporarily transferred to the latter job. In this case compensation for temporary disability is computed in accordance with the general rules, but is paid in an amount such that together with the earnings from the new job it does not exceed the total earnings from the previous job as computed in determining the amount of compensation. (Articles 15 and 57 of the Decree.)

Computing Compensation for Persons Working at Home

Compensation for persons working at home (nadomniki) on orders from enterprises and using only the materials of these enterprises is computed on the basis of the actual earnings for the 2 calendar months preceding the first day of the month in which the disability occurred.

In the case of persons who have worked less than 2 months but not less than one full month prior to the first day of the month in which the disability occurred, the base figure is the earnings for the full month. For persons who have worked less than one month prior to the first day of the month in which the disability occurred the base figure is the earnings for the total period of employment up to the day on which the disability occurred.

The daily compensation is determined by means of dividing the actual earnings (cf. page 263) for the above period by the total number of calendar days in that period. The only days not included in the number of days by which the earnings are divided are days for which temporary disability compensation was paid.

The compensation is paid for all calendar days of disability. (Cf. Appendix 5 to the Decree.)

Computing Compensation for Teachers

In computing temporary disability compensation for teachers, instructors, and tutors at schools, training schools, intermediate special educational institutions, and children's institutions, the actual earnings are taken to include not only pay for all hours of classroom teaching but also pay for correcting papers, class supervision, supervision of study rooms and laboratories, acting as chairman of curriculum or lesson commissions, and supervising practical work, as well as pay for teaching in other schools, training schools, and intermediate special educational institutions.

In the case of directors (heads) and principals of the above educational institutions who carry a teaching jobload at the same institution, temporary disability compensation is computed on the basis of their total earnings, including pay for teaching hours.

In all of the above cases the total earnings taken as a base for computing the compensation must not be more than twice the monthly salary or wages for the hour norms. (Decree of the VTSPS dated 6 May 1953, No 198 — Byulleten' VTSPS, 1953, No 10.)

Making Out Disability Slips

The disability slip is the only document serving as the base for granting leave of absence from work in all cases and for all kinds of temporary disability, and for paying compensation out of state social insurance funds in such cases. The filling

out of the disability slip is of great importance in the correct payment of compensation.

In granting leave for temporary disability the front side of the slip is filled in by the doctor of the appropriate medical institution in accordance with the rules prescribed in the instruction of the VTsSPS and Narkomsdrav, USSR dated 31 July 1937, titled Concerning the Procedure for Issuing Sick-Leave Slips to Insured Persons, and approved by the SNK, USSR on 14 August 1937. (SZ SSSR, 1937, No 54, Article 229.) The instructions laid down a procedure for filling out the slip for each kind of temporary disability.

(Nota7 In granting leave for purposes of treatment at a sanatorium-resort the disability slip is filled out in accordance with the procedure prescribed in instructions of the VTsSPS (Byulleten' VTsSPS, 1938, No 4). Payment is not made on the basis of disability slips which are not filled out in accordance with this procedure.)

The reverse side of the slip, which is used for the data required in computing the compensation due, is filled out in accordance with current regulations by the administration, the social insurance council or shop commission (or the fabssavmestkom, if there is no social insurance council) and the accounting department (payroll section) of the enterprise after presentation of the slip by the worker.

Disability slips must be carefully and correctly filled out in the same manner as other monetary documents.

General Rules for Issuing and Filling Out Slips

At enterprises and institutions having polyclinics, disability slips are issued to workers and employees by the doctors on the staff of these polyclinics. But if the patient's state of health is such that he cannot go to the clinic, and if the clinic does not have available a doctor who can examine the patient at his home, the disability slip is issued by a doctor from a medical institution near the patient's residence. In all other cases disability slips are issued by doctors from medical institutions at the patient's place of employment or institutions near his place of residence. (Article 23 of the instruction approved by the SNK, USSR on 14 August 1937, hereinafter referred to as the Instruction.)

In the case of workers and employees whose disability has occurred elsewhere than at their place of permanent residence or place of employment (e.g., while on travel assignment, or while on vacation) the disability slip is issued at the place where they are temporarily staying, but only with the approval of the chief physician of a medical institution. (Article 24 of the Instruction.)

Except for cases involving hospitalization, disability slips are issued as of the day the disability occurred. (Article 26 of the Instruction.)

The doctor on the case is authorized to issue a disability slip good for 3 days on each occasion, or for a total of no more than 10 days in each case of illness or injury. (Article 7 of the Instruction.) This ensures that the patient will be regularly examined by the doctor no less frequently than every 3 days.

In cases of long and serious illness, extension of the validity period of the disability slip beyond 10 days, or any subsequent extension, can be effected only after examination by a medical consultation commission (VKK) from a medical institution; or, if no such commission is available, with the approval of the chief physician and only after he has personally examined the patient. (Decree on Medical Consultation Commissions (VKK's) of Medical Institutions, promulgated by Narkomdrav, USSR, on 10 August 1940 (Ofitsial'nyy sbornik Narkomdrava SSSR /Official Compendium of Narkomdrav, USSR/, 1940, No 16).) In the case of lingering illnesses these examinations must be made no less frequently than once every 10 days. (Articles 8 and 9 of the Instruction.)

If a medical institution has only one doctor (in rural areas, remote regions, etc), he is entitled to issue disability slips personally for the entire duration of the illness. (Article 15 of the Instruction.)

In filling out the disability slip one must give answers to all of the questions therein, including: name of the medical institution; date of issue. Last name of doctor who fills out the slip last name, first name, and patronymic of the patient, and his place of employment, diagnosis (not given in Latin), and treatment prescribed.

If the validity period of the disability slip is extended beyond 10 days it must be signed not only by the doctor on the case but by the chairman of the VKK or a chief physician, as appropriate. (Cf. Article 27 of the Instruction.)

If it is necessary to present the slip for payment prior to recovery from the temporary disability, an extension is issued in accordance with the same rules. In issuing the extension the doctor underlines the word 'extension' and enters a notation as to the issue of the extension in the "report to work" column on the original slip. In the case of a disability lasting more than 10 days the "extension" is issued by a VKK or the doctor on the case with the approval of the chief physician. (Cf. Article 28 of the Instruction.)

When a worker or employee is to return to work upon recovery from disability, the doctor indicates the day (by means of writing out the date and month) on which the worker is to return to work in the "report to work" column on the front side of the slip.

The slip is signed by the doctor in the appropriate places. The seal should be affixed to the upper and lower right-hand corners of the slip.

Doctors are subject to disciplinary or criminal proceedings for issuing or filling out disability slips in an improper manner. Responsibility for all handling of matters in connection with expertise on disability, and for the issuing, custody, and accountability of disability slips is incumbent upon the chief physician of the medical institution, even in cases where the responsibility for expertise has been delegated. (Article 29 of the Instruction.)

Complaints regarding the conduct of doctors in the matter of issuing disability slips are handled by a medical consultation commission: or, if there is no such commission, by the chief

physician of the medical institution. (Article 30 of the Instruction.)

Blank disability slips must be given the same custody as monetary documents at medical institutions, and are accounted for in a special book which is numbered and tied shut, and to which the appropriate signature and seal are affixed.

Blank disability slips are issued by persons so authorized by the chief physician of the medical institution to doctors at the institution, and the latter sign receipts for them.

Doctors are required regularly to account for the blank disability slips they have used, turning in the stubs of the previously-issued blanks. Doctors are personally responsible for safeguarding the blanks issued to them.

The procedure for distributing, keeping, and accounting for blank disability slips on the part of public health organs and medical institutions is regulated by an instruction of the VTsSPS and Narkomdrav, USSR dated 21 July 1943. (Cf. Spravochnik po organizatsii zdavookhraneniya, Ministry of Public Health, USSR, 1950, page 320.)

When a patient is sent for treatment at a sanatorium-resort the disability slip is issued only by a sanatorium-resort commission under two signatures: that of the chairman of the commission, and that of one of the members. The slip is issued prior to the departure for treatment. (Article 5 of the instruction of the VTsSPS approved by the SNK, USSR on 15 April 1938 — Byulleten' VTsSPS, 1938, No 4.)

Slips which have not been completely filled out must be returned to the worker for proper filling out.

In the event of the loss of a slip the medical institution issues a duplicate upon presentation by the worker of an affidavit from his place of employment stating that no payment was made on the basis of the lost slip. (Article 64 of the decree on temporary disability compensation.)

The Filling Out of Disability Slips by the Administration

The procedure for filling out disability slips at the enterprise is prescribed in the instruction promulgated by the Secretariat of the VTsSPS on 3 November, and by a decree of the Secretariat of the VTsSPS dated 14 August 1948 (Spravochnik profsoyuznogo rabotnika, Profizdat, 1949, pages 372 and 427). Pursuant to this instruction the disability slips must be presented to the administration by the worker or employee on the day he goes on leave from work. When it has received the slip, the administration fills in the appropriate sections on its reverse side. (Cf. articles 3 and 4 of the Instruction and the decree of the Secretariat of the VTsSPS dated 14 August 1948.)

The information to be entered in the upper part of the reverse side of the slip -- name of enterprise, institution, shop, department, position, time-card number, kind of work (permanent, temporary, seasonal), did not work between the ___th and the ___th of the month, dates of days off during the period of disability, day of month and month when person reported for work -- is filled in by the timekeeper and signed by him and the supervisor, shop superintendent, or department head.

The slip is then sent to the personnel department for determination by the administration of the given worker's or employee's period of continuous service as per his employment record, and a notation to this effect is made in the second section of the slip. The entry in this section shows the period of continuous service at the given enterprise or institution (in years, months, and days); the date and reason for dismissal from the previous place of employment; and the overall seniority (in years, months, and days) for purposes of granting compensation for pregnancy and maternity. This section is signed by the official so authorized by directive of the head of the enterprise or institution, and the seal is affixed. When it has been filled out in this manner the disability slip is sent to the social insurance council or shop commission (or to the *fabzavnestkom*, if there is no social insurance council) for authorization of the compensation and determination of the amount.

If the enterprise has a medical aid station or dispensary (polyclinic), all slips presented for payment are verified and registered there. A notation as to the registration and verification is made on the slip.

Authorizing Compensation

Compensation payments can be authorized only at sessions of social insurance councils or shop commissions; or, where these do not exist, at sessions of *fabzavnestkoms*. (Cf. Article 5, decree of the Presidium of the VTsSPS dated 24 February 1948 -- Byulleten' VTsSPS, 1948, No 4; Article 7, decree of the VTsSPS dated 6 February 1950 -- Byulleten' VTsSPS, 1950, No 4.)

After having checked to see that the disability slip was properly issued and filled out, and having verified the right to compensation, the council (shop commission) or fabzavmestkom determines the amount of the compensation in percentage of earnings, and the period of time during which compensation is to be paid.

The ruling of the council (shop commission) or fabzavmestkom is recorded in the third section on the reverse side of the disability slip. The date and number of the protocol are shown, as is the last name of the worker. All of the columns on the slip in which the ruling is entered must be filled in accurately, and the requisite data on the worker (whether or not he is a trade-union member, a minor, a labor invalid, an invalid of the Patriotic War) must be underlined. The amount of compensation is noted in the left side of the third section. If compensation is not authorized the reason therefor is noted. If the disability is due to an accident the date (day, month, year) and number of the accident certificate must be entered in the column headed "Certification of Accident on the Job," since payment on the basis of industrial injury slips can be made only if there is certification of the accident.

(Note Soviet labor legislation, which protects the rights of the workers, strictly defines those cases where compensation is not granted. (Of. articles 73-75 of the decree on temporary disability compensation, article 11, decree of the SNK, USSR, TsK VKP(b), and VTsSPS dated 28 December 1938, and the decrees of the VTsSPS dated 17 September 1940 and 15 July 1941 -- Spravochnik profsoyuznogo rabotnika, Profisdat, 1949, pages 364, 372, and 431.))

Notations as to the authorization of pregnancy and maternity compensation are made in the appropriate columns on the right side of the third section of the slip.

The ruling is signed by the chairman of the fabzavmestkom or the chairman of the shop committee.

After filling in the disability slip, the FZMK, social insurance council, or shop commission on social insurance sends it to the accounting department (payroll section) of the enterprise (institution) which fills in the information on earnings and computes and pays the compensation.

The fabzavmestkom, social insurance council, or shop commission also sends to the accounting department (payroll section) of the enterprise (institution) those disability slips which have not been approved for payment, having first cancelled them. (Decree of the Presidium of the VTsSPS dated 5 February 1939 -- Byulleten' VTsSPS, 1939, No 2.)

All disability slips sent from the FZMK (council or commission) to the accounting department (payroll section) of an enterprise (institution) are signed for on a receipt which shows the number of the slip and the date it was received. (Article 9 of the instruction promulgated by the Secretariat of the VTsSPS on 3 November 1933.)

Payment of Compensation

After receiving the disability slip, the accounting department (payroll section) checks to see where it contains any instructions as to the amount of compensation, and other information of which the department should be aware.

Regardless of the instructions of the FZMK (council or commission) it is necessary to collate the actual number of days for which compensation is to be paid, with the information furnished by the medical institution to see that the amount of compensation which has been fixed corresponds to the date on length of service to see whether there are any erasures, and whether the doctors' signatures and the seal of the medical institution have been affixed.

In any case where the slip has been improperly filled out it is necessary to notify the FZMK (council or commission) and the chief (senior) accountant, and to withhold payment on any slip about which there is any doubt whatsoever.

For purposes of computing the amount of compensation due the Pay Information block in the fourth section on the reverse side of the slip is filled in in accordance with the rules for computing compensation given on page 263.

In cases where the worker is paid once a month his monthly salary as of the day the disability occurred, and his daily wage rate, are shown on the first line of the Pay Information block. If the disability has continued into a different calendar month, the average daily earnings are shown for each month separately.

Where there is a piece-rate or combined wage system the entry shows the number of working days and the amount of actual earnings for 2 months, for one month, or for the entire time worked, as appropriate, the actual average daily earnings; and the average daily earnings based on twice the monthly salary or twice the rated wage.

In the event of a transfer to another job during the period of illness an entry is made in the corresponding column, showing the initial and terminal dates for such work, the number of working days, and the amount of earnings.

The Compensation Due block in the fourth section is filled in on the basis of the amount of compensation fixed by the ruling of the FZMK (council or commission) and the Pay Information block. The entries in this block show the period and number of days for which the compensation is being paid, the amount of compensation in percentage of wages, the amount of daily compensation in rubles and kopecks, and the total amount of compensation to be paid. A separate entry is made for the sum to be paid with allowance made for earnings where there has been a transfer to another job.

The amount of compensation due the worker is written out in words. The date (month) of the payroll in which the compensation is to be included is shown here.

The fourth section of the disability slip is signed by the chief (senior) accountant.

The compensation is paid from a special payroll or the general payroll at the times when the worker or employee receives his pay as per schedule. The following cases constitute exceptions:

(a) When leave is granted for free treatment at a sanatorium-resort in another locality 70% of the compensation for the entire period of leave is paid in advance and the remainder is paid upon return from leave. (When a worker or

employee is sent for treatment at a sanatorium-resort the disability slip is issued before his departure, and only by a sanatorium-resort commission, under two signatures: that of the chairman and that of one of the members of the commission.)

(b) When leave is granted for free treatment in another locality, if a special course of treatment in a hospital (in bed) or outpatient treatment has been prescribed, the compensation is paid in full for the entire period indicated by the medical consultation commission or, if there is no such commission at the medical institution in question, by the commission of medical experts on occupational problems (or, in the absence of the latter, by the doctor on the case with the approval of the rayon health department).

In cases where a worker or employee is granted leave for purposes of taking treatment in another locality at his own expense the compensation is likewise paid in full in advance for the entire leave period. (Cf. Article 63 of the decree on temporary disability compensation instruction of the VTsSPS — Byulleten' VTsSPS, 1938, No 4 and Article 16, instruction of the VTsSPS and Narkomdrav, USSR dated 31 July 1937, approved by the SNK, USSR on 14 August 1937.)

The compensation is paid by enterprises (institutions) until restoration of working capacity or certification of permanent disability even if in the course of this time the worker has been discharged upon expiration of the period fixed by law. (Article 61 of the decree on temporary disability compensation.)

If the temporary disability has occurred elsewhere than at the location of the enterprise (e.g., while on travel assignment, on leave, etc) the compensation is paid at the place of employment (where the worker receives his regular pay). In exceptional cases the compensation is paid at the place where the worker or employee is temporarily staying by a city, oblast, or kray committee of the appropriate trade union. (Cf. Article 42 of the decree on temporary disability compensation; decree of the Secretariat of the VTsSPS dated 25 August 1935 -- Byulleten' VTsSPS, 1935, No 15-16.)

Overpayments of compensation as a result of mistakes in calculation or malfeasance on the part of payees (the submission of false documents, etc) are withheld from the latter by the administration upon the request of the fabzavmestkom or upon the worker's own initiative (without a court ruling). Persons guilty of malfeasance are subjected to criminal proceedings by the FZMK. (Article 45 of the decree on temporary disability compensation.)

The Payment of Compensation Not Received at the Regular Time or Remaining Uncollected after the Death of a Worker

Requests for compensation may be made at any time up to 6 months after restoration of working capacity or certification of permanent disability (or 6 months after the death of the worker). After the expiration of this period compensation is authorized only in exceptional cases and only for the period of disability which falls in the year preceding the request for compensation. (Articles 67 and 68 of the decree on temporary disability compensation.)

In the case of the death of a worker or employee the uncollected balance of compensation is not included in the general estate of the deceased, but is paid to the following members of the family: to children, brothers, and sisters, if they have not yet attained the age of 18, or if because of their own disability they were dependents of the deceased; to the parents and spouse (regardless of whether they are incapacitated for work) if they were domiciled with the deceased or were being supported by him. In this case children include those adopted (legally) and parents include foster-parents.

Payment of the balance of compensation uncollected at the time of the death of a worker or employee is made upon presentation of an affidavit certifying that those applying for the compensation are members of the deceased's family as described above and are entitled to the compensation. If several members of the family apply for the compensation it is divided among them equally.

Compensation for which no claim has been presented within the prescribed period is put at the disposal of the appropriate trade union, together with the social insurance premiums for the preceding 6 months. (Articles 69-72 of the decree on temporary disability compensation.)

Custody and Follow-up Verification of Documents Which Have Served as the Basis for Paying Compensation

Temporary disability slips and other documents which have been presented to the accounting department of an enterprise or institution for payment of compensation are accorded separate storage from other monetary documents in the accounting department.

(Cf. Article 23 of the instruction promulgated by the Secretariat of the VTsSPS on 3 November 1933, and the decree of the Secretariat of the VTsSPS dated 23 November 1933 -- Byulleten' VTsSPS, 1934, No 1-2.)

Pursuant to the instruction promulgated by the Secretariat of the VTsSPS on 17 February 1933 under the title, Concerning the Procedure for Drawing up Reports on Temporary Disability (Byulleten' VTsSPS, 1933, No 1), the administrations of enterprises and institutions must transmit to the FZMK, no later than the 5th day of the month following the month being reported on, all disability slips for the month in question, both those serving as a basis for payment and those not approved for payment, for purposes of drawing up a report.

When the report has been prepared the disability slips are returned to the administration of the enterprise (institution) no later than the 8th of the month.

All temporary disability slips which have not been approved for payment must be cancelled and then filed in the same manner as slips on which payment was made. The fabzavmestkom is responsible for the prompt cancellation of these slips. (Articles 2 and 3, decree of the Plenum of the VTsSPS dated 5 February 1939 -- Byulleten' VTsSPS, 1939, No 2.)

By way of follow-up, the social insurance council (or the FZMK) keeps a check to see that compensation payments are accurately computed and promptly made, and takes steps to eliminate errors on the part of the administration. (Article 24 of the instruction promulgated by the Secretariat of the VTsSPS on 3 November 1933.)

The Procedure for Registering Complaints as to Improper
Acts in the Payment of Compensation

Complaints as to refusals to authorize compensation or the incorrect determination of the amount of compensation are registered with the next higher trade-union organization (in the given trade union), whose ruling is final. Complaints as to the incorrect computation of compensation by the administration or deductions from payments thereof are registered with the social insurance council or the fabssavmestkom, whose ruling is final. (Cf. Article 76 of the decree on temporary disability compensation.)

Rulings of the social insurance council may be appealed to the fabssavmestkom, and rulings of a shop commission may be appealed to the shop committee. (Paragraphs 15 and 21 of the decree on social insurance councils and shop commissions, promulgated by the Presidium of the VTsSPS on 8 February 1951 -- Byulleten' VTsSPS, 1951, No 5.)

Section 5. Leave and Compensation for Pregnancy and Maternity

In the Soviet Union women enjoy equal rights with men in all spheres of economic, governmental, cultural, and public-political life. The means of implementing these rights are ensured by granting women equal rights with men as respects labor, wages, vacations, social insurance and education, state protection of the interests of mothers and children, state aid to mothers of large families and widowed mothers, paid leave during periods of pregnancy, and an extensive network of maternity homes, nurseries, and kindergartens. (Article 122, Constitution of the USSR.)

Solicitude for children and mothers and for strengthening the family is one of the most important tasks of the Soviet state. By way of protecting the interests of mothers and children the state renders great material aid to pregnant women and mothers in maintaining and rearing their children. (Cf. the directives of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet, USSR dated 8 July 1944, 25 November 1947, and 19 May 1949 -- Vedomosti Verkhovnogo Soveta SSSR for 16 July 1944, 30 November, and 3 June 1949. See also Byulleten' VTsSPS, 1954, No 7.)

All women in the USSR who are workers and employees are entitled to special leave for pregnancy and maternity.

Pursuant to Article 6 of the directive of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet, USSR dated 8 July 1944, every pregnant woman (who is a worker or employee) is granted pregnancy and maternity leave amounting, as a general rule, to 77 calendar days, of which 35 calendar days are maternity leave proper and 42 calendar days are post-maternity leave. In the event of an abnormal birth or the birth of twins or more, the woman is granted 56 calendar days of leave after the birth of the children. (Article 32 of the decree promulgated by the SNK, USSR on 18 August 1944 -- Izvestiya for 19 August 1944.)

Pregnancy and maternity leave is granted in addition to the regular leave due the woman for work performed.

Directors of enterprises and institutions are required to grant regular leave to a pregnant woman at such a time that it is coordinated with pregnancy and maternity leave. (Article 34 of the decree promulgated by the SNK, USSR on 18 August 1944.)

Pregnancy and maternity leave is granted to women on the basis of a disability slip issued by an obstetrics consultation commission, a woman's and children's consultation commission, a maternity home, or the maternity department of a hospital, polyclinic, or dispensary. (Article 32 of the decree promulgated by the SNK, USSR on 8 August 1944.) (Cf. also articles 18 and 19 of the instruction of the VTsSPS and Narkomsdrav, USSR titled Concerning the Procedure for Issuing Sick-Leave Slips to Insured Persons, approved by the SNK, USSR on 14 August 1947 (SZ SSSR, 1937, No 54, page 229).)

In the case of female workers and employees who have been continuously employed at the given enterprise or institution for no less than 3 months prior to the granting of pregnancy leave, compensation for the period of pregnancy and maternity leave is paid out of state social insurance funds in amounts fixed by currently effective legislation. (Article 33 of the decree promulgated by the SNK, USSR on 18 August 1944.)

If the actual duration of the leave, from the day of leaving work to the day of the child's birth is more or less than 35 calendar days, compensation is paid for the days actually spent on leave before the child was born. The post-maternity period is counted from the day of the birth. (Article 22 of the decree on temporary disability compensation.)

In cases where pre-maternity leave is granted to women who are young specialists assigned to work by ministries and departments upon graduation from higher or intermediate special educational institutions or graduate schools, the compensation for pregnancy and maternity paid out of state social insurance

funds is issued regardless of the length of continuous service.
(Decree of the VTsSPS dated 25 February 1953, No 85.)

The amount of compensation for pregnancy and maternity is stipulated in articles 24, 27, 28, 29, and 36 of the decree on temporary disability compensation, with changes and additions made by the VTsSPS on 5 November 1933, 14 August 1935, 29 June 1936, and 27 July 1936. (Gosudarstvennoye sotsial'noye strakhovaniye, Profisdat, 1948, page 81.)

Pregnancy and maternity compensation in an amount equivalent to total earnings is paid from the first day of pregnancy leave to women who are trade-union members and who are:

(a) Workers and employees with an overall period of service of no less than 3 years, including no less than 2 years of continuous service at the given enterprise or institution.

(b) Stakhanovites and shock workers who have an overall period of service of no less than one year, including no less than 3 months of continuous service at the given enterprise or institution;

(c) Under 18 years of age and who have worked at the given enterprise or institution for no less than one year.

(d) Recipients of orders and former partisans who have no less than 3 months of continuous service at the given enterprise or institution;

(e) Engaged in subsurface work in the coal industry and have a period of continuous service of no less than 3 months

at the given enterprise, provided that they have fulfilled their norm for coal production in the course of the preceding 2 months. (Cf. Article 24 of the Decree.)

Pregnancy and maternity compensation is paid in an amount equivalent to $3/4$ of earnings for the first 20 calendar days of pregnancy leave, and in an amount equal to total earnings for the remaining days, to women who are trade-union members, and who:

(a) Are workers and employees who have worked no less than 2 years straight at the given enterprise or institution, but whose overall period of employment is under 3 years;

(b) Are working in the mining industry, on locomotives, or in construction work, and who have from one to 2 years' continuous service at the given enterprise

(c) Are under 18 years of age and have less than one year of seniority, but who have worked at the given enterprise (institution) for no less than 3 months straight. (Cf. Article 27 of the Decree.)

Pregnancy and maternity compensation is paid in an amount equal to $2/3$ of earnings for the first 20 calendar days of pregnancy leave, and in an amount equal to total earnings for the remaining days, to women who are trade-union members, and who:

(a) Are workers and employees with from one to 2 years' continuous service at the given enterprise or institution

(b) Are working in the mining industry, or on locomotives, and have worked at the given enterprise for less than one year, but have 3 months' of continuous service at the given enterprise as of the time they go on pregnancy leave:

(c) Construction workers with less than one year's service at the given enterprise, but who in the 12 months preceding the first day of pregnancy leave have worked no less than 10 months at one or several enterprises, including no less than 3 months straight at the given enterprise. (Cf. Article 28 of the Decree.)

Pregnancy and maternity compensation in an amount equivalent to $\frac{2}{3}$ of earnings for the entire period of pregnancy and maternity leave is paid to women who are trade-union members and who:

(a) Are workers and employees with less than one year, but not less than 3 months, of continuous service at the given enterprise or institution

(b) Are construction workers who have worked less than 10 months in the course of the 12 months preceding the initial day of pregnancy leave but not less than 3 months straight at the given enterprise. (Cf. Article 29 of the Decree.)

Female workers and employees who are not trade-union members but who have no less than 3 months of continuous service at the given enterprise or institution are paid pregnancy and maternity compensation in an amount equal to $\frac{1}{2}$ of their earnings for the first 30 calendar days of pregnancy leave, and in an amount equal to $\frac{2}{3}$ of their earnings for the remaining days. (Cf. Article 36 of the Decree.)

Female workers and employees at enterprises and institutions who are invalids of the Patriotic War are paid compensation equal to 100% of their earnings regardless of the period of continuous service (cf. Article 5, decree of the SNK, USSR dated 20 January 1943 — Pravda for 6 February 1943) when they are entitled to compensation; i.e., when they have 3 months of continuous service at the given enterprise or institution.

Compensation for pregnancy and maternity is computed in accordance with the corresponding rules (cf. page 263) for computing temporary disability compensation (the same kinds of pay are included in computing the compensation, the same procedure applies for determining the daily earnings, etc). However, pregnancy and maternity compensation is computed on the basis of the actual earnings determined in this way without the limitations established for temporary disability compensation.

If, in the case of young female specialists assigned to jobs by ministries or departments upon completion of studies at a higher or intermediate special educational institution or in a graduate school, pregnancy and maternity leave is granted prior to starting on the job, the compensation is paid from the day they were scheduled to start work. In such cases compensation for pregnancy and maternity is computed in accordance with the salary or wage rate for the position to which the young specialist has been assigned. (Decree of the VTsSPS dated 25 February 1953, No 85.)

It should be borne in mind that pregnancy and maternity leave is computed in calendar days and the compensation is paid for the working days in this period of leave (with certain

exceptions, for which see Article 47 of the Decree and Appendix 5 thereto). Therefore, in computing pregnancy and maternity compensation for the first calendar days in the established portion of earnings (e.g., $3/4$ for the first 20 calendar days and in full for the remaining days), the calculation for the first days includes all calendar days, and not just working days.

Example. A female worker or employee is entitled to pregnancy compensation for the first 20 calendar (not working) days amounting to $3/4$ of earnings, and in full for the rest of the leave period. Let us suppose that she has been granted pre-maternity pregnancy leave from 1 July to 4 August 1954 (35 calendar days), and that her average daily earnings are 60 rubles.

The calculation is as follows. From the first 20 calendar days (from 1 through 20 July) one deducts the days off, of which there are 3 (4, 11, and 18 July). Consequently, 17 working days are paid for at a rate of 45 rubles ($3/4$ of 60 rubles). Of the 15 calendar days remaining, 2 are days off (25 July and 1 August). Therefore, 13 working days must be paid for at a rate of 60 rubles.

Thus the total amount of compensation to be paid prior to maternity is 1,545 rubles ($45 \times 17 = 765$; $60 \times 13 = 780$; $765 + 780 = 1,545$).

Compensation for pregnancy and maternity is authorized and paid in the same manner as compensation for temporary disability (cf. page 283).

Compensation for the last month of pregnancy is paid in advance for the month prior to the birth of the child. Compensation for the rest of the time is paid at the same time as wages, at the times scheduled at the given enterprise or institution. (Cf. Article 63 of the decree on temporary disability compensation.)

In the event of a miscarriage occurring prior to the expiration of the 196 days of pregnancy, or an abortion performed under legal circumstances, compensation is paid in the amount established for compensation for illness. (Cf. Article 23 of the decree on temporary disability compensation, and Article 19 of the instruction of the VTsSPS and Narkomsdrav, USSR approved by the SNK, USSR on 14 August 1937 — SZ SSSR, 1937, No 54, page 229.)

Section 6. Compensation for the Birth of a Child

The provision of compensation for the birth of a child is regulated by Article 5 of the directive of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet USSR dated 8 July 1944 (Vedomosti Verkhovnogo Soveta SSSR, 1944, No 37) and the regulations governing compensation for the birth of a child, with changes and additions made by the VTsSPS on 5 November 1933, 14 August 1935, 29 June 1936, and 8 March 1947 (Spravochnik profsoyuznogo rabotnika, Profizdat, 1949, page 390).

Compensation for the birth of a child consists of a lump sum for the purchase of articles required for the child (a layette) and compensation to cover the cost of feeding him. (Article 1 of the regulations governing compensation for the birth of a child.)

Either of the parents is entitled to compensation for the birth of a child, provided he has worked for no less than 3 months straight at the given enterprise prior to the birth of the child and provided that his monthly earnings as of the first day of the month in which the child is born do not exceed 500 rubles. However, if both parents are working and both are entitled to the compensation for the birth of a child, the compensation is paid to only one of them. A father may receive the compensation if he is legally married to the mother of the child. (Cf. articles 11, 16, and 26 of the regulations governing compensation for the birth of a child, and articles 19-21 of the directive of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet, USSR dated 8 July 1944.)

In the case of workers and engineering-technical personnel engaged in subsurface work in the coal industry, compensation for the birth of a child is paid in accordance with the procedure prescribed in a decree of the Secretariat of the VTsSPS dated 19 February 1954 (Byulleten' VTsSPS, 1954, No 4, page 12.)

In the case of pensioners, and workers and employees who prior to starting on their most recent job were receiving a social insurance or social security pension, compensation for the birth of a child is paid regardless of the period of service. (Articles 12 and 14 of the regulations governing compensation for the birth of a child.)

Special rules apply in the payment of compensation for the birth of a child to mothers living in a rural area and engaged in agricultural work. (Cf. articles 17 and 18 of the regulations governing compensation for the birth of a child.)

The length of the period of continuous service is determined by the administration of the enterprise or institution under the same procedure used in authorizing compensation for temporary disability. However, in awarding compensation for the birth of a child the period of service is not considered as having been broken in all cases of dismissal where the worker was not at fault, provided the break in service did not exceed one month. In addition, the time during which the worker was attending an educational institution or training center (if the recipient was a worker or employee immediately prior to entering the school) and time spent in taking post-graduate work is also included in the period of continuous service. (Cf. articles 12 and 15 of the regulations governing compensation for the birth of a child.) The lump sum for the purchase of a layette for the newborn child (the articles required for an infant) is paid in the amount of 120 rubles after the birth of the child on the day of presentation of the requisite documents, but not later than 6 months after the birth of the child.

Compensation to cover the cost of feeding the child is paid in the amount of 20 rubles per month in two increments: the first increment, amounting to 100 rubles, is paid together with the compensation for the purchase of a layette, and the second increment, amounting to 80 rubles, is paid when the child reaches the age of 5 months. If the compensation to cover the cost of feeding the child is not received when due it may be applied for no later than 10 months after the birth of the child. In this case the compensation is paid for all of the preceding time.

If the above deadlines have been missed (6 months in applying for the compensation for the layette, and 10 months in applying for the compensation to cover the cost of feeding the child), the compensation may be paid only in exceptional cases upon instructions from the chairman of the fabzavmestkom.

In the event of the birth of twins or triplets the compensation is paid for each child on a separate basis. (Articles 21, 22, 23, 24, and 25 of the regulations governing compensation for the birth of a child.)

The following documents must be presented in order to receive compensation for the birth of a child: (a) a birth certificate from the registry office. (b) a statement of earnings for the preceding month; (c) an affidavit as to the place where the child is domiciled and (if the domicile is in a rural area) a statement as to whether the mother of the child is a member of a private peasant household or a kolkhoz, and whether the peasant household is subject to the agricultural tax. (Article 29 of the regulations governing compensation for the birth of a child and Article 14 of the instruction promulgated by the VTsSPS on 3 November 1933 -- Trud for 12 November 1933.)

The length of the period of continuous service prior to the granting of the compensation is noted by the administration on the reverse side of the birth certificate. This notation is signed by an official so authorized by a directive from the director of the enterprise or institution, and the seal is affixed. (Cf. Article 3, decree of the VTsSPS dated 14 August 1948 -- Byulleten' VTsSPS, 1948, No 16.)

On the basis of the documents presented and in accordance with the regulations governing compensation for the birth of a child, the fabzavnestkom, social insurance council, or shop commission on social insurance (cf. footnote on page 243) establishes the right to the compensation and makes a notation on the birth certificate authorizing payment of: (a) a lump sum for the purchase of a layette (articles needed for the infant) amounting to 120 rubles. (b) the first increment of the compensation to cover the cost of feeding the child, amounting to 100 rubles. Total: 220 rubles.

When the birth certificate is presented, the payroll section of the enterprise or institution pays the indicated sums in accordance with this authorization. (Article 15 of the instruction promulgated by the VTsSPS on 3 November 1933.)

At the same time that the first increment of the compensation to cover the cost of feeding the child is paid, the fabzavnestkom (social insurance council or shop commission) delivers to the insured person an authorization (Coupon F. No 11) for payment of the second increment in the amount of 80 rubles.

The insured person signs for this authorization on the stub of the coupon, which is retained by the FZMK.

When the child attains the age of 5 months, the authorization of the FZMK (the coupon) is presented to the payroll section of the enterprise or institution. On the reverse side of the coupon there must be a signed statement from a house management office, nursery, pediatrician, etc, to the effect that the child is alive.

On the basis of the FZMK authorization which has been presented the payroll section pays, that same day, the second increment of the compensation to cover the cost of feeding the child. (Article 16 of the instruction promulgated by the VTsSPS on 3 November 1933.)

In the case of workers who are pensioners, compensation for the birth of a child is paid in accordance with the general procedure established for workers and employees, provided that the earnings of the parent applying for the compensation, together with his pension, do not exceed 500 rubles per month. In the case of unemployed pensioners the compensation is paid by rayon (city) departments of social security, provided that the pension of the parent applying for the compensation does not exceed 500 rubles per month. (Cf. directive of the Ministry of Social Security, USSR dated 3 March 1947, No 65, and Article 20 of the regulations governing compensation for the birth of a child -- Gosudarstvennoye sotsial'noye strakhovaniye, Profizdat, 1948, page 86.)

Compensation for the birth of a child is paid to students at institutions of higher education, technical schools, training centers, and schools for advanced training, refresher training, and preparation of cadres, and to post-graduate students, provided that the students and post-graduate students were employed as workers or employees immediately prior to entering the graduate school, educational institution, or training center, and provided that the stipend of the parent applying for the compensation does not exceed 500 rubles per month. (Cf. articles 3, 11, 15, 16, and 276 of the regulations governing compensation for the birth of a child.)

Complaints as to improper acts on the part of the fabzav-
nestkom or administration in the payment of compensation for the
birth of a child are handled in accordance with the general
procedure established for temporary disability compensation.
(Cf. Article 31 of the regulations governing compensation for
the birth of a child and paragraphs 15 and 21 of the decree on
social insurance councils and shop commissions on social
insurance.)

Section 7. Compensation for Burial

The payment of compensation for burial is regulated by
the Regulations on Compensation for Burial, with changes made
by the VTsSPS on 5 November 1933, 14 August 1935, and 11 Decem-
ber 1945 (Spravochnik profsoyuznogo rabotnika, Profisdat, 1949,
page 423).

Compensation for burial is paid in case of the death of
a worker or employee or the death of any of the following members
of the family who are dependents of a worker or employee: wife
(husband) sons, daughters, brothers, and sisters under 18 years
of age or who are invalids (regardless of age) adopted sons and
daughters parents and foster parents grandfather and grand-
other. Members of the family who have an independent income,
pension, stipend, or other source of income are not considered
to be dependents. Compensation is not paid for the burial of
dependents of seasonal workers and employees. (Articles 1 and
2 of the Regulations on Compensation for Burial.)

Compensation for burial is paid in the following amounts:

(a) If the burial takes place in a city, workers'
suburb, workers' settlement, or new construction settlement:

200 rubles for burying persons who have died after the age of 10 years, and 100 rubles for burying persons who have died before the age of 10 years:

(b) If the burial takes place in a rural area: 100 rubles for burying persons who have died after the age of 10 years, and 50 rubles for burying persons who have died before the age of 10 years. (Article 8 of the Regulations on Compensation for Burial.)

No compensation for burial is paid in cases involving a miscarriage before the expiration of 196 days of pregnancy. (Article 7 of the Regulations on Compensation for Burial.)

Compensation for burial is paid prior to the interment. If it was not paid prior to the interment, it may be applied for no later than 6 months after the date of the death. If the 6-month deadline is missed the compensation may be paid only in exceptional cases. (Articles 10 and 11 of the Regulations on Compensation for Burial.)

Compensation for the burial of a worker or employee is paid to the members of his family or to those persons, organizations, or institutions who have assumed responsibility for the interment. Compensation for the burial of a member of the family is paid to the worker or employee himself.

Compensation for burial is not paid to organizations which are required to bury dead persons at their own expense; e.g., hospitals. (Articles 12 and 13 of the Regulations on Compensation for Burial.)

In order to receive compensation for the burial of a worker or employee it is necessary to present a death certificate from the registry office. In order to receive compensation for the burial of a member of the family it is necessary to present, in addition, a document certifying the degree of kinship between the deceased and the worker or employee, and the fact of the former's dependence, as well as the age of the deceased. (Articles 15 and 16 of the Regulations on Compensation for Burial.)

On the basis of the documents presented and in accordance with the Regulations on Compensation for Burial (cf. the footnote on page 243), the Fabzavnestkom, social insurance council, or shop commission on social insurance establishes the right to compensation and makes a notation on the certificate from the registry office as to the payment of the compensation and the amount thereof. The enterprise or institution immediately pays the compensation on the basis of these documents. (Article 19 of the instruction promulgated by the VTsSPS on 3 November 1933.)

In the event of the death of an employed pensioner or member of his family the compensation for burial is paid in accordance with the same procedure established for the payment of compensation for burial in the event of the death of a worker or employee or member of his family.

Compensation for the burial of unemployed pensioners who were receiving a pension from social insurance, or the burial of members of their families, is paid by rayon (city) departments of social security. (Articles 1 and 2 of the Regulations on Compensation for Burial -- cf. Gosudarstvennoye sotsial'noye strakhovaniye, Profizdat, 1948, pages 201 and 203.)

Section 8. The Procedure for Paying Pensions to Employed Pensioners

Organs of the Ministry of Social Security are responsible for authorizing all state social insurance pensions, for paying pensions to unemployed pensioners, and for providing for their material and day-to-day needs. (Cf. Article 2, decree of the SNK, USSR dated 23 March 1937 -- SZ SSSR, 1937, No 22, Article 88.)

The pensions of employed pensioners who are labor invalids, old-age pensioners, or retired, pensions paid in cases of the death of a breadwinner, and pensions for war invalids in Group III, are paid by trade unions at the place of employment through the administration of the enterprise or institution out of the social insurance premiums collected from the enterprise (institution) by the trade-union organization. These pensions are paid on the basis of notices from rayon (city) departments of social security.

When a person receiving a social insurance pension goes to work he must communicate that fact to the department of social security from which he has been receiving his pension. The department ceases to pay the pension and sends to the administration of the enterprise or institution where the pensioner is employed, through the *fabzavnestkom*, a notice showing the amount of the pension authorized and the conditions of its payment. The pension is paid on the basis of this notice only until the expiration of the period specified in the notice. After this time the pension can be continued only upon receipt of a new notice from the rayon (city) department of social security.

Pursuant to a decree of the Secretariat of the VTsSPS dated 7 September 1949 (Bulleten' VTsSPS, 1949, No 18) fabzavnestkoms are required to maintain a list of employed pensioners showing the kind of pension, the amount, and the times of payment. All notices from departments of social security sent to the enterprise (institution) for the payment of pensions are recorded by the fabzavnestkom in a special book (notebook) in the form recommended by the State Social Insurance Administration of the VTsSPS. (Cf. Uchet i otchetnost' po byudzhetu gosudarstvennogo sotsial'nogo strakhovaniya, Profizdat, 1953, page 128.) A notation is made on the notice to the effect that a file is being kept on the pensioner. The accounting department of the enterprise (institution) must not accept and process notices which have not been registered with the fabzavnestkom.

The state social insurance pensions of employed pensioners are paid by enterprises, institutions, and organizations once a month on Payroll Form No 9 at the same time that workers and employees are paid for the second half of the month. Two payrolls are made up: one for pensions to labor invalids, old-age pensioners, retirement pensioners, and persons receiving a pension because of the death of a breadwinner; and one for pensions to war invalids in Group III.

Payrolls for the payment of pensions are signed by the director of the enterprise, institution, or organization and the chief (senior) accountant and sent to the factory-plant (local) committee for approval. Then the pensions are paid through the accounting department of the enterprise (institution), the payroll is approved by the shop committee of the trade-union organization.

The chairman of the factory-plant (local) committee of the trade-union organization -- or, where appropriate, the chairman of the shop committee -- checks to see that the pensioners have been correctly included on the payroll and the pensions computed accurately, after which he approves it by means of signing it and affixing the seal of the trade-union organization. Pension payrolls not signed by the chairman of the factory-plant (local) committee or the chairman of the shop committee of the trade-union organization are invalid. (Decree of the VTsSPS dated 7 September 1949 -- Brulleten' VTsSPS, 1949, No 18.)

In the process of checking it is essential to devote special attention to accuracy in the payment of pensions to employed labor invalids and war invalids in Group III. In cases where these pensioners have not attained a specified age (60 years for men and 55 years for women), their earnings at the enterprise (institution) are taken into account in paying the pension. If the pensioner's actual earnings plus his pension amount in the given month to more than the average earnings on the basis of which the pension was figured, the amount of monthly pension to be paid is reduced accordingly. In any case, however, the pensioner receives at least 50% of the monthly pension. (Cf. letter of the Ministry of Finance, USSR dated 16 October 1948, No 915 -- SFKh, 1948, No 12.)

When a pensioner is laid off, or upon expiration of the period for which the pension was authorized, a return notice is sent to the social security department which originated the notice on payment of the pension. This notice shows the initial date and period of payment of the pension at the place of

employment. Prior to being sent off to the social security department the return notice is routed to the fabzavmestkom so that the pensioner can be taken off its rolls.

Section 9. The Procedure for Paying a Portion of the Cost of Passes to Rest Homes, Sanitoria, and Prophylactoria

The following procedure has been established for paying workers and employees a portion of the cost of passes to rest homes, sanitoria, and prophylactoria issued by trade-union organizations out of state social security funds.

Workers and employees who by virtue of a ruling of a social insurance council, rayon committee, or group committee receive passes to rest homes, sanitoria, or prophylactoria, pay a fixed portion of the cost of these passes directly to the treasury of the enterprise (institution, organization) where they are employed.

The accounting department of the enterprise (institution, organization) makes out a cash received slip for the portion of the cost of the pass and gives the payor a receipt for the money received.

The social insurance council (fabzavmestkom, rayon committee, group committee) delivers the pass to the worker or employee upon presentation by the latter of the receipt for payment of a portion of the cost of the pass. The trade-union organization files the receipt along with other accounting documents relating to such passes.

The accounting department of the enterprise (institution, organization) carries sums received from workers and employees for

passes on the social insurance premiums account. These sums are transferred simultaneously with regular social insurance premiums to the current social insurance account of the trade-union central committee. These sums are entered on a separate line on the payroll (Form No 4).

Workers and employees who have received passes directly from oblast committees or central committees of trade unions in accordance with rulings of the latter transfer their payment for a portion of the cost of the pass to the current social insurance account in the local branch of Gosbank. The passes are issued upon presentation to the branch of Gosbank of the receipt for the payment of the cost of the pass. (Instruction of the VTsSPS and Ministry of Finance, USSR dated 8 June 1948, No 342-a -- Byulleten' VTsSPS, 1948, No 11.)

The procedure for granting leave for purposes of taking treatment at sanatoria and resorts is prescribed in a decree of the SNK, USSR dated 9 August 1937 (SZ SSSR, 1937, No 53, Article 225). For instructions of the VTsSPS with regard to application of this decree, see Byulleten' VTsSPS, 1938, No 4.

Section 10. Settlements with Trade-Union Organizations on State Social Insurance Premiums

The Registration of Insurers and the Computation of Premiums

Every enterprise or institution, regardless of the number of workers and employees and their period of employment, must register as an insurer with that trade-union committee serving the workers at the given enterprise or institution (an oblast,

kray, republic, or central committee), and must pay premiums on social insurance (at the rate for the same trade union). A 10-day deadline has been established for the registration of newly-founded enterprises and institutions.

The trade-union organization sends the insurer a notice of registration (Form P-2) giving the rate at which social insurance premiums are to be paid, the procedure and times for paying premiums and submitting payrolls, and the number under which the given enterprise (institution) is registered with the trade union. The registration number must obligatorily appear on all documents and correspondence sent to the trade-union organization thereafter.

Social insurance premiums are paid in percentages of the wages due workers and employees.

The rates for social insurance premiums for individual trade unions are worked out by the VTsSPS and submitted for approval by the Council of Ministers, USSR. (A list of the central committees of trade unions showing the rate for the collection of insurance premiums established for them and the numbers of the current social insurance accounts, is given in the book, Uchet i otechetnost' po byudzhetu gosudarstvennogo sotsial'nogo strakhovaniya, Profizdat, 1953, page 186.) These rates are mandatory for enterprises, institutions, and organizations. In the event of a failure to pay social insurance premiums at the required time, or failure to pay them in full, a fine is assessed against the unpaid balance in the amount of 0.05% (of this sum) for each day beyond the deadline, in accordance with a decree of the VTsSPS dated 10 October 1937 (Byulleten' VTsSPS, 1937, No 11).

All premiums not paid on time, together with the fine imposed thereupon, are collected from the enterprise (institution) under the mandatory procedure established for the collection of taxes. (Cf. instruction of the Ministry of Finance, USSR dated 20 October 1950, No 1450.)

In the event of a delay of more than 3 months in the payment of social insurance premiums due from the enterprise or institution, or of repeated failure to pay, the guilty parties are subject to criminal proceedings. (Paragraphs 26 and 46, instruction of the VTsSPS dated 15 September 1933 — *Voprosy strakhovaniya*, 1933, No 9-10.)

The procedure governing the registration of enterprises, institutions, and organizations with trade unions, the application of insurance rates, and the collection of insurance premiums in accordance with these rates is specified in the instruction of the VTsSPS and NKF, USSR approved by the SNK, USSR on 15 September 1937, in a decree of the VTsSPS and NKF, USSR dated 4 February 1934, No 90/70, and the instruction promulgated by the VTsSPS on 15 September 1933 (cf. the compendium, Gosudarstvennoye sotsial'noye strakhovaniye, Profizdat, 1948, pages 237-248; and Spravochnik profsoyuznogo rabotnika, Profizdat, 1949, pages 433-442).

Social insurance premiums are based on the total earnings due regular, irregular, temporary, and seasonal workers and employees, persons working in their spare time from other jobs, and persons doing irregular lump work, regardless of the wage system and method of computing pay (piece-rate, time-unit, premium, lump-work, on the basis of bills, etc) and the accounts out of which they are paid.

The overall payroll on which insurance premiums are paid includes, specifically, the following: wages for work during regular hours, and also for overtime and night work; for idle time; for work in excess of norms; for full-time jobs; for regular and supplementary leave, and compensation for unused leave; percentage or commission remuneration paid as basic guaranteed earnings or in addition thereto; remuneration paid to specialists called in for expertise; wages paid to workers while performing state and public duties; extra pay for long and meritorious service; remuneration paid by the editorial boards of newspapers, magazines, and radio stations for the literary works of non-staff correspondents, and to those staff workers whose duties include literary work; the cost of all varieties of goods and services issued in lieu of pay, except the cost of quarters, utilities, and fuel furnished free of charge by state enterprises and institutions.

In addition, social insurance premiums are paid on all premiums except premiums paid out of the director's fund; premiums for socialist competition; for inventions, technical improvements, and efficiency suggestions; premiums in kind; lump remuneration paid by the railroads to employees who have had no accidents or breakdowns in the course of one year's work; and premiums paid by trade-union organizations for active public work. (Cf. Article 8, decree of the TsIK and SNK, USSR dated 23 August 1931 — SZ SSSR, 1931, No 54, Article 349; Article 9, instruction of the VTsSPS dated 15 September 1933; decree of the VTsSPS dated 21 March 1938 and 5 August 1943. Cf. also Gosudarstvennoye sotsial'noye strakhovanie, Moscow Higher School of the Trade-Union Movement, Profizdat, 1953, page 163.)

Social insurance premiums are not paid on the following specific kinds of payments: discharge allowances paid when workers are dismissed; per diem allowances on travel assignments; travel expenses and per diem on trips; additions to salary paid in lieu of per diem on travel assignments and in cases where the job involves travelling regularly; remuneration paid in accordance with contracts concluded on the basis of laws on authors' rights, and authors' remuneration for literary work paid by the editorial boards of newspapers, magazines, and radio stations to staff members whose duties do not include literary work; the cost of quarters, utilities, and fuel furnished free of charge by state enterprises and institutions, and monetary compensation paid in lieu thereof; the cost of tickets (for travelling via rail, water transport, or urban transport) issued to workers free of charge; sums paid to workers for amortisation on tools belonging to them; the cost of work clothes, special soap, and special food issued to workers; sums paid to workers in the petty retail trade system by way of reimbursement for merchandising expenses (e.g., expenses for wrapping materials), etc. (Cf. Article 10, instruction of the VTsSPS dated 15 September 1933, and the magazine, Bukhgalterskiy uchët [Accounting], 1951, No 6, page 42; Posobiya po vremennoy netrudosposobnosti, Gosyurisdats, 1953, page 68, and Uchet i otechetnost' po byudzhetu gosudarstvennogo sotsial'nogo strakhovaniya, Profizdat, 1953, page 7.)

The sums represented by social insurance premiums, together with other payments into the state social insurance budget (less expenses incurred), are transferred by enterprises and institutions to the current social insurance account of the trade-union

organisation. These accounts are opened under the name of the central committees of trade unions with bank institutions in the area where the insurers are located, and are called sub-current social insurance accounts.

The Times and Procedure for Paying Social Insurance Premiums

Simultaneously with the transmission of the draft for the payment of wages for the first and second halves of the month (twice a month), enterprises, institutions, and organisations (except those on the state budget) send to bank institutions orders to transfer social insurance premiums to the current social insurance accounts of the appropriate TsK's of the trade unions. Institutions and organisations on the state budget (except for rural soviets) send orders to transfer social insurance premiums once a month, upon receiving funds for the payroll for the second half of the month. (Rural soviets pay social insurance premiums on the fifth day of every month, to cover the preceding month. (Article 9, decree of the VTsSPS and NKf, USSR dated 4 February 1934, No 90/70 — Bulleten' VTsSPS, 1934, No —2.)) If these documents have not been received the bank does not honor the draft for the payroll. (Cf. articles 1 and 6, decree of the TsIK and SNK, USSR dated 23 August 1931 — SZ SSSR, 1931, No 54, Article 349; articles 12-14, instruction of the VTsSPS dated 15 September 1933; Article 4, decree of the VTsSPS and NKf, USSR dated 4 February 1934, No 90/70; paragraph 5, directive of the Minister of Finance, USSR dated 21 October 1947, No 808 — Gosudarstvennoye sotsial'noye strakhovaniye, Profizdat, 1948, page 252.)

When drafts are sent to the bank for the payment of wages to individual workers and employees (going on leave, being

discharged, etc) in the periods between regular paydays, orders to transfer the social insurance premiums due on such wages are not transmitted.

The social insurance premiums due in such cases on the sums paid out must be transferred on the next regular payday (for the first or second half of the month). This procedure also applies to social insurance premiums due on wages paid to irregular workers. (Cf. Paragraph 80, instruction of Gosbank dated 26 November 1951, No 40, and titled "Concerning the Cash Implementation of the State Budget of the USSR.")

Orders to transfer social insurance premiums from settlement (current) accounts of enterprises (institutions) are written up on a standardized form in accordance with the procedure established by an instruction of Gosbank dated 26 November 1951, No 40.

Payments out of Social Insurance Premiums

Fabzavmestkoms disburse social insurance funds within the limits of an estimate approved by a higher organization. (Article 1, instruction of the VTsSPS dated 17 November 1934 — Byulleten' VTsSPS, 1935, No 1-2.)

In the case of factory-plant and local committees at enterprises and institutions having 200 employees or more, the central and oblast committees of the trade unions approve the financial estimate on social insurance.

One copy of the approved estimate is sent to the accounting department of the enterprise (institution) to serve as a document authorizing the disbursement of social insurance funds within the

limits of the established allocations. Disbursements of social insurance funds (except for legally established pensions and compensation) not covered by approved estimate allocations may not be charged against social insurance premiums. (Article 6, decree of the VTsSPS dated 29 May 1948 — Byulleten' VTsSPS, 1948, No 12.)

The administration of an enterprise (institution) is required to pay the following out of social insurance premiums in accordance with current legislation and on the basis of properly prepared documents (disability slips, birth certificates from the registry office, etc):

Expenses incurred by the fabzavmestkom in the payment of compensation for temporary disability, including compensation for pregnancy and maternity, compensation for the birth of a child (for the layette and the cost of feeding the child), compensation for burial, and pensions to employed pensioners;

Other expenses incurred by the fabzavmestkom in connection with social insurance, provided they are covered by the estimate of the fabzavmestkom approved by the higher organization. Such expenses are paid exclusively within the limits of the itemized estimate allocations.

If the insurance premiums due are not sufficient to cover the expenses of the fabzavmestkom in connection with the payment of compensation and pensions, the enterprise (institution) is not entitled to hold up these payments. (Article 10, instruction of the VTsSPS and NKPS, USSR dated 15 September 1937 — Byulleten' VTsSPS, 1937, No 9.)

In those cases where the expenses incurred in the current quarter exceed the social insurance premiums due for that quarter, the difference is charged against the premiums for the following quarter.

If, however, the excess is greater than the sum of the premiums due for the quarter, the difference between the total expenses and the premiums due is covered directly by the republic, kray, oblast, or central committee of the trade union by means of transferring funds to the current or settlement account of the enterprise (institution) no later than 10 days following receipt of the payroll. (Article 11, instruction of the VTsSPS and NKf, USSR dated 15 September 1937.)

If a fabzavmestkom whose estimate provides for allocations for both compensations and pensions and other social insurance measures has exceeded its estimate in paying temporary disability compensation for the preceding quarter, it is required to make a corresponding reduction in items not related to compensation and pensions in its estimate of expenses for the current quarter.

In such cases the enterprise (institution) pays the expenses of the fabzavmestkom on the items not related to compensation and pensions, but only within the limits of the amount left over from estimate allocations on these items after covering the overexpenditures in the payment of compensation for temporary disability for the preceding quarter. (Article 12, instruction of the VTsSPS and NKf, USSR dated 15 September 1937.)

Trade-union organizations are forbidden to disburse social insurance funds for any measure not provided in the estimates and not directly related to the state social insurance budget. Enterprises, institutions, and organizations must disburse social insurance funds only through their own treasury, and must not permit the transfer of these funds to the current accounts of local trade-union organizations. (Article 3, decree of the VTsSPS dated 29 May 1942.)

The Procedure and Times for Submitting Payrolls

Pursuant to a decree of the VTsSPS and TsUNKhU [Central Administration for the Statistical Survey of the National Economy] of Gosplan, USSR dated 10 March 1934 (Byulleten' VTsSPS, 1934, No 3-4; 1935, No 17-18), all enterprises and institutions (except for rural soviets and the ispolkoms of raysoviets) are required to submit social insurance payrolls on Form No 4 once every quarter, no later than the eighth day of the month following the quarter reported on.

(Note) Rural and village soviets, departments of the ispolkoms of rayon soviets, and city soviets in cities on the rayon level submit payrolls in simplified form in accordance with a decree of the VTsSPS dated 3 December 1940 (Byulleten' VTsSPS, 1940, No 11-12). These payrolls are submitted by the trade-union organization in question no later than the fifth day of the month following the quarter being reported on.)

The payroll is the basic document reflecting the state social insurance settlements between the enterprise (institution) and the trade union. At the same time it serves as a means whereby the fabzavmestkom reports on the implementation of the social insurance estimate.

There are three sections in the payroll. The first section gives information on the number of workers and employees at the beginning and end of the reported quarter, and the total payroll fund (total payroll due) for the reported quarter on which social insurance premiums have been paid.

The second section shows the social insurance settlements between the enterprise and the trade union. This section also shows the sum received during the reported quarter from workers and employees in payment of the partial cost of passes to rest homes and sanatoria. The total expenses for each month and for the quarter as a whole are shown in the Social Insurance Expenses Credited column on the right side of the payroll. This amount shows equal the total expenses shown on the reverse side of the payroll.

The third section (on the reverse side of the payroll) shows the social insurance expenses, broken down into individual items, for the reported quarter, and the cumulative total since the beginning of the year. It also shows the estimated amounts allocated for individual expense items. Quantitative data are also given for several items.

The payrolls are drawn up on the basis of the accounting department's records of settlements with the trade-union organization on social insurance premiums, and are signed by the director of the enterprise or institution and the chief (senior) accountant. In addition, the payroll must be signed by the chairman of the FZMK, who checks to see that it is properly prepared.

The payrolls are prepared in three copies. One copy goes to the trade-union organization where the given enterprise or institution is registered, another is kept by the fabssavmestkom, and the third is kept in the files of the enterprise or institution. (Cf. Article 1, decree of the VTsSPS and TsUNKhU of Gosplan, USSR dated 10 March 1934, in the text published on 2 August 1935.)

The directors and the chief (senior) accountants of enterprises and institutions are responsible for the prompt submission of payrolls. (Article 3, decree of the VTsSPS and TsUNKhU of Gosplan, USSR dated 10 March 1934.)

If the payroll is not submitted at the required time the fabssavmestkom must prepare a certifying statement to that effect within 3 days' time, and immediately transmit it to the technical inspection board of the trade-union TsK, for purposes of fining the guilty parties. (Cf. Article 4, decree of the VTsSPS and TsUNKhU of Gosplan, USSR dated 10 March 1934.)

Pursuant to a decree of the TsIK and SNK, USSR dated 27 November 1933 (SZ SSSR, 1933, No 70, Article 417) persons guilty of repeated or wilful failure to submit payrolls at the required time, or persons who have deliberately falsified data in payrolls, are subjected to criminal proceedings. (Article 5, decree of the VTsSPS and TsUNKhU of Gosplan, USSR dated 10 March 1934.)

Expenses incurred by enterprises and institutions in the payment of compensation, pensions, and other social security disbursements are not offset from social security premiums if such expenses are included in a payroll for

another quarter than that in which the corresponding expense documents were presented for payment. (Article 6, decree of the VTsSPS and TsUNKhU of Gosplan, USSR dated 10 March 1934, in the text published on 2 August 1935.)

In the case of disability slips, it is considered that the day of presentation for payment is the day on which the slip is sent to the administration for payment after the ruling of the social insurance council or the fabssavestkom authorizing the compensation. Disbursements by way of compensation in accordance with disability slips referring to the second half of the month are offset from payments to budget institutions in the following month. Pensions paid to employed pensioners are credited for the same month in which they were actually paid. (Article 2, decree of the VTsSPS dated 29 December 1942 — Gosudarstvennoye sotsial'noye strakhovaniye, Profizdat, 1948, page 250.)

If the payroll is submitted more than one month late (as against the required time), 1/3 of the social security disbursements included therein are not credited. (Article 6, decree of the VTsSPS and TsUNKhU of Gosplan, USSR dated 10 March 1934, in the text published on 2 August 1935.)

The following payments are likewise not accepted from enterprises and institutions by trade-union organizations to be credited against social insurance premiums; payments made without the authorization of the fabssavestkom; expenses on any measures (except the payment of compensation and pensions) not covered by an estimate approved by the superior trade-union organization, or by estimate allocations, even if done with the permission of the fabssavestkom; and overpayments as a result of violating

current legislation on the amount of compensation and pensions, failure of the administration to make an accurate check on the period of continuous service, or as a result of the incorrect computation of sums on the part of the accounting department of an enterprise, institution, or organization. (Cf. Article 1, instruction of the VTsSPS dated 17 November 1934 -- Byulleten' VTsSPS, 1935, No 1-2; Article 7, decree of the VTsSPS dated 13 January 1947 -- Spravochnik profsoyuznogo rabotnika, Profisdat, 1949, page 354; Article 5, decree of the VTsSPS dated 24 February 1948, and Article 6, decree of the VTsSPS dated 29 May 1948 -- Gosudarstvennoye sotsial'noye strakhovaniye, Profisdat, 1948, page 228 and 233. Cf. also Uchet i otchetnost' po byudzhetu gosudarstvennogo sotsial'nogo strakhovaniya, Profisdat, 1953, page 33.)

Disputes Relating to the Collection of Social Insurance Premiums

Disputes arising between enterprises (institutions) and trade-union organs with regard to the collection of social insurance premiums are settled by superior trade-union organizations. These disputes may not be considered by judicial organs or settled by arbitration. (Cf. Article 29, instruction of the VTsSPS dated 15 September 1933.)

Section 11. Supplementary Compensation in Cases of Industrial Accidents, and Retroactive Claims

Enterprises bear material responsibility for industrial accidents occurring through the fault of the administration as a result of negligence, violation of accident prevention regulations, etc.

The fabzavmestkom (social insurance council) must pay compensation on the basis of a disability slip even if the disability is temporary and resulted from an accident for which the administration was responsible. When it has paid such compensation, the trade-union organization is entitled under retroactive procedure to claim restitution for the amount paid from the administration. If the administration refuses the case is settled by a court of law.

Trade-union TsK's have the responsibility of practising on a large scale the presentation of retroactive claims in cases of industrial accidents, as one of the means of combatting accidents. (Cf. Article 9, decree of the VtsSPS dated 25 December 1936 -- Byulleten' VTsSPS, 1937, No 1.)

Factory, plant, and local committees of trade unions are required to render to workers and employees who have been disabled as a result of industrial accidents the necessary aid in presenting claims for additional compensation to the administration of the enterprise or institution, if the accident occurred through the fault of the administration, and if the social insurance compensation does not fully cover the damage suffered by the injured worker; e.g., if because of an insufficient period of continuous service at the enterprise he does not receive the full measure of compensation. (Cf. Article 10, decree of the VTsSPS dated 13 January 1947 -- Gosudarstvennoye sotsial'noye strakhovaniye, Profisdat, 1948, page 27.)

Enterprises which, under retroactive procedure, have made restitution for expenses incurred in connection with an accident are entitled, under established procedure (within the limits of

articles 83-83¹, KZot RSFSR and the corresponding articles in the KZot's of the other union republics) to demand in their turn restitution from the party responsible for the accident, of the sums paid out through his fault. (Cf. Article 19, decree of the Plenum of the Supreme Court, USSR dated 10 June 1943, No 11/m/6/u.)

The right of trade-union organizations to present retro-active claims to enterprise and institutions is based on articles 403, 404, 412, 413, and 414 of the Civil Code, RSFSR and the corresponding codes in the civil codes of the other union republics.

In connection with supplementary compensation paid by an enterprise or institution in appropriate cases of temporary disability as a result of an industrial accident, see the decree of the Plenum of the Supreme Court, USSR dated 10 June 1943, No 11/m/6/u titled Concerning Judicial Practice in the Matter of Claims for Damages — Sbornik deystvuyushchikh postanovleniy Plenuma Verkhovnogo Suda SSSR 1924-1951 gg., Gosyurisdad, 1952, page 137.)

Section 12. Concerning Measures for the Further Improvement of the Work of Machine-Tractor Stations

In Article 9 of a decree of the Soviet of Ministers, USSR and the Central Committee, KPSS published in the newspaper Pravda for 1 October 1953, it is stated that state social insurance compensation and pensions are assigned and paid to permanent and seasonal workers on tractor crews at machine-tractor and specialized stations on the basis of all types of monetary payments and payments in kind received from the machine-tractor and specialized stations. In this connection grain is evaluated at state procurement prices.

The entire period of employment at the MTS's, specialized stations, and other state enterprises and organizations prior to the promulgation of this decree is taken into account in determining the amount of compensations and pensions.

Machine-tractor and specialized stations must pay social insurance premiums in accordance with the established rate on all types of pay counted in issuing pensions and compensation. Article 10 of this decree states that the average earnings of tractor crew workers for purposes of paying for leave and paying discharge allowances are computed in accordance with the general principles established for workers at state enterprises, including all types of monetary payments and payments in kind which are included in the average earnings in issuing compensation and pensions.

APPENDIX 1

BASIC DECREES ON ACCOUNTING FOR LABOR AND WAGES IN INDUSTRY¹

(Note 1) Cf. the decree on accounting for labor and wages in construction in the letter of the MF, USSR and TsU, USSR dated 26 August 1948, No 740/19-3 (SPKh, 1949, No 1, page 14.)

LETTER OF THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE, USSR AND THE TsSU, USSR

DATED 11 SEPTEMBER 1951, NO 1510/1-15

A. The Timekeeping System

1. The timekeeping system must ensure:

(a) Control over the prompt arrival of workers and employees at work, and the identification of all those who do not appear or who are late;

(b) Control over the presence of workers and employees at their stations, and the identification of all who are absent;

(c) Control over the timely departure of workers and employees from work at the end of the working day or the shift, and the identification of all who leave work early;

(d) The timely ascertainment of the reasons for absenteeism or tardiness;

(e) The discovery of violations of labor discipline and the loss of working time due thereto;

(f) The receipt of data on the amount of time actually worked by workers and employees;

(g) Timely and accurate reporting on the number of workers and employees present, the utilization of working time (regular and overtime), and the state of labor discipline.

2. Depending upon the territorial location of the shops (departments) and other subdivisions of the enterprise, the number of workers, the number of shifts, whether the enterprise has one or several gates, etc, timekeeper's records are kept either in each shop (department), or for several shops together, or for the enterprise as a whole.

3. Timekeeping is organized: (a) under the number system, using time-board counters; or (b) under the card system, using time-clocks.

(4) Under the time-board system each worker or employee is assigned a number which is shown on all documents where the

last name of the worker or employee is carried. In the event that the worker or employee is discharged or transferred to another shop (department), his former time number must not be assigned to another worker, and must remain unassigned for a period of 3 months.

5. Time-boards with numbers (or time-clocks) are set up on those places serving as control points for timekeeping. The time-board must be provided with a protective glass door or a door with metal grates which prevents anyone from using the board except at the established time.

6. Control over the timely arrival of workers and employees at work, their departure from work, tardiness, absenteeism, time on the job, and idle time (for which the reason is specified) is exercised by the timekeeper for each shift, using Time Sheet Form No T-1 (T-1-a or T-1-b), which is set up for the whole month for the shop (department).

7. At enterprises using time-clocks the time of arrival at work, tardiness, and absences are recorded on time-cards and a time-board.

8. The procedure for timekeeping is established by the chief (senior) accountant of the enterprise or institution jointly with the personnel department, in accordance with the present decree. These persons are responsible for seeing that the timekeeper adheres to the established regulations governing timekeeping.

9. Administratively, timekeepers are subordinated to the corresponding chiefs of shops, departments, and other subdivisions of whose personnel they are a part.

With respect to the keeping of records, the instructions of the chief (senior) accountant are mandatory for a timekeeper.

10. Thirty minutes before the start of the working day the timekeeper opens the time-board, and checks to see that each worker and employee coming to work removes his own number from the time-board (or hangs it up); or, where timekeeping is being done by means of time-clocks, that he punches his own card.

11. After the whistle, bell, or other signal signifying the start of the working day, the timekeeper must lock the time-board and record the numbers of the workers who have not reported for work.

12. The numbers of those workers and employees who have arrived at work after the closing of the board (i.e., late) are removed from, or hung on, the board (or the time-cards are punched in the time-clock) by the timekeeper himself, who makes a record of all such cases in a special book for violations of labor discipline, showing the amount of time the worker was late.

Other violations of labor discipline are also recorded in this book.

13. In cases of tardiness or absence for good and sufficient reason, the workers and employees are required to present properly prepared documents or statements, which are kept by the timekeeper in his file basket and, when necessary, sent to the accounting department. (Such documents include, for example, disability slips, statements from a court certifying that the worker has attended a court session as a people's juror, etc.)

14. Each day the timekeeper takes the record book of labor discipline violations, together with the documents and statements turned in by the workers and employees in justification of their absence or tardiness, to the superintendent of the shop (department) for examination and approval.

The reasons for absenteeism and other violations of labor discipline are checked and ascertained on the same day the violation occurred.

An appropriate entry is made in the record book for labor discipline violations of the fines imposed and other measures taken by the superintendent of the shop (department).

15. Shop superintendents, heads of departments and sections, foremen, etc, are responsible for seeing that work is begun on time. They are also responsible for seeing that work is ended on time, and that working time is properly utilized throughout the working day (shift).

16. In the course of the working day (shift) the timekeeper must make the rounds of the working stations and check to see that the information he has recorded as to the arrival of workers corresponds to the actual situation, in order to be sure that all workers and employees whom he has checked in are actually at their stations. If in the course of his rounds the timekeeper discovers the absence of a worker or employee, he must immediately ascertain the reason for the absence of the worker, report on it to the superintendent of the shop (department) and, where necessary, make an entry in the record book for labor discipline violations.

17. Control over prompt departure from work for the lunch break, return after the break, and departure at the end of the working day is effected in the same manner as described above.

18. A record of the number of hours spent on overtime work is kept in the following manner. Lists of the persons staying for overtime work are drawn up by the foreman, signed by the superintendent of the shop (department), and approved by the labor organization department. The lists are sent to the timekeeper, who takes special tags made of tin, plywood, or cardboard with the word OVERTIME on them, and hangs them on the time-board (above the counters of the workers), after which he sends the lists to the shift foreman for purposes of recording the amount of overtime worked.

19. Upon completion of the overtime work the lists, which have been signed by the foreman, are returned to the timekeeper, who enters on the time sheet the amount of overtime worked; and the tags hung above the counters are removed.

20. When overtime work is ordered for the shop (department) as a whole and all of the workers concerned are scheduled to work the same amount of time, the timekeeper is given a list of the workers who do not have to work overtime, and no list of the workers remaining for overtime work is drawn up.

21. Idle time is recorded on the basis of an idle-time slip. The minimum amount of idle time to be recorded is established by the ministry concerned.

When the requisite data have been filled in on the idle-time slip and it has been signed by the shop (department) superintendent, it is sent to the timekeeper, and the stub is torn

off and given to the worker. After making entries on the time-sheet and the idle-time slip, the timekeeper returns them to the shop (department) for filing.

22. A record of absences of workers and employees on official business during working hours is kept on a basis of the passes written out by the timekeeper on instructions from the shop (department) superintendent and issued to the worker. A pass of this kind (together with a permit) entitles the worker to leave the territory of the enterprise during working hours, and to return.

23. Passes are not issued to workers whose jobs require that they frequently leave the territory of the enterprise. Their departures and returns are recorded in a special book.

24. The time during which workers are on leave for reasons of temporary disability is accounted for in the following manner. Every worker or employee on leave for reasons of temporary disability must, either personally or through the agency of other persons, present a disability slip for registration at the place of employment, or must communicate the fact that a medical institution has issued such a slip to him. After registering the slip and the date on which the leave was authorized for the worker or employee, the timekeeper removes from the time-board the number assigned to the worker (or his time-card) and keeps it until the worker returns to the job; or else he hangs on the board a cardboard tag indicating the reason for the worker's absence.

25. When the worker returns to work the disability slip, on which the doctor has noted the date on which the worker or

employee was to return to work, is presented to the shop (department) superintendent, and then sent to the timekeeper (who receipts for it in the delivery book), and the latter makes an entry in the time-sheet as to the time when the worker or employee returned to the job.

26. The timekeeper notes the time of departure from and return to work on the disability slip, and at the proper time sends it to the accounting department (which signs a receipt for it) for further processing and payment.

27. The following procedure is followed by the timekeeper in keeping record of the time during which workers and employees are on regular or supplementary leave. The day before going on leave, the worker or employee gives the timekeeper his leave slip, and the latter notes on the leave slip and the time-sheet the time at which the leave is to begin. At the same time the timekeeper removes the number (or time-card) from the time-board and keeps it until the worker returns from leave (or until, for purposes of arranging the time-board so that it can be read easily, he hangs up on the time-board tag a special card with the notation: "ON LEAVE").

Upon his return from leave the worker gives the timekeeper a slip certifying that he has been on leave, and the latter notes the date of return from leave on this slip and on the time-sheet. The timekeeper then sends the certification slip to the personnel department, the hiring and discharge section, or the personnel office (hereinafter, for purposes of simplification, only the designation "personnel department" will be used) so that the time of return from leave can be recorded in

the personal file. The counter (or time-card) which the timekeeper has been keeping is issued to the worker (or it is hung on the time-board, depending upon the system used at the enterprise).

If the worker or employee fails to return upon expiration of his leave, the timekeeper must report that fact to the shop (department) superintendent and the personnel department, and at the same time make the appropriate entry in the record book of labor discipline violations.

29. A record of the time during which workers and employees are on official travel assignment is kept on the basis of the travel assignment vouchers, which must be presented to the timekeeper the day before departure on travel assignment. Upon presentation of the travel assignment voucher the timekeeper removes the counter (or time-card) from the board and makes an entry on the time-sheet as to the time of departure. He keeps the counter (or time-card) until the worker returns from the travel assignment (or he hangs on the counter a special tag with the notation: "on travel assignment").

30. When the worker returns from travel assignment he must report to the timekeeper, who makes an entry in the time-sheet as to the time of the worker's return and gives him (or hang up on the time-board) the counter (or time-card) which has been assigned to him.

31. A worker or employee who is leaving work temporarily in order to perform state duties must present to the timekeeper a document from the organization entitled to call workers away from their jobs during working hours (a court, office of the state

prosecutor, military commissariat, etc) with the authorization signature of the shop (department) superintendent. On the basis of this document the timekeeper issues the worker a pass and makes an entry on the time-sheet as to the time of departure from the job. When the worker returns he makes a similar entry as to the time of return.

32. If a worker is authorized to leave work before the end of the shift the timekeeper shifts his counter to the "off" position (or punches his time-card accordingly). In this case the pass is delivered to the timekeeper upon arrival at work the following day.

33. In cases where the worker is to be absent from the job for several days, the timekeeper removes his counter (time-card) from the board and keeps it until the worker's return. Upon the worker's return the timekeeper collects his pass from him, makes an entry on the time-sheet, and on the pass as to the time of return to the job, and the time consumed in the performance of state duties. At the same time he issues the worker his counter (time-card). The pass is sent to the accounting department.

34. In cases where the worker is to be absent from the job several days while performing state duties, he must receive from the organization to which he reports a statement certifying that he has used the time in the performance of these duties, and must present it to the timekeeper together with his pass. This certifying statement is delivered by the timekeeper to the accounting department, together with the pass.

35. Timekeepers keep a record of unworked time on the basis of properly prepared documents. These documents include:

(a) In the case of breaks taken by nursing mothers -- a statement from the appropriate medical institution with the approval of the shop (department) superintendent;

(b) In the case of persons working in shops where conditions are injurious to health, and who have shortened working days -- a statement from the personnel department of the enterprise;

(c) In the case of minors under the age of 16 whose working day is shortened -- a statement from the personnel department of the enterprise.

36. At the end of the working day (shift) and no later than the start of the following working day the timekeeper fills in the time-sheet, showing opposite the last name of each worker and employee listed on the sheet the hours actually worked (regular and overtime), the idle time, and time absent from work, with the reason therefor. The time-sheet is filled in on the basis of:

(a) Entries in the record book of labor discipline violations, with the rulings of the head (director) of the enterprise or the heads of the shops (departments).

(b) Other documents serving as a basis for time-keeping (passes, disability slips, statements from medical institutions for nursing mothers, statements from appropriate organisations on the performance of state duties, statements issued by the personnel department for minors under the age of

16 who do not work a full day, and for workers working in shops where the conditions are injurious to health and who have shortened working days, etc). The timekeeper makes entries on the time-sheet with regard to the time spent by workers on official travel assignments or regular leave on the bases of the travel assignment vouchers or leave slips submitted at the time.

37. Entries on the time-sheet are coded in approximately the following manner:

1. Days off and holidays	V
2. Absenteeism	P
3. Tardiness or premature departure from work	N
4. Overtime	E
5. Idle time for duration of shift	Ts
6. Idle time within a shift	Ch
7. Official travel assignment	K
8. Authorized absence (performance of state duties)	G
9. Regular and supplementary leave	O
10. Disability (illness, quarantine, etc)	B
11. Maternity leave	R
12. Time off for nursing mothers	M
13. Time off for minors under 16	L
14. Time off for workers in shops with injurious conditions	D
15. Performance of official duties elsewhere than in the area covered by the time- board in question	T

38. There must be no crossing out or erasures in entries on the time-sheet, and all corrections must be signed by the person making up the time-sheet.

39. Using Form T-2, the timekeeper makes a daily report on the number of persons reporting for work, and on violations of labor discipline, and transmits it via the shop (department) superintendent to the head (director) of the enterprise.

B. Accounting for Output and Pay

40. The system of records on production and payroll must ensure:

(a) The receipt of accurate data on the output of each worker:

(b) Control over the correspondence between the output of the worker and the quantity of materials, parts, or semi-finished pieces issued for processing;

(c) Elimination of so-called "padding" of output figures, concealment of spoilage, shortages of parts, etc.

41. For purposes of organizing proper control and accurate accountability of production output, shops and units must be provided with measuring containers, scales, and measuring devices (mechanical, electromagnetic with photo-electric cells, etc). As a rule, shops should have intermediate storage areas where, when possible, finished products should be stamped and rejected items marked.

42. The basic documents for recording output serve as the basis for computing piece-rate pay and are also used in

operational planning, keeping track of the flow of parts, checking on the fulfillment of output norms by individual workers, etc.

Such documents include: the output report, the job order for piecework, the inspection certificate, the trip sheet, etc.

44. Standardized forms for these documents are shown in this appendix. Where necessitated by the working conditions at a given enterprise, the ministries and central institutions of the USSR make corrections and changes in these forms, with the approval of the Ministry of Finance, USSR.

(Note) For purposes of simplifying the procedure for making changes in the standardized forms used in accounting for labor and wages in industry, the Ministry of Finance, USSR and the TsSU, USSR, by letter dated 29 March 1954, No 370/10-15, have established the following procedure for making changes in these standardized forms.

The necessary corrections and changes in the standardized forms used in accounting for labor and wages in industry for individual branches of production are made by ministries and central institutions of the USSR with the approval of the Ministry of Finance, USSR, and the TsSU, USSR.

However, in cases where the working conditions at a given enterprise necessitate corrections and changes in the standardized forms used in accounting for labor and wages in industry, these changes and corrections are made by ministries and central institutions of the USSR.)

The use of several kinds of basic documents is authorized at enterprises with different kinds of production.

45. The accounting department of the enterprise is required, in computing pay, to ascertain that the amount of pay due as per the payroll documents corresponds with the quantity and quality of the products accepted from the worker.

Computations of wages must be based on data as to the work (output) accepted from the worker.

46. For purposes of determining the amount of output and eliminating instances of cheating, padding, and the concealment of spoilage, systematic accountability and control over the volume of output of products (balance of semifinished articles) is carried out at enterprises in accordance with the nature of production organization.

Control over the correspondence between the quantity of semifinished articles (parts) issued for processing, and the quantity accepted after processing as per each document, is exercised by a worker from the OTK [department of technical control] in accepting the output from the worker.

Control over the overall balance of semifinished articles (parts) at the enterprise, in shops, and in units, and over the correspondence between the overall payroll and the quantity of products turned out by the enterprise as a whole, is exercised jointly by organs of accounting, planning, labor, and payroll.

The Routing Sheet and the Output Report

47. Where there is series production it is convenient to keep track of output with the aid of a routing sheet (Form T-3) and an output report (Form T-4).

48. The routing sheet is a document which accompanies a batch of parts being processed simultaneously, beginning with the first operation and concluding with the last. In addition to control over the correspondence between the quantity of products turned out and the amount of wages computed, the routing sheet is used for control over adherence to the approved technological flow diagram and keeping track of the flow of batches of parts being processed. Routing sheets are made out by workers in the planning-dispatcher (planning-switchboard) office of the shop (department) on the basis of the schedule for processing parts, technological charts, and manuals of norms and rates. Routing sheets are made out for optimum batches of parties established by preliminary calculation.

49. The following information is supplied in making out a routing sheet: (a) the name or number of the shop; (b) the name or number of the unit or group; (c) the number of the routing sheet; (d) the date on which the sheet is being made out; (e) the number and designation of the parts to be processed; (f) the number and designation of the processing operation. The order number, the quantity of parts in the batch, and the time at which the work is to be done are not given at the time the sheet is made out, but are written in later, when the sheet is issued for the first operation.

50. From the very moment the work begins on the first operation, the routing sheet is kept with the batch of parts. (It is kept by a worker, foreman, inspector, in the intermediate storage area, etc.)

51. The use of a routing sheet should ordinarily be combined with the use of an output report for the shift, which is a planning-accounting document which shows the quota and the actual output of the workers for the shift, and which serves as the basis for determining the workers' pay. The report is made out in one copy for each shift and each group of workers served by one inspector from the department of technical control. The report shows only that work covered by charts for the technological process.

The use of the report without a routing sheet is authorized at certain enterprises (or in certain shops).

Preparations for work — i.e., supplying the workers with blanks, parts, equipment, blueprints, etc — are usually made on the basis of the output report.

52. The following information must obligatorily be provided in filling out the report: (a) the number of the machine tools, machines, or other units; (b) the numbers of the job orders; (c) the numbers and designations of the parts; (d) the numbers and designations of the operations; (e) the assigned quantity of parts; (f) the time-sheet numbers, categories, and last names of the workers doing the job; (g) the category of work; (h) the time norms; (h) the rates.

53. The completed report is transmitted to the intermediate warehouse for the preparation and issue of the parts and blanks. In issuing the parts, the clerk notes on the report the quantity issued, after which the parts and the routing sheets are issued for delivery to the working areas, and the report is turned over to the inspector by whom it is kept until the end of the shift.

54. When a worker has completed an assigned operation he delivers the routing sheet and the parts to the foreman, who examines the parts and delivers them along with the routing sheet to the inspector from the department of technical control.

55. In accepting completed work the inspector is required to ascertain whether the quantity of parts delivered to him corresponds with the quantity issued to the worker for processing and, in case of a shortage, to write off the missing parts as spoilage through the fault of the worker. A spoilage report is drawn up for all rejects discovered at the time of inspection.

(Note) Pursuant to a letter of the Ministry of Finance, USSR and the TsSU, USSR dated 30 December 1952, No 2334/1-15, a shortage of parts issued to a worker for processing is considered to be a shortage of material valuables. Restitution for the damage done is exacted from the guilty party in accordance with current legislation.)

56. Upon completion of inspection the inspector notes the following on the routing sheet: (a) the quantity of good parts accepted; (b) the quantity of completely spoiled parts (those for which the worker must pay, and those for which he is not required to pay are noted separately); (c) the quantity of rejected parts which can be reprocessed; (d) the amount (percentage) of spoilage; and (e) the number of the rejection report. The inspector then puts his stamp on the report and on the routing sheet and sends the sheet along with the good and rejected parts to the distribution foreman. The condemned articles are sent along with the rejection report to the spoilage isolator.

57. The good parts accepted by the inspector are sent along with the flow sheet to the intermediate storage area. The clerk notes on the routing sheet the quantity of parts delivered, and assembles the parts along with the sheet for delivery to the proper storage area. The distribution foreman sends the defective parts to the workers for reprocessing, after which the parts are again sent to the inspector.

58. The reprocessing of articles spoiled by a particular worker is done by the same worker without special pay and without the preparation of any additional document. If, however, the rejected article is reprocessed by a worker other than the one responsible for the spoilage, a special job order is written out on Form T-7.

59. Parts which have passed through all of the operations listed on the routing sheet are delivered to the finished parts warehouse of the enterprise, or to the warehouse of the consumer shop (department). The distribution foreman returns the used routing sheets to the planning-dispatcher (or planning-switchboard) office of the shop (department).

60. At the end of the shift the report is signed by the inspector and the foreman, who usually indicates on the report before signing it, the amount of time worked. The completed report is sent to the norm clerk together with extra-pay slips, idle-time pay slips, and the rejection report. The norm clerk checks the documents, signs them, and sends them to the accounting department for payment.

61. As a rule, each batch goes through all production operations accompanied by only one routing sheet. It is not advisable to break up batches while they are being processed. Therefore, a batch may be broken up only in case of extreme production necessity.

62. When a batch of parts listed on a routing sheet is broken up after some operation when the break in the time of processing the individual parts in the batch does not exceed one or two shifts, notations as to the individual acceptance of the parts and issue for further processing are made on the basis of the routing sheet, and the acceptance of each part in the batch is noted on the routing sheet, for which purpose two or three blank lines have previously been provided thereon.

63. In those cases where the break in time of processing individual parts in the batch (in breaking up a batch of parts) is considerable, a supplementary routing sheet is made out for each part in the batch showing only the operations which have not yet been completed. The supplementary sheet also shows the number of the basic routing sheet, and the basic routing sheet shows the numbers of the supplementary flow sheets.

64. Extra pay for working under abnormal conditions is not shown in the report, but is covered by separate documents.

65. As a rule the report covers the work done during one shift. However, a report may be used to cover a longer period of time where this is advisable.

66. If in the course of the shift the workers have been transferred to other machine tools or to the processing of other

parts (to other operations), the new order and the new output are shown on the previously prepared report in the blank spaces, regardless of the fact that the names of the workers to whom the new order has been assigned already figure in the report.

The Output List

67. In the case of continuous production it is convenient to use an output list (Form T-5) to keep track of the output of products.

68. When using the list on Form T-5 the volume of a worker's output is determined by means of counting the processed parts on the last operation or, in the case of intermediate operations, on the basis of data on the batch started (quantity issued for processing) and the removal of remnants of parts at the end of the shift, as for each operation.

69. It is advisable (when using Form T-5 as a document for keeping track of output) to determine the earnings of a worker not for each shift as per each output list, but for the entire pay period at once, for which purpose a special cumulative list is drawn up. This list shows the total output of each worker for each operation. Those data on the quantity of spoilage attributable to the worker which are necessary in computing his earnings are established on the basis of documents from the department of technical control.

70. In those cases when one and the same operation is carried out by several workers instead of just one, a record of the output of each worker is kept, and the persons responsible for spoilage are indicated, by means of special notations made

directly on the parts being processed, the containers, etc.

The Output Slip

71. At plants where the workers perform the same job (operation) at the same rates throughout the day, output slips (Form T-6) are used.

72. Extra pay for working under abnormal conditions is not covered in the output slips, but is the subject of special documents.

73. At the end of the shift the inspector from the department of technical control (or the head of the shop or the unit) inspects the work done by each worker or group of workers (if the job is being done by a group), records the output on the slip, signs the slip, and sends it to the accounting department, having appended the pertinent extra-pay slips and other documents.

The Job Order for Piecework

74. As a rule, job orders for piecework are used at enterprises and shops with individual or small-series production, on repair jobs, on jobs involving a long production cycle, and on individual one-time jobs.

Forms T-7 and T-7-a are used as standardized forms for job orders for piecework.

75. Job orders are made up both for jobs done by one worker (individual job order) or jobs done by a group or crew of workers (collective job order). In addition to the usual information required (date of issue of the job order, number of

the job order, last name and time-board number of the worker, shift, shop, etc), job orders must obligatorily show the designation of the work assigned, the amount of work, the time norm, and the rates.

As a rule, job orders for piecework must be written up prior to the commencement of the job by the main office. The prior preparation of job orders is effected on the basis of technological charts and in accordance with the shop's production program.

76. Job orders issued to crews show the name of the crew foreman on the front side. The names of the workers in the crew who are to do the assigned job are shown on the reverse side.

77. Job orders prepared in advance are kept in a special file, and are filed according to the numbers of the parts and operations.

Job orders are issued to units in a full set for all operations. They are kept in a file by planners or distribution foremen of the unit until issued to the workers.

78. Prior to being issued for the job, the job order is sent to the intermediate warehouse so that the parts can be prepared for issue. When the clerk issues the parts he notes the quantity issued on the job order.

79. Immediately before issuing the job order to a worker, the distribution-foreman notes on the job order the name and time-board number of the worker and the date the job order was issued.

80. When the job order has been processed as shown above it is sent by the distribution-foreman to the worker, along with the blanks, parts, and other materials, and is retained by the worker until completion of the job. The worker is required to check the number of blanks, parts, and materials he has received against the quantities listed in the job order.

81. In proportion as the assigned work is done and examined by the foreman, the work (parts) is sent along with the job order to the inspector from the OTK.

The inspector checks the quality of the work done; ascertains the amount of work, with a subdivision into acceptable work and rejects (with a separate listing for complete spoilage and parts to be reprocessed); and collates the quantity of products turned in by the worker with the quantity of materials issued to him for the job. He makes the appropriate notations as to the results of inspection on the job order, and makes out a rejection report on all spoilage discovered at the time of inspection. Any shortage in parts or other products is reported as spoilage attributable to the worker. (Cf. the footnote on page 346.)

82. The inspector sends the acceptable and defective parts to the distribution-foreman, while the total rejects are sent to the spoilage isolator along with the report on them. The acceptable parts and products are sent on to the intermediate warehouse, and the defective parts are sent back to the worker for reprocessing.

83. If a batch of parts, blanks, and semifinished articles sent to a working area has not been processed or has not been used,

the remaining material is sent to the shop warehouse with a corresponding notation on the job order as to the return.

84. When the foreman examines the output of a worker he makes a notation on the job order as to the amount of time worked, signs it, and sends it to the accounting department, appending extra-pay slips, idle-time pay slips, rejection reports, and other documents.

The Inspection Certificate

85. At plants where the work done is inspected upon the completion of the entire complex or at times coordinated with the pay periods, it is the practice to use inspection certificates (Form T-8) filled out for each worker or each crew of workers for the entire pay period in one copy.

86. At the end of the pay calculation period the recipient is obligated to calculate the total quantity of the work done and the sum of the earnings (according to the basic valuation) on the basis of the given statement.

The Trip Sheet

87. The Council of Ministers, USSR has established a form of trip sheet which is mandatory for all enterprises and organizations in keeping records on the work done by cartage organizations.

88. Form T-9 is used as a trip sheet in keeping records on work done by cartage organizations.

Extra Pay for Working under Abnormal Conditions

89. Workers are given extra pay for working under abnormal conditions when there are temporary departures from blueprints or from the current technological process. The director or chief engineer of the enterprise authorizes such extra pay.

90. The forms used in the case of extra pay for departure from normal conditions are: (a) for various kinds of extra pay at current rates — extra-pay slip, Form T-10; (b) in paying for all varieties of supplementary and irregular operations not provided for in the technological process — a job order for piecework bearing a distinguishing mark (e.g., a diagonal red line across the job order).

91. The extra-pay slip is written up for each kind of extra pay for each worker, or for the crew as a whole. In writing up extra-pay slips the reason for the extra expense and the person responsible are indicated with coded symbols. The extra-pay slip must obligatorily cite the number of the document in accordance with which the extra disbursement is made, and it must bear the signature of the shop superintendent and the chief of the labor department at the enterprise.

92. In writing out a job order for piecework bearing a distinguishing mark indicating extra pay for supplementary operations, all of the usual information must be supplied, in addition to which the reason for the extra pay and the persons responsible for the additional operations must be indicated.

Keeping Records of Idle Time

93. The basic document for keeping record of idle time on the part of workers, and for paying for idle time, is idle-time sheet, Form T-11.

94. Idle time on the part of workers which is not due to the technological process for the work being done, for which piece rates have not been provided, and which is of a certain duration established by the ministry in question, must be paid for.

95. Idle-time sheets are written up for all production workers who have had idle periods in the course of the day, regardless of the kind of pay.

96. In cases of idle periods affecting the entire shop or department, individual idle-time sheets are not written up. In such cases a certifying statement is drawn up, and a list of the workers concerned is appended.

97. In the event of idle time the worker is required to report this fact to the foreman responsible for the prompt recording of idle time.

98. Having ascertained the fact of idle time and the cause therefor, the foreman issues instructions for the preparation of an idle-time sheet, showing the time of commencement of the standstill, the coded symbol for the cause and the person responsible, and other information required in the form.

99. When work is resumed the foreman notes on the idle-time sheet the time at which the idle period ended, computes its duration, and signs the sheet.

At the end of the shift all idle-time sheets are approved by the shop (department) superintendent, after which they are sent to the accounting department.

100. As a rule, workers must be employed on other jobs during idle time. When workers are utilized on other jobs during idle time, individual work orders are written out for these jobs in the usual manner. The numbers of these work orders and the time worked in connection with them are noted on the idle-time sheets. When workers are used on other jobs during idle time, the idle time does not have to be paid for.

101. In processing documents with calculating machines it is permissible for purposes of facilitating perforation to rearrange individual information items in the above basic payroll documents, and to introduce several reference indexes (e.g., category of workers, specialty, kind of pay, etc) into the documents. Also, with mechanized processing of basic payroll documents it is necessary to establish in advance a coded symbol for all reference indexes, for which purpose there is prepared a special code for coding such indexes as the numbers of the shops, units, and departments of the enterprise, together with orders, operations, catalogued items, production expenses, the reasons for departures from norms and the persons responsible therefor, etc. In order that these coded symbols should be better understood they should have as few meanings as possible.

C. Payroll Calculations

102. Payroll calculations for workers and employees are handled either under centralized procedure by the accounting department, or under decentralized procedure by the shops and departments. Whether the centralized or decentralized system is used depends upon the number of workers, the territorial location of the shops (departments), etc.

103. The responsibilities of the accounting department include: instructing workers in shops and departments on the procedure for drawing up and filling out payroll documents; control over the accuracy with which documents are drawn up and filled out, and the promptness with which they are submitted; control over the correspondence between the staffs and salaries of employees, engineering-technical workers, and housekeeping

personnel and the approved personnel rosters; the computation of regular pay and social insurance compensation for workers and employees; computing amounts to be withheld, and drawing up payroll documents for the payment of wages; keeping records on subscriptions for state loans and payments thereon; keeping accounts on withholdings and deposits; preparing the report on the expenditure of the payroll fund; issuing certifying statements on earned pay and settlements; keeping accounting books; and other work connected with payroll computations.

104. For purposes of improving the quality of payroll computations, work in the accounting department must be organized on the principle of assigning to each payroll clerk a definite group of workers and employees whose earnings the payroll clerk computes entirely; viz., he computes wages, figures deductions and payments on state loans, handles computations on disability slips for the duration of the illness, for leave, etc.

105. Workers in the accounting department must be supplied with instructions, pay scale tables, tables of rates for income tax and other taxes, with the corresponding tax instructions, copies of collective agreements, decrees on pay for workers and employees, systematized reference books on labor legislation, etc, and must be provided with samples of the signatures of shop (department) superintendents, inspectors from the department of technical control, norm clerks, and foremen entitled to sign reports, extra-pay slips, and similar documents serving as the basis for computing workers' pay.

106. At enterprises where primary payroll documents are processed by machine the necessary instructions must be provided for the calculating machine operators doing the payroll calculations. In particular, the operators must be provided with pay scale tables, tables for converting minutes into tenths of an hour, and other supplementary tables facilitating the work of the operators.

107. When the accounting department receives primary payroll documents from the shops the documents are signed for in the delivery register of the shop (department).

108. When the primary documents are received, the accounting department is required to:

-- (a) Ascertain whether the forms of these documents correspond to the established forms, and whether all information required on the form has been filled in;

(b) Ascertain whether the information given in the documents corresponds to expenditures of working time as per the timekeepers' records;

(c) Rate-process the documents (verify the rates per unit of work and determine the amount of pay); or, if the documents have been rate-processed elsewhere than in the accounting department, check to see that the rates have been properly applied and the pay has been properly computed;

(d) Ascertain that the signatures on the documents are those of the persons authorized to sign them.

109. If in the course of checking it is discovered that the form of a document, the manner in which it has been filled out, or the signature does not meet the proper requirements, the document is not accepted for payment but is returned to the shop (department) for the necessary corrections and changes and (in certain cases) for the submission of explanation, in writing, of the departures from established norms and regulations.

110. For purposes of the most rapid completion of the work involved in computing the pay of workers and employees, primary documents must be transmitted to the accounting department in a steady flow every day, and must be processed as soon as they arrive in the accounting department.

111. The prompt forwarding of documents to the accounting department is ensured by the heads of shops (departments) and sections and foremen, who are liable for holding up pay because of delays in the delivery of documents. A graph showing the names of the documents, the time at which they are to be delivered, and the persons responsible for prompt transmittal, is set up for purposes of ensuring prompt transmittal.

112. Those items authorized by current legislation may be withheld and deducted from pay.

113. Payments on subscriptions to state loans are withheld from workers' and employees' pay upon instructions from the latter. It is prohibited to make any deductions from pay which are not provided for in current legislation.

114. Workers and employees are usually paid twice a month at times specified in the collective agreement. Remuneration for

temporary or irregular work which is of less than 2 weeks' duration and is done by workers not on the regular roster, is paid for immediately upon completion.

115. As a rule an advance is issued for work done during the first half of the month, and final settlement is made when paying wages for the second half of the month. The amount of the advance for work during the first half of the month is either determined in accordance with the wage scale (salary, rate) and the time worked, deducting from the total those amounts which are to be withheld or deducted in the first half of the month, or else it is determined by means of figuring the actual piece-rate earnings, less those various extra-pay items which are calculated in accordance with the results of the work for the month as a whole.

116. The pay of workers and employees is computed on the basis of the time-sheet, job orders for piecework, output slips, output reports, trip sheets, certificates of inspection (or measurement) of work, extra-pay slips, idle-time slips, etc.

117. The technique of computing pay consists in calculating the pay, adding up the amounts to be withheld, and determining the sum to be paid to the worker.

118. Payroll computations are made according to one of the following three procedures:

(a) FIRST PROCEDURE. When the accounting department has checked and rate-processed all primary documents covering output and pay (reports, job orders for piecework, extra-pay slips, idle-time slips, etc), the latter are sorted by workers'

time-sheet numbers and the amounts added up; and in this way the total pay due each worker is found.

In those cases where the workers are doing the same job at the same rate and it is not efficient to rate-process each document, the earnings are determined with the aid of a group payroll form, Form T-12, established for each worker. As the time slips are received they are recorded on Payroll Form T-12. At the end of the pay period the output figures are totalled up and the rate calculations are made, as a result of which the total pay due the worker or employee is shown on the payroll form.

Under the progressive piece-rate system the earnings are computed on the basis of the results of the piecework in accordance with rules and scales for progressive payment approved according to established procedure. An appropriate notation must be made on each production order (job order) on which payment is to be made in accordance with the progressive piece-rate system.

When the total pay due the worker or employee (by individual items) has been determined, the amount is entered on Payroll Form T-13. At the same time all amounts to be withheld and deducted from wages are shown on the payroll form, as are data on the utilization of the working time of each worker and employee, based on the time-sheet.

Payroll Form T-14 is used in lieu of Form T-13 for work done during the first half of the month when an advance is paid instead of making full settlement.

For purposes of obtaining information on the earnings of a worker or employee in past periods when that is necessary a special card file is kept on each worker, using Form T-15. In addition to general information on the worker, this form shows his earnings as computed monthly, by kinds of pay. These file cards are used to determine average earnings in calculating pay for leave period, in filling out temporary disability slips, and in issuing certifying statements for organs of social insurance.

(b) THE SECOND PROCEDURE. At enterprises with a large number of employees, where pay is issued not only through the main pay office but directly in the shops (departments), they prepare not only the regular payroll form but Payroll Form T-13 as a basis for issuing pay.

In every other respect this second procedure is similar to the first procedure.

(c) THE THIRD PROCEDURE is similar to the first, except for the fact that the worker's pay and the amounts withheld therefrom are entered not on Payroll Form T-13 but in a special "Pay Computation" Form, T-16, established for each worker for each pay period.

The amount of pay due the worker or employee is determined by means of adding up the total for the primary documents which have been checked, rate-processed, and sorted by the time-sheet numbers of the workers and employees.

When using this procedure it is also possible to make a notation as to the earnings as per each document individually on the reverse side of Form T-16.

Under this procedure, Form T-14 is prepared and used as a basis for disbursing pay to workers and employees.

119. In the case of workers and employees under the time-unit system, calculating pay is simply a matter of determining the amount of pay for the days actually worked as per the timesheet, figuring the extra pay due for overtime which has been properly recorded, adding up whatever amounts are to be withheld, and finding the amount due the worker.

120. When Payroll Form T-13 and Payroll Form T-14 have been prepared they are signed by the head of the shop (department) in question and by the worker who has filled out the form -- viz., persons responsible for computing the earnings of each worker and employee and all amounts withheld and deducted from wages, as well as for the correctness of the arithmetical addition of the totals on the payroll form. The completed form is sent to the chief (senior) accountant of the enterprise who, after checking it, registering it, and assigning a file number, makes the following notation on the form: "To the pay office for payment during the period from19... to19..., in the amount of (written out)rubles,kopecks."

121. The period in the course of which disbursement can be made on the basis of the payroll in question is established by the chief (senior) accountant with a view to the fact that the cash received from the bank for payroll purposes must be disbursed to the workers and employees in the course of the 3 days following receipt of the cash from the bank (including the day of receipt), and that upon the expiration of this period the cash not disbursed to the workers and employees must be returned to the bank.

122. When the above endorsement has been signed by the head (director) of the enterprise and the chief (senior) accountant, or by persons authorized to sign, the payroll is sent to the pay office for disbursement purposes.

123. Upon the expiration of the period indicated on the payroll the cashier must:

(a) Stamp (or write) the word "deposited" on the payroll opposite the names of those persons who did not receive their pay;

(b) Draw up a list of sums for deposit;

(c) Note on the title page of the payroll the amount actually disbursed and the amount not paid out and therefore to be deposited; check these sums against the general total for the payroll; and sign the notation.

That same day, after carefully checking the notations made by the cashier and the calculation of the amount paid out and the amount to be deposited, the accounting department writes out an order to pay for the amount actually disbursed, and sends it to the pay office (so that the amount in question can be written off).

124. Pay in cases of discharge, leave, and other cases which do not coincide with the preparation of the general payroll for the second half of the month, is issued on the basis of orders to pay stamped "Single Computation of Pay." In such cases the orders to pay are recorded in a special register of single disbursements. There is a register for each shop (department), closed out once monthly. The register shows the individual sums paid out in the course of the reported period and, listed

separately, the sums paid out in the following period (from the time the books are closed out to the time the final reports on pay and deductions have been prepared).

125. Single computations of pay are included in the final pay report, which thus includes all pay and all deductions for the period reported on.

126. Uncollected pay and all sums withheld from the pay of workers or employees in favor of third parties (e.g., as per writs of execution) are credited to the depositors' accounts by the accounting department.

127. Card Form T-17 is used for the analytical accounting of payroll sums deposited because not collected.

128. Pay which has not been collected by workers and employees at the scheduled time is disbursed by the pay office of the enterprise, institution, or organization under the general procedure established for handling cash operations.

129. Sums withheld from the pay of workers and employees in the favor of third parties or organizations are disbursed either by means of cash payments from the pay office of the enterprise on the basis of orders to pay, or by means of transmittal via the mails.

130. The chief (senior) accountant of the enterprise, institution, or organization must exercise especially careful control over the disbursement of deposited sums.

The Procedure for Issuing and Filling in Pay-Books

131. The use of a model pay-book, which must be issued to all workers at state, cooperative, and public enterprises,

has been made mandatory for all ministries and departments by decree of the Council of Ministers, USSR.

132. When the pay-book is issued, the following information must be shown therein: name of the organization issuing the book; date of issue; date of employment of the worker or employee; last name, first name, and patronymic of the worker or employee, and the time-board number assigned to him; shop (department) or other subdivision to which the worker is assigned; whether employed on permanent or temporary basis; specialty or position of worker assigned salary, wage scale, rate, and other conditions of work.

133. In the event of any change in the original conditions of employment (transfer to another job, change in salary or category, etc) a corresponding notation must be made in the pay-book, the documents in question must be referred to.

134. When filled in, the pay-book is signed by the head (director) of the enterprise or a person so authorized, the seal of the enterprise is affixed, and the book is registered in a special journal and delivered to the worker or employee, who signs for it in the journal.

135. The worker or employee must personally keep the pay-book and turn it over to the enterprise only:

(a) For purposes of recording receipt of pay at the established time;

(b) For purposes of noting changes in conditions of employment (transfer to another job, change in salary or wage rate, etc);

(c) For purposes of recording final settlement at time of discharge.

136. As a rule, when the pay-book is sent to the accounting department of the enterprise for purposes of recording receipt of pay, the worker or employee sends it via the timekeeper. When the information on the amount of pay due the worker and the sums being withheld has been entered in the pay-book, it is returned to the worker via the timekeeper.

137. The times for sending in pay-books for entering pay computations, and the times for returning them to workers and employees, are so regulated by the enterprise that at the time the worker is paid he has the pay-book in his possession.

138. When the pay-book is turned over to the timekeeper the latter gives the worker or employee a special stub on which is written the name and initials of the worker, his time-sheet number, the name of the shop (department) in which he works, and the number of the pay-book. When the pay-book is returned to its owner the stub which has been issued to him is retrieved by the timekeeper.

139. Enterprises using calculating machines for payroll computations are authorized by a directive of the Council of Ministers USSR to make up pay slips mechanically and insert them in pay-books.

D. Control over the Utilization of the Payroll Fund

140. The composition of the payroll fund is regulated by an instruction of the TsSU, USSR.

141. Control over the payroll fund is exercised in accordance with current legislation. Responsibility for the proper expenditure of the payroll fund is incumbent upon the heads (directors) of enterprises, and the chief (senior) accountants; responsibility for overexpenditures of the payroll funds of shops and other organisational units is incumbent upon the heads and accountants of these units.

142. Chief (senior) accountants of enterprises are required to verify the correspondence between the total payroll fund planned for shops and other organisational units, taken individually, and the payroll fund planned for the enterprise as a whole.

143. The accounting department stays strictly within the limits of the payroll fund established for shops and other units in accepting basic payroll documents.

144. Before paying the workers and employees, the accounting department collates the amount of payroll actually computed for each shop (department) against the plan figure. If the collation reveals an overexpenditure of the payroll fund for the shop (department), the chief (senior) accountant is required to notify the head (director) of the enterprise of this fact in writing before paying the workers, so that measures may be taken.

145. Every month, before payday, the accounting department prepares a certifying statement on the expenditure of the payroll fund for the enterprise as a whole, using Form T-18, in order to ascertain the results of the expenditure of the payroll fund for the enterprise as a whole.

LIST OF FORMS FOR BASIC DOCUMENTS

Prescribed by Basic Decrees on Labor and Payroll Accounting
in Industry

1. Time sheet	T-1, T-1-a, T-1-b
2. Information on number of days present and violations of labor discipline	T-2
3. Routing sheet	T-3
4. Report on output per shift	T-4
5. Output list	T-5
6. Output slip	T-6
7. Job order for piecework	T-7, T-7-a
8. Inspection certificate	T-8
9. Trip sheet for cartage	T-9
10. Extra-pay slip	T-10
11. Idle-time slip	T-11
12. Group list for output and pay	T-12
13. Payroll calculation form	T-13, T-13-a, T-13-b
14. Payroll form	T-14
15. File card	T-15
16. Pay computation form	T-16
17. Pay deposited account	T-17
18. Report on payroll fund	T-18

Form T-1

TIME SHEET FOR ____195____

Coded Designations

Days off and holidays	V
Absence authorized by law (performance of state duties)	G
Official travel assignment	K
Regular leave	O
Disability (illness, quarantine, etc)	B
Maternity leave	R
Time off for nursing mothers	M
Time off for workers in shops with unhealthful conditions	D
Time off for minors under 16 years of age	L
Overtime	S
Idle time lasting for duration of shift	Ts
Idle time within a shift	Ch
Absenteeism	P
Tardiness and premature departure from work	N
Performance of official duties elsewhere than on the territory served by the timekeeper station in question	T

Form T-1-a
(right side of reverse of the sheet)

of the Month																Days Present		Days Absent (mandays)					Hours Not Worked		Hours Worked				
16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	Actually worked	Idle time lasting for entire shift	Regular leave	Maternity leave	Illness	Other absences authorized by law	Authorized by the administration	Unauthorized	Days off and holidays	Brief idle periods	Tardiness, premature departure from work	Regular	Overtime	Night

Reverse side of form T-1-b

Shop Department		Shift		195---																										
Item No.	Time - Sheet	Days of the Month																Days Present		Days Absent (mandays)					Hours Not Worked		Hours Worked			
		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	Actually worked	Idle time, whole shift	Regular leave	Maternity leave	Illness	Other absences authorized by law	Authorized by the administration	Unauthorized	Days off and holidays	Brief idle periods	Tardiness, premature departure from work	Regular	Overtime	Night
		16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31													

The title page (first page) of form T-1-b is the same as for form T-1

Form T-3

ROUTING SHEET

Routing Sheet No.	Date	Shop	Unit	Order No.	Part		Batch		Processing time	Supplementary Routing Sheets					Signature Stamp					
					No.	Name	No.	Quantity		Issued (date)	No.	Quantity	Operation for which issued							
Unit	No.	Operation	Category of worker	Time	Rate	Date	Quantity	Time-sheet No.	Last name	Signature stamp of the dispatcher office (PDB)	Suitable	Non-chargeable	Chargeable	Complete reject	Reproducible rejects	No. of rejection report	Inspector's signature stamp	Quantity	Signature stamp of warehouse clerk	Delivered

Form T-4

REPORT OF OUTPUT

Report of output for shift No.—		Date of issue	Pay period	Shop	Unit	Shift	Name of foreman	Name of Inspector
Machine tool No.		Order No.	Part No.					
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Operation		No.	Designation	Quantity assigned	Issued for processing	Time-sheet No.	Category	Last name
Worker (or adjuster)		Acceptable	Chargeable	Non-chargeable	Chargeable	Non-chargeable	Lacking	Unprocessed (returned)
OTK inspection		Complete reject	Recoverable rejects	Category of work	Time	Rate	Norm	Condition of payment for pieces
Time		As per norm	Actual	For acceptable work	For spoilage	Total	Amount of pay due	
Signatures		Planner	Senior Foreman	Norm Clerk	Clerk			

Form T-5

OUTPUT LIST

For 195

Designation of Shop		Kind of Articles		Issued for Processing	
Item No.	Workers Time-sheet No.	Last name, first name, patronymic	On hand at beginning of shift	Turned out	On hand at end of shift
			Processed	Good	Rejects

Clerk

Foreman

Form T-6

OUTPUT SLIP NO.

For shift in unit (shop) for 195

Item No.	Workers Time-sheet No.	Last name, First name, Patronymic	Category	Kind of work	Piece rate work		Time-unit work		Idle time		Night		Miscellaneous	
					Hours	Amount of output	Pay due per rate	Hours	Pay due per rate	Hours	Pay due per rate	Hours	Pay due per rate	Kind

 Shift foreman
 Head of shop
 Norm clerk

 Reason for idle time
 Shift worked from to

Form T-7

Shop _____ Shift _____ Workshop _____

JOB ORDER NO. _____ dated _____ 195 _____ On order No. _____ dated _____ 195 _____

To be done _____

Crew _____

Worker _____

Specialty _____ Category _____ Time-sheet No. _____

Code (No.)			Description of Job	Category of work	Unit of measure	Work order			Inspected			Hours worked		
Article	Port, operation	Blueprint				Quantity	Time norm		Rate	Quantity	Acceptable		Chargeable	Pay due
							Per unit	For whole job						

Foreman

Norm clerk

Job order received

Work delivered _____ 195 _____ Signature _____

Work accepted _____ 195 _____ Signature _____

Reverse side of form T-7

FOR CREW COMPUTATION

Time - sheet No.	Last name, First name, Patronymic	Category of worker	Category of work	Hours worked										Total hours			Pay due
																Place - rate	
Total																	

Advances for work in progress				No.							
1. On previous work order				Job order on continuing work		Extra-pay slip		Idle-time slip		Spillage slip	
Job order No.		% Readiness		Pay due							
2. On present job order				Timekeeper		person issuing job order		Clerk		Evaluation of work	
Date		% Readiness		Pay due							

For work done between _____ 195 _____ and 195 _____

Crew (worker) _____ Time-sheet No. _____

Remarks _____

Reverse side

individual computation

Inspector _____ Foreman _____ Timekeeper _____

Crew fore man _____ Computation made by _____

Form T-9

Organization _____ Tel. No. _____

Address _____

TRIP SHEET NO. _____

FOR CARTAGE

195—

Transport in good condition
Trip authorized by
Signature _____

Shift _____

Driver _____

Crew _____

Time-sheet No. _____

Orey one-horse Self-dumping
two-horse

Shift-bow No. _____

Trip sheet received:

PLAN WORK ORDER

Trip No.	Time of delivery		At disposal of:	Consignee	Kind of freight	Tons Cubic m.	Distance (km)	Order No.	Additional instructions
	Hrs.	Min.							
Layovers en route									
Feed issued (kg)		Trip No.		Reason		Duration		Signature of person authorizing layover	
Oats, hay									
Tools and materials issued		Dispatcher issuing the order _____							

Reverse side of form T-9

WORK DONE

Trip No.	Order No.	Origin and Destination	Depart		Return		En route		Loading		Unloading		Hauled				Received for by consignee	Km. covered		Ton-kilometers worked
			Hours	Minutes	Hours	Minutes	Hours	Minutes	Hours	Minutes	Hours	Minutes	Kind of freight	Category or class	Tons	Cubic meters		With load	Without load	

Results of cartage work for the shift (filled out at the office)

Computation of pay

No. of trips		Working		Idle time		Km. covered		Freight hauled		Worked		For tonnage _____ For kilometers _____ _____ _____			
With load	Without load	Total	Of which:	Total	Chargeable to customer	For technical reason		Total	With load	Without load	Tons		Cubic meters	Ton-kilometers	Cubic-kilometers
			En route								Loading and unloading				

Total _____

EXTRA-PAY SLIP

Shop, department, unit _____ Shift No. _____

Slip No. _____ for pay on 195 _____ Job order, Report No. _____
Routing sheet

Form T-10
STUB

For slip No. _____
covering pay for 195 _____

Time-sheet No. _____
Shift _____

Job order
On: Report
Routing sheet

Last name, first name, and
patronymic _____

Part No. _____
Operation No. _____

Rate for _____ pieces
Quantity for which pay due: _____

Foreman _____ Payroll clerk _____

Code (No.)			Part		Operation	
Machine	Tool order	Article	No.	Designation	No.	Designation

Code _____ Reason for extra pay _____ Person responsible _____

Time-sheet No.	Crew, worker	Speciality	Category	Time norm per piece	Category of work	Rate	% of extra pay	Quantity on which extra pay is due	Hours at higher rate	Amount of pay due

Shop superintendent _____ Norm clerk _____ Foreman _____ Payroll clerk _____
Approved: Chief engineer

Reverse side of form T-10

FOR CREW COMPUTATION

Time-sheet No.	Amount	Time-sheet No.	Last name, First name, and Patronymic	Speciality	Hours, worked				Coefficient	Amount of pay due
Payroll clerk					Total					

IDLE TIME SLIP

Form T-11

Shop, Department, Unit Machine Tool Shift

STUB FOR SLIP NO. _____

Slip No. covering pay for idle time on 195 On Job Order, Report
Routing Sheet No. _____

covering pay for idle time

on 195

Time-Sheet No. _____

Crew
Worker Specialty Category Time-Sheet No.On: Job Order, Report
Routing Sheet No. _____

Last Name, First Name, and Patronymic

Code	Reason for Idle Time	Person Responsible	Title Line started on at duration in hrs. in	Amount of Pay due
		Foreman	Payroll Clerk	
		Person Originating Job Order	Payroll Clerk	

Duration of idle time

hrs. min.

Foreman

Payroll clerk

Reverse Side of Form T-11

For Crew Continuation

Amount	Time-Sheet No.	Last Name, First Name, and Patronymic	Specialty	Category	Duration of Idle Time hrs. min.	Pay per Hour	Total Pay

Payroll Clerk

Total

Form T-12

GROUP LIST FOR OUTPUT AND PAY

for _____ 195 _____

Shop, Department		Last Name, First Name, Patronymic		Time Sheet No.																	
Item No	Designation of Job (Operation)	Output Norm	Days of the Month															Total	Rates	Pay Due	Completed
			1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15				
			Quantity of operations, work, or House worked																		
1																					
2																					
3																					
4																					
5	Time-Unit																				
6	Work																				
7	Overtime																				
8	Night																				
9																					
10																					
11																					
12																					
13																					
14																					
15																					
16																					
17																					
18																					
19																					
20																					
21																					
22																					

- 365 -

The reverse side of the form is the same, but without the headings, and the days of the month run from the 16th through the 31st, inclusive.

PAYROLL CALCULATION FORM NO. _____ FOR 195_____ Page _____

Shop, Department

		Due	Withheld and Retained	Last Name, First Name, and Patronymic
Days, Hours				
Item No.	Piece-rate	<u>Various</u>	<u>Various</u>	
Time Unit				
Piece-rate				
Time-unit				
Kind (Code)	amount			
Total				
Income tax				
Payments on subscriptions				
to state loans				
Kind (Code)	amount			
Total				
Care-charge pay				
Accepted for				
Time-sheet no.				

Form T-13-a

PAYROLL CALCULATION PERIOD: _____ OR _____ 195_____ Page _____

Shop, Department

[illegible]

Form 1-13-b

PAYROLL CALCULATION FORM NO _____ FOR 195__

Organization _____

Shop, Department _____

Book Entry		Days, Hours		Rate		Various		Total
Date	Payroll No	Pay Period or Kind of Disburse- ment	Piece-rate Time-unit	Piece-rate Time-unit	Kind (Code)	Amount		

(continuation)

Withheld and deducted

Various

Last Name,

First Name,

and Patronymic

Kind (Code)	Amount	Payments on State Loan	Total	Take-home pay	Received for	Time-Sheet
----------------	--------	---------------------------	-------	---------------	--------------	------------

Form 1-14

Organization _____

Page _____

Shop, Department, Unit _____

For Payroll calculation form NO _____

PAYROLL FORM for Disbursement of Advance
Pay Due

for 195__

Item No	Time-Sheet No	Last Name, First Name, and Patronymic	Amount	Received for or Notation as to Payment
---------	---------------	--	--------	--

Form T-15

FILM CARD

Last Name, First Name and Patronymic	Year of Birth	Time-Sheet No.	Number of Children	Specialty, Position	Category Salary	Shop Depart- ment	Date Hired	Total Period of Service
<u>Transfer, leave, dismissal, illness</u>			<u>Amounts withheld and Deducted</u>			<u>Tax exemptions</u>		
Contents of records and documents			Purpose and Intenti- on	Amount	For what period	Monthly Deduction	Contents of records and documents	
Kind of Pay	month	I	II	III	IV	V	VI	VII
Time-unit								
Piece-rate, etc (except for those listed below)								
Extra pay for overtime								
Compensation for temporary disability								
Leave pay								
Pay for annual military duty								
Pay for time off to perform state duties								

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Form T-16

(Enterprise)

Shop (Unit) _____

Category
SalaryTime-Sheet
No

COMPUTATION OF PAY FOR _____ 195_____

Specialty, Position

Last Name, First Name, Patronymic

Due	Hours	Amount	Withheld and deducted	Amount
-----	-------	--------	-----------------------	--------

Piece-rate

For first half of month

Time-unit

Extra pay for overtime

Income tax

Extra pay for night work

Premiums

Since time
of sub-
scription

Idle time

Payments on loan
subscriptionTotal withheld and
deducted

Take-home pay

Tables _____
(written out)

Accountant

Signature

Computation made _____ 195_____

Received

Tables _____ kopecks _____

Issued

Signature

Reverse Side of Form T-16

Date No of
DocumentHours worked as
Per Norm

* The columns are to be filled in with the indexes used in computing the pay (hours, pieces, etc).

Form 1-18

STATEMENT

of Expenditure of Payroll Fund for 195

Category of Personnel	Number of Personnel		Payroll Fund		Of which Extra Pay amounting to:	
	Plan	Actual	as per the Approved Plan	as per Plan adjusted for actual volume of work done	amount	% of Pay
Production workers						
Ancillary workers						
EMR [Engineering-technical]						
Employees						
WP [Housekeeping]						
Students						
Paramilitary guards, watchmen, and professional firemen.						
Workers not on the regular staff						
Personnel of organizations of a non-industrial nature						
Total						

Reverse Side of Form 1-18

Reason for Extra Pay	Amount of Extra Pay	Portion Chargeable to:
Total	of Total	Supply dept. Processing Shops

Appendices 2 and 3

LOG

for Registering Officials Arriving on Travel Assignment to

(name of institution, enterprise, or organization) on 195

Item No	Last Name, First Name, and Surname	Name of institution, organization, or enterprise issuing the travel assignment voucher	Position and place of employment of person sent on assignment	Destination and purpose of assignment	Date and No of travel assignment voucher	Position and last name of person signing the travel assignment voucher	Person actually taking the trip. Date and No of authorization	Date of arrival on assignment	Period established for assignment, in days	Date of termination of assignment	Position and last name of person authorizing extension of assignment, date of authorization	Number of days for which assignment extended, and date when extension ends.	Upon arrival	Upon departure

LOG

for Registering Officials Departing after Travel Assignment at

(name of institution, enterprise, or organization) on 195

Item No	Last Name, First Name, and Surname	Position and place of employment of person sent on assignment	Destination and aim of assignment	Date and No of travel assignment voucher	Position and last name of person signing the travel assignment voucher	Period established for assignment, in days, as shown in travel assignment voucher	Terminal date of assignment as shown on voucher	Date of arrival on assignment	Date of return from assignment	Time actually spent on assignment	Position and last name of person authorizing the trip. Date of authorization	Number of days for which assignment extended, and final date	Upon arrival	Upon Departure

Note: The employee responsible for keeping the registration log and making notations on travel assignment vouchers is appointed by a directive of the head of the institution, enterprise, or organization.

APPENDIX 4

TABLE FOR COMPUTING INCOME TAX FOR WORKERS AND EMPLOYEES AND PERSONS OF EQUIVALENT TAXABILITY
(WITHOUT EXEMPTIONS FOR DEPENDENTS)

Income in Hundred-Ruble Increments	BASIC TABLE										SUPPLEMENTARY TABLE								
	Income in Ten-Ruble Increments										Income in Rubles								
	0	10	20	30	40	50	60	70	80	90	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	Amount of Tax in Rubles and Kopecks										Amount of Tax, in Kopecks								
100	-	-	-	-	-	2425	2450	2475	2500	2525	6	11	17	22	28	33	39	44	50
200	5.00	5.60	6.20	6.80	7.40	8.00	8.60	9.20	9.80	10.40	6	12	18	24	30	36	42	48	54
300	11.00	11.70	12.40	13.10	13.80	14.50	15.20	15.90	16.60	17.30	7	14	21	28	35	42	49	56	63
400	18.00	18.80	19.60	20.40	21.20	22.00	22.80	23.60	24.40	25.20	8	16	24	32	40	48	56	64	72
500	26.00	27.00	28.00	29.00	30.00	31.00	32.00	33.00	34.00	35.00	10	20	30	40	50	60	70	80	90
600	36.00	37.00	38.00	39.00	40.00	41.00	42.00	43.00	44.00	45.00	10	20	30	40	50	60	70	80	90
700	46.00	47.20	48.40	49.60	50.80	52.00	53.20	54.40	55.60	56.80	12	24	36	48	60	72	84	96	108
800	56.00	57.20	58.40	59.60	60.80	62.00	63.20	64.40	65.60	66.80	12	24	36	48	60	72	84	96	108
900	70.00	71.20	72.40	73.60	74.80	76.00	77.20	78.40	79.60	80.80	12	24	36	48	60	72	84	96	108
1,000	82.00	83.30	84.60	85.90	87.20	88.50	89.80	91.10	92.40	93.70	13	26	39	52	65	78	91	104	117
1,100	95.00	96.30	97.60	98.90	100.20	101.50	102.80	104.10	105.40	106.70	13	26	39	52	65	78	91	104	117
1,200	108.00	109.30	110.60	111.90	113.20	114.50	115.80	117.10	118.40	119.70	13	26	39	52	65	78	91	104	117
1,300	121.00	122.30	123.60	124.90	126.20	127.50	128.80	130.10	131.40	132.70	13	26	39	52	65	78	91	104	117
1,400	134.00	135.30	136.60	137.90	139.20	140.50	141.80	143.10	144.40	145.70	13	26	39	52	65	78	91	104	117
1,500	147.00	148.30	149.60	150.90	152.20	153.50	154.80	156.10	157.40	158.70	13	26	39	52	65	78	91	104	117
1,600	160.00	161.30	162.60	163.90	165.20	166.50	167.80	169.10	170.40	171.70	13	26	39	52	65	78	91	104	117
1,700	173.00	174.30	175.60	176.90	178.20	179.50	180.80	182.10	183.40	184.70	13	26	39	52	65	78	91	104	117
1,800	186.00	187.30	188.60	189.90	191.20	192.50	193.80	195.10	196.40	197.70	13	26	39	52	65	78	91	104	117
1,900	199.00	200.30	201.60	202.90	204.20	205.50	206.80	208.10	209.40	210.70	13	26	39	52	65	78	91	104	117
2,000	212.00	213.30	214.60	215.90	217.20	218.50	219.80	221.10	222.40	223.70	13	26	39	52	65	78	91	104	117
2,100	225.00	226.30	227.60	228.90	230.20	231.50	232.80	234.10	235.40	236.70	13	26	39	52	65	78	91	104	117
2,200	238.00	239.30	240.60	241.90	243.20	244.50	245.80	247.10	248.40	249.70	13	26	39	52	65	78	91	104	117
2,300	251.00	252.30	253.60	254.90	256.20	257.50	258.80	260.10	261.40	262.70	13	26	39	52	65	78	91	104	117
2,400	264.00	265.30	266.60	267.90	269.20	270.50	271.80	273.10	274.40	275.70	13	26	39	52	65	78	91	104	117
2,500	277.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

On incomes of 2,501 rubles and above the income tax is computed at 277 rubles plus 13 percent of the amount in excess of 2,500 rubles.

EXAMPLE

of Computation of Income Tax Using the Above Table

The earnings of a worker or employee for the month of June are found to be 853 rubles.

In order to compute the income tax on the above income we must first find the tax on 850 rubles (according to the basic table), to which we must add (in the given instance) the tax on 3 rubles of income, using the supplementary table on the right hand side. [In the translation, on the preceeding page.]

In the column on the left hand side of the first, basic table we find the figure of 800 rubles, and along the top of this table (horizontally) we find the figure of 50 rubles. Where the "800 rubles" line intersects with the "50 rubles" column we find the tax, amounting to 64 rubles. Using the same procedure with the supplementary table, we find the tax on 3 rubles, which is 36 kopecks.

Thus the total tax on 853 rubles is 64 rubles and 36 kopecks (64 rubles on 850 rubles, and 36 kopecks on 3 rubles).

If the worker has four or more dependents he is allowed a reduction of 30 percent.

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Advances on wages.

Advances accountable for -- Responsibility for issuing illegal
advances -- Procedure and times for submitting reports
on advances -- Responsibility for turning in unused portions
of advances -- Responsibility for turning in reports on
advances and unused portions of advances at required time
-- Procedure for withholding advances.

Lump payment for work.

Alimony -- Procedure for withholding from pay.

Amortization -- Compensation for use of worker's tools

Analysis of expenditure of payroll fund.

Blank forms for travel assignment vouchers -- Form -- Reports
and accountability.

Sick-leave slip. Cf. Disability slip.

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Accountant -- Cf. Chief accountant.

Accounting department. Cf. Payroll section of accounting department.

Premiums paid by enterprises on state social insurance.

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Temporary workers.

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Longevity -- Extra pay.

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for paying insurance premiums -- In case of transfer, hiring,
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Cancellation of documents after payment. Responsibility for
cancelling monetary documents.

Chief (senior) accountant -- Responsibilities.

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Limitations of claims -- Cf. Claim Limitations.

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Supplementary leave.

Lump compensation -- In case of transfer.

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Indebtedness -- Procedure for recovering debts.

State loans -- Instalment payment -- Composition of payroll fund -- Responsibility for proper expenditure of payroll fund -- Control over expenditure of p. f. -- Procedure for establishing p. f. -- Procedure for establishing personal salaries -- Computation of pay on basis of quantity and quality of products turned out -- Overtime pay -- Pay for labor in case of idle time or spoilage -- Pay in cases where worker has two or more jobs -- Computation of average earnings -- Pay for incomplete month of work -- Computation of average earnings for time on leave -- Procedure for withholding sums from pay.

Property liability -- Cf. also Material liability.

Claim limitations -- Limitation periods on labor cases.

Writs of execution -- Procedure for recovery thereby.

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Quarantine -- Procedure for paying compensation.

Pay office -- Procedure for disbursing pay and deposited sums from pay office.

Quarters allowances on travel assignment -- List of cities.

Books -- Work-books -- Pay-books.

Travel assignments -- Issue of authorization for t. a. Forms for logs for registering persons arriving on, and departing from, travel assignment -- Accountability for blank travel assignment vouchers -- Pay for official t. a. within the boundaries of the USSR -- List of cities on the republic, kray, and oblast level -- Payment of per diem, quarters, and travel allowances to persons on travel assignment -- Payment of insurance premiums when on travel assignment.

Wage commission.

Compensation and guaranties -- In case of transfer, hiring, or assignment to work in another locality.

Compensation for leave -- Procedure for paying.

Control over expenditure of payroll fund.

Disability slips -- Procedure for filling out.

Privileges -- Privileges for women -- Privileges for minors -- Privileges for persons working in the Far North or remote localities -- Privileges on taxes -- Privileges for persons taking correspondence courses -- Privileges for students

Material responsibility -- For workers and employees.

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Taxes on the population -- Income tax -- the tax on bachelors, single persons, and small-family citizens of the USSR.

Scientific travel assignments.

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Accountability -- Personnel -- Working time -- Output -- Deposited sums.

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Shop commissions on social insurance.

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THE PROFILE OF THE POLISH CHEMICAL ECONOMY AFTER THE WAR

Das Profil der Polnischen
Chemiewirtschaft nach dem Kriege
 [The Profile of the Polish
 Chemical Economy after the War],
 1955, Berlin, Pages 1-161

Curt Poralla

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THE PROFILE OF THE POLISH CHEMICAL ECONOMY AFTER THE WAR

PREFACE OF THE EDITOR

The present investigation, based almost exclusively on Polish sources, is the first in German literature on the subject to give a comprehensive description of the development which took place in the Polish chemical industry during the period after World War II. It treats a branch of the economy which is receiving special assistance in Polish economic planning. The reason for this is that the Polish government ascribes particular importance to it in strengthening the defense of their country.

In the general part the investigation deals with the structure of the chemical industry, with its basic raw materials, and the role assigned to it in the economic planning of the country. Special characteristics of the administration and sales organization, the state of standardization and research, and the latest developments in Polish chemical foreign trade with the Eastern Bloc and the West are also discussed.

In the specialized part the author deals with the position and development trends of all the important branches of the Polish chemical industry. In this way the reader gains an extensive survey of production, manufacturing methods, and capacities which are now at the disposal of the Polish chemical industry. This capacity includes plants taken over from German eastern territories. Particularly instructive are the explanations concerning the present position of coke chemistry and the construction of a heavy synthetic chemical industry. The explanations of the manufacture of dyestuffs, synthetic resins, plant protectives, pharmaceutical products, and artificial fibers, are also instructive.

The index of the location of the more important manufacturing plants of the chemical industry and a general map showing the distribution of the production centers in the different parts of Poland are important supplements.

Because of the complicated structure of the chemical industry, economic-scientific investigations of this branch of the economy have always been difficult. These difficulties are greatly increased in the analysis of the chemical industry of an Eastern-Bloc state, since it is notorious that states belonging to the Eastern Block are extremely reticent to publish exact statistics or other economic details. It required a great deal of tiresome and minute work by the author to obtain a comprehensive picture of this important branch of modern industrial development. It will therefore be, we hope, an important contribution in the endeavor to establish objective facts which are decisive to the work of our Eastern Europe Institute in Berlin.

Berlin, June 1955

C. C. Thalheim

INTRODUCTION

The attempt of the People's Republic of Poland to restore its economic structure in order materially to strengthen the industrial sector has been directed since 1947 to the raising of the branches of raw material and capital goods industry which were lagging behind. Among these the chemical industry -- a branch which within Poland's industrial economy between the two wars has not received sufficient support -- had to make the greatest gains and needed so much more state support. This state support was needed because of the importance of the chemical industry to the total economy of the country and the task of this industry in

the course of 6 years (1950 to 1955) was to outstrip a few larger and better developed branches of industry, such as the textile, lumber, metal, and mineral industries. Next to the coal mining industry the chemical industry had to take the second place with regard to the level of production and employment. Within the chemical industry again such sections which are based on domestic raw materials should be made more productive by heavier investments. This will serve the further development of other branches of industry and besides covering domestic demands will also furnish exported material to bring in foreign exchange.

At the end of 1954 B. Ruminski, minister of the chemical industry, designated the following as the most important branches at the meeting of the party members of Polish chemists: the artificial fertilizer industry, the plant protection industry, the artificial fiber and synthetic resin industry, the synthetic heavy chemical industry, and the pharmaceutical industry. These branches and a few related ones including their raw materials, are the subject of this treatise. Based on Polish sources the stages of development of Poland's chemical economy since the war will be followed to recent times (1955). Furthermore the accomplishments made up to this date will be subjected to an objective investigation.

Polish postwar literature on the subject is meager. Therefore it was necessary to make extensive use of technical and daily papers. In spite of that it was not always easy with the help of fragmentary information and reports to form a complete picture of the most important developments in the different branches of the chemical industry. It was especially difficult since the censors force the Polish news service to be very reticent. Details

concerning manufacturing technique, production methods production installations and other plant conditions in the enterprises could frequently be supplemented by questioning Polish technicians who were until recently employed in many chemical plants of the country. It was also possible in many cases to obtain information on the capacity, equipment, and execution of production plans.

The Author

A. GENERAL PART

1. The Beginning of the Chemical Industry in Poland

The first experiments in manufacturing chemical products from raw materials in the area of Poland after Versailles go back to the nineteenth century. The oldest chemical plant, the Kijewski, Szolte, and Co., A.G. [Aktiengesellschaft -- Joint Stock Company] in Warsaw was formed in 1822. This organization produced sulfuric acid and in later years alum, soda, calcium, phosphate, and saltpeter. The production shortly before the outbreak of World War I was about 20,000 tons. The "Ludwig Spiess and Son Warsaw Company for trade in pharmaceutical products" started from a small beginning in 1864, had its own manufacturing plant at Tarchomin near Warsaw and became with the help of French capital between the wars, and important undertaking (Les Etablissements Poulenc Freres, Paris). It manufactured a great number of pharmaceutical products and cosmetics, acetone, and veterinary articles in four large departments.

In 1869 the Dr. Roman May Chemical Plant was founded in Lubon near Poznan. It produced principally sulphuric acid and also processed bones for calcium phosphate, meal, and glue. The first

large soda plant was founded in 1850 in Montwy near Inowroclaw and used the nearby salt deposits. It began with a daily production of 70 tons of soda ash and later also produced caustic soda.

Further noteworthy undertakings of the chemical industry founded before the war were: "A. G. for the Chemical Industry" in Pabianice (founded 1889) which manufactured dyestuffs for the textile and leather industry, soda compounds, and pharmaceutical preparations. Others were a branch plant of the Dr. Wanderer Berner Mainhouse in Krakow and the "Radocha A. G." which was built in 1896 for inorganic compounds in Sosnowiec.

Beside the above mentioned larger plants there were also a number of middle size and smaller chemical plants. ("Aniolow" (powiat Garwolin), "Rudniki" (Wojewodztwo Rzeszow), "Sterolin" (Lodz), "Temperol" (Warsaw), "Lutz" (Krakow), "Motor" (Warsaw), "Gentleman" (Lodz), "Schweikert" (Lodz), etc). Many of these companies established between 1900 and 1914 indeed could not maintain themselves. Nevertheless up to the start of World War I a considerable start has been made in the chemical industry.

After Poland gained independence (1918) the chemical industry, favored by a general prohibition of imports and high protective tariffs, received a remarkable uplift. New plants came into being in many branches of the chemical industry.

The incorporation of eastern Upper Silesia in the Polity of Poland considerably increased the potential of Poland's chemical industry. At that time the country had about 100 chemical plants (Edward Zawada, Chemia w planie szesciolecia, Warsaw, 1951, 65 pages), which included 15 fertilizer plants, 14 sulfuric acid plants (based on pyrite), 11 coking plants, six tar distillation plants,

five explosives plants, two soda plants, three dyestuff plants, two pharmaceutical plants, two artificial silk plants, two cellulose plants, two carbide plants.

During the first decade after World War I chemical production increased considerably. The artificial silk, soda, mineral fertilizer, and rubber industries were expanded. During this period the second nitrogen plant in Moscice near Tarnow was also founded. This plant along with the nitrogen plant at Chorzow (eastern Upper-Silesia), was built during World War I, and was one of the largest installations of the country.

Since 1930 the pace of development of the chemical industry has slowed down. Occasionally -- due to a general economic crisis -- there was a decline in the important branches of production, such as artificial fertilizer and sulfuric acid. On the other hand production of cellulose, synthetic rubber, and products of coke chemistry have increased. The same was true for artificial silk.

Disregarding a few large scale and auxiliary operations the means of production were in private hands in Poland before the war. The government controlled the following plants:

"United Nitrogen Fabrics at Moscice and Chorzow" (original capital, 127 million zloty)

"Azot" A. G. at Jaworzno (owned by the State Nitrogen Plants)

"Pionki", state gunpowder and explosive industry in Pionki (Woj. Kielce). This was principally concerned with operating many existing plants and building new plants for explosives.

This was particularly (since 1937) true in the new arms-producing region COP [Lentraler Industrie besirk von Sandomir -- Central Industrial District of Sandomir].

"Grodzisk" Chemical Works A. G. (state supported by the Agricultural Bank)

"Czichow" Chemical Plant A. G. (partly owned by "Grodzisk")

"Wygoda" G.m.b.H. [Gesellschaft mit beschrankter Haftung -- Company with limited liability] (partly owned by "Grodzisk" and "Czichow")

"Boruta" Chemical Industry A. G. in Zgierz (Woj. Lodz)

"Spiritus" A. G. (partially owned by the State Liquor Monopoly).

The private undertakings of the chemical industry have shown considerable foreign financial support. The official Polish statistics (Maly Rocznik Statystyczny 1939, 1939 Warsaw, page 108) gives the following information: In 1938, 54 joint stock companies with original capital of 187.3 million zloties, of which 76.2 percent was foreign. Another form of capital participation was short and long term loans. During the last years before the war as a result of the increasing intrusion of the state into Poland's economic life the participation of foreign capital has decreased. It was first expressed by refusing German capital which up to then predominated.

In many cases the production of Polish plants was based on foreign licences and recipes. The cooperation between Polish and foreign plants was made easier by the fact that the efficient chemical plants of the country belonged to international cartels. In 1934 there were 46 domestic and international cartels of which eight had export and three import agreements. The others controlled production, prices, payment terms, sales quotas, and even

the distribution of profits. The participation of foreign capital in the building of Poland's chemical industry, to be sure, was not welcome everywhere. Even though the government has repeatedly pointed out that due to the lack of capital in the country the very large funds necessary for the economic development of the country could not be procured and that the employment of over a 1,000,000 people was due to the plants built with foreign capital. The business conduct of the Schicht-Lever and the Solvay plant has been criticized. The first was charged on account of the high price of detergents, the other one on account of the price of soda. Complaints were also made on the poor consumer power of the export markets which were allotted to Polish industry by the international cartels.

11. The Structure of the Chemical Industry

Forty-five percent of the manufacturing chemical industry in prewar Poland was on a very small scale, which really should be considered as handicraft operations. According to the number of workmen in 1935 the picture was (Waly Rocznik Statystyczny, 1939, 1939 Warsaw, page 13⁴):

Number of employees	Number of plants
0-10 workers	419
11-14 workers	133
15-49 workers	242
50-199 workers	101
200-499 workers	43
500-999 workers	10
over 1000 workers	7

Out of 957 concerns only 163 could be considered as large and middle size with more than 50 workmen. Technically most of the concerns could not be called modern. Only a certain portion of the large and middle-size undertakings had modern manufacturing equipment. The principal branches of the Polish chemical industry were represented shortly before World War II by the following manufacturing and commercial concerns (Rejestr Dostawcow na rok budzetowy 1938/39, Vol VI, fourth edition, Warsaw): 35 companies of inorganic chemistry, 32 companies of artificial fertilizer branch, 26 companies for technical gas (manufacture and distribution), 4 companies for synthetic dyestuffs, 98 companies for the manufacturing coloring matters, varnishes, and solvents, 136 companies for chemically processing coal and wood (including gasworks), 6 companies for explosives, 70 companies for crude and fine soaps, 137 companies for chemical technical products, 9 companies for manufacturing synthetic resins and commodities made from them, 34 companies for making rubber goods, 4 companies for the textile industry, 105 for the pharmaceutical industry, 74 companies for the cosmetic industry, 25 companies for the photochemical branch, 331 purely commercial firms for chemical articles.

The spatial distribution of the chemical industry based on the number of employed was as follows in 1937:

Branches	Number of workers	Wojewodztwo				
		Central	East	West	South	Eastern Upper Silesia
		in percent of all employed				
<u>1</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>4</u>	<u>5</u>	<u>6</u>	<u>7</u>
Total:	54,553	10.2	3.9	9.6	19.3	17.9
Gas generation	2,417	22.3	1.0	42.6	11.3	11.2
Petroleum refining	3,573	--	----	--	92.8	7.2

<u>1</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>4</u>	<u>5</u>	<u>6</u>	<u>7</u>
Artificial silk	7,417	100.0	--	--	--	--
Artificial fertilizer	4,122	0.6	--	6.0	43.3	50.1
Fat manufacture	3,777	53.0	8.2	17.1	9.2	12.5
Rubber goods	8,600	54.7	7.4	15.9	20.3	1.7

Source: Maly Rocznik Statystyczny 1939, Warsaw, Vol 10
page 123.

Central Poland developed, as can be seen from the above table, a variety of chemical branches. In the other parts of the country on the other hand only a few manufacturing centers were developed: artificial fertilizer in the Krakow Woj. and eastern Upper-Silesia, petroleum production in the southern Wojewodztwo, and gas generation in Poznan and Pommerell.

With regard to the manufacture of the most important products of the chemical industry between the wars the picture is the following (in 1,000 t):

OUTPUT OF THE MOST IMPORTANT PRODUCTS OF POLAND'S CHEMICAL INDUSTRY
BETWEEN THE WARS (in 1000 t):

<u>1</u>	1929 <u>2</u>	1934 <u>3</u>	1938 <u>4</u>
Coke	2,123	1,509	2,328 (1937)
Benzol, purified	14.0	14.0	29.0
Turpentine, purified	1.3	2.0	3.4 (1937)
Dyestuffs	0.9	2.0	2.0
Artificial silk yarn	2.7	4.4	6.2
Ammonium sulfate	54.0	59.0	68.0
Ammonia nitrogen (35 percent N)	5.6	3.2	4.3
Calcium nitrate	--	35.0	83.0

<u>1</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>4</u>
Sodium nitrate	0.7	6.4	5.6
Saltpetre (NH ₄ NO ₃ + CaCO ₃)	--	11.0	16.0
Calcium Cyanamide	163.0	33.0	80.0
Nitrofos (15.5 percent N, 9 percent P ₂ O ₅)	15.0	2.9	2.1 (1937)
Mineral superphosphate	304.0	94.0	--
Sulfuric acid (50° Be)	373.0	223.0	289.0 (1937)
Soda	100.0	92.0	87.0
Caustic soda	17.0	19.0	30.0
Cryst. soda	11.0	9.0	10.0
Vaccines, antitoxic serums	0.05	0.07	0.1 (1937)
Vegetable oils	--	50.0	36.0 (1937)
Soap (technical)	37.0	44.0	53.0 (1937)
Toilet soap	2.2	2.1	2.4 (1937)
Zinc, white	6.9	8.5	17.0
Ultramarine	1.2	1.6	1.9 (1937)
Lacquers	2.1	1.8	2.9 (1937)
Shoe polish	2.0	2.7	3.5
Tanning extracts	3.0	3.9	5.9
Natural gas	246.0	144.0	163.0 (1937)

Source: Maly Rocznik Statystyczny, 1939, Vol. X, pages 140-41

The capacity of the various branches of production between the wars can be characterized as follows.

Sulfuric acid production, based on zinc blende and pyrite, satisfied the country's requirements. Processing rock salt for soda and hydrochloric acid not only satisfied the domestic demand but there was some left for export. The extraction of potash salts

created the potash industry which could also export certain quantities. Conditions were similar in the artificial fertilizer industry. The production of phosphate fertilizer was based almost exclusively on imported phosphorite which in view of the low home consumption did not cause any scarcity. Cellulose wool, and artificial silk produced by the viscose process, were used by the textile industry of the country. During the last years before the war synthetic resin was successfully manufactured from casein and phenol. The production of intermediates from coal was considerable. In 1936 2.3 million t of coke, 80,600 t of crude tar, 26,300 t of crude benzol, 20,000 t of purified benzol 34,000 t of purified turpentine, and 17,900 t of lubricating oil were produced. The capital invested in the chemical industry in 1937 was about one billion zloty and the value of the year's production for the same period was 800 million zloty. In the last year before the war the Polish chemical industry had about 1,200 graduate chemists.

During World War II the picture of the chemical industry in the area which is formed by the present borders of Poland has changed to the extent that the number of large enterprises has increased. The reason for this is that during the war a large hydrogenating plant was built in Dwory near Auschwitz and in the German east territories at present under Polish administration three other large plants were also developed. They are the former "Upper Silesian Hydrogenation Plants" in Blechhammer near Cosel, the "Anorgana-A.G. in Dyhernfurth (Wohlau District) and a branch of the "I. G. Interessengemeinschaft -- Poo Dyestuff Industry" in Heydebreck. In connection with these three plants and the condition in which the Polish administration has taken

them over the periodical "Zycie Gospodarcze" (Kattowitz, Vol III, No 14/1948, pages 58-61.) reports the following: "The plant in Blechhammer had during the war about 11,000 employees. The building of the plant was started in 1939 and it produced semi-coke, fuel oil, propane and high octane gasoline. The quantities of methane and ethane produced at this plant were processed further at a second large plant of the I. G. Dyestuff Industry which was built at the same time in Heydebreck O/S Über Silesien -- Upper Silesia. The production program included methane, iso-octane gasoline, ethyl, lead, nitrogen compounds, fatty acids, glycerin, buna, formaldehyde, chlorine, etc. The third large plant, of a somewhat different character, was the "Anorgana-A.G." (now "Rokita") in Dyhernfurth. It was under construction from 1940 to 1942 and employed about 10,000 workmen and employees. Chlorine and arsenic compounds, and some synthetic resins were produced. The three large plants suffered considerable damage from air attacks. (The periodical does not report any Soviet dismantlings although such probably took place.)"

"Large chemical plants have been rebuilt in former sites by utilizing parts of the plants and administration buildings which have been spared. First the former Anorgana-A.G. was rebuilt (1946) and on its site a plant was constructed for organic intermediates under the name of "Nadodrzańskie Zakłady Przemysłu Organicznego Rokita." In a few departments of this plant production began in 1947. Together with the "State Synthetic Works," the rebuilding of which was begun at the same time in Dwory near Auschwitz, the "Rokita" plant closes the gap which existed in the field of refined coal derivatives. The "Rokita" plant became the connecting link between coking plants on the one hand and the dyestuff

and pharmaceutical industry on the other." The large area of the former I. G. plant in Heydebreck is being prepared, since 1947, for the building of a nitrogen fertilizer plant. This plant, which started operations on 15 January 1954, will increase production so that together with the nitrogen plants in Chozow O/S and Moscice it will cover the nitrogen fertilizer requirements of Polish agriculture.

The portions of the former hydrogenating plant in Blechhammer (Blachownia), which have been spared from the war, served as a foundation for constructing a new chemical combine of the organic heavy synthetic industry.

111. Poland's Chemical Economy in Economic Planning

At the end of World War II the greatest emphasis of the administrative measures was placed on the reconstruction of transportation and starting production in the establishments which were spared. The Three Year Plan (1947 to 1949) was the first to start the rebuilding of the economy. The law of 3 January 1946 to nationalize the raw material industries created the conditions for a planned economy (Dziennik Ustaw R. P., Warsaw, No 3, 1946, Position 17). Only after key-positions were in government hands could the rebuilding of the industrial economy be coordinated and directed according to a plan.

Amongst the projected plans of that time the chemical industry did not get a favored place. This was the case because first of all it was necessary to strengthen the socialist economic order and to incorporate the German eastern territories in the state organism. Only the further plan, namely converting Poland into an industrial state, stressed the economic policy for raising the industrial potential. This further plan also induced

the planning authorities to include, in the group of the raw material industries to get special support, a branch of the chemical industry, the artificial fertilizer industry. In safeguarding nutrition it played a very important role. Its increasing productivity is shown during the Three-Year-Plan (Production in 1000 t):

	1947	1948	1949	
			Plan target	Fulfillment
Nitrogen fertilizer	217	300	337	336
Phosphate fertilizer	198	290	386	122

Source: Rocznik Statystyczny, 1950, Warsaw, page 45.

For other types of chemical products the picture was as follows (in 1000 t):

	1947	1948	1949	
			Plan target	Fulfillment
Dyestuffs	2.1	3.1	3.0	3.7
Soap	7.5	20.3	33.3	53.0
Tires	2.6	4.5	4.8	--
Carbide (for the nitrogen industry)	121	150	144	162
Sulphuric acid	150	222	--	304
Soda ash	89.4	190	--	228
Caustic soda	27.7	47.0	--	55.0

Source: same

In the above mentioned outputs the target figures for 1949 were usually exceeded. During the planning (1946) the practicability of the industrial program could not yet be visualized and the target figures were therefore set rather carefully.

Through the incorporation the German eastern territories the raw material basis of the chemical industry has been considerably extended. The percentage share of this area in Poland's total production in a few important raw materials is as follows:

	1947	1948	1949
Black coal	33%	32%	33%
Brown coal	99%	97%	97%
Coke	51%	45%	53%
Carbon Electrode	100%	100%	100%
Superphosphate	19%	22%	21%

Source: Z. Secomski, Analiza wykonania planu trzyletniego, 1950, page 23, Warsaw

The raw material coverage of the Polish chemical industry has been supplemented by other raw materials, such as limestone and gypsum (anhydrite) and other basic materials which Poland did not have before the war. The most important ones are arsenic, copper, and barium sulfate (barite). The acquisition of such raw materials made the far reaching building of a heavy chemical industry easier.

The chemical manufacturing industry of the German eastern territories had to make a partial readjustment to the new market conditions. As a result, the large chemical plants in Silesia, built during the war and which have already been mentioned, have not been rebuilt in the same form.

Because the First Three-Year-Plan provided the basis for the future development of the chemical industry to a certain extent, the transition to a Six-Year-Plan took place without difficulty.

In the law on the Six-Year-Plan the chemical industry was immediately given a major role (Dziennik Ustaw R. P., No 37, Pos. 344, pages 427-450, Warsaw). According to Polish government plans for increasing its production quota from 8.8 percent (1949) to 13.1 percent (1955) the chemical industry should become, beside the coal industry, the second most important industrial branch of the country. For this reason it received the largest investment of the key industries for the extension and new construction of about 100 manufacturing plants. Taking 100 as the index number (end of Three-Year-Plan in 1949) the production by the end of 1955 should increase in:

the chemical industry	to 340
the coal industry	to 131
the metallurgical industry	to 181
the textile industry	to 165

The production targets set by the law for the chemical industry during the Six-Year-Plan can be outlined as follows.

In 1955 the chemical industry had to produce the following quantities of the most important articles:

Sulphuric acid (converted to 100 percent)	540,000 t
Soda ash	389,000 t
Caustic soda	162,000 t
Nitrogen fertilizer (converted to pure N)	230,800 t
Phosphate fertilizer (converted to pure P_2O_5)	250,000 t
Potash salts (converted to K_2O)	16,000 t
Pest control compounds	26,900 t
Dyestuffs	7,900 t
Carbon electrodes	31,000 t

Synthetic rubber	13,000 t
Penicillin (in units)	800 Mrd.
Artificial silk	16,600 t
Cellons wool	56,800 t
Cellulose	414,000 t
Polyamide fibres (Steealon)	2,000 t

The law also states in the chapter concerning the chemical industry:

"In connection with the great extension of the chemical industry the construction of machines and equipment for chemical production must be increased fivefold..."

"There should be a large scale development of the chemical processing of solid and liquid fuel. The quantities of coal which are to be processed chemically in the coking plants, in the plants for semicoke, and in the gashouses will be 15 percent of the total output and by 1955 should come to about 15 million t. The chemical processing of brown coal to semicoke should be started. Coke production is to be increased by 73 percent, so that it will reach 9.9 million t by the end of 1955.

"The coking plants are to be enlarged with 16 new coke furnace blocks, series of sorting stations, and plants for coal products. A plant for semicoke is to be rebuilt in Blechhammer, and a new plant to be built for producing semicoke from lignite in Konin.

"The first stage of supplying the country with gas will end with the laying of 1100 km of new long-distance gas lines. In this way natural gas and coal gas will be piped to the interior of the country and over 40 towns will be connected with the network.

Two new gas plants will be built in Bialystok and Plock, and 25 damaged gas plants will be rebuilt and put into operation. Another 36 stations for compressed gas will be erected on the lines of the gas mains. The capacity of the refineries will be increased to include 350,000 t of petroleum products in 1955. Production of new naphta products not before manufactured in Poland will be started. The products include motor oils, selective aircraft oils, and various types of ceresin (mineral wax). Installations will be built for refining lubricating oils, deparaffinizing oils, deasphalting crude-oil residues, and equipment for reducing the acid content of gasoline. A modern distilling plant will also be added.

"The production of the chemical industry is to be increased 3.8 fold and there should be a better exploitation of natural mineral resources of the country.

"Production of the fertilizer industry will be enlarged so that in 1955 230,000 t of nitrogen and 250,000 t of phosphate fertilizer will be produced, i.e., three times as much as in 1949. Furthermore existing fertilizer plants are to be enlarged and new large ones are to be built. In Klodawa a potash salt mine and a manufacturing plant will be started. The production of pest control compounds should be increased by more than eightfold.

"The most important branches of the inorganic industry will be considerably expanded. The production of soda ash will be increased to 389,000 t and caustic soda to 162,000 t by 1955. The existing plants will be enlarged and a new soda plant will be built at Pakosc in the Bydgoszcz Wojewodstwo.

"Sulfuric acid production will increase to 540,000 t and will be twice as much as in 1949. The sulfuric acid plant in Wlissau near Boleslawiec, the production of which is based on Lower Silesian anhydrite, must be in full production by 1955. A large sulfuric acid plant will be built which will be based on gypsum from Kielce. More than two-thirds of the sulfuric acid production will be based on domestic raw materials in 1955.

"A basis of a heavy industry will be created for organic synthesis and for the production of synthetic resins; particular pressure will be exerted to produce synthetic fuel, fatty acids, synthetic rubber, phenol, cellulose, octane, and caprolactam (chemical compound from phenol and hydrogen). There will be a further development of the great combine for chemical synthesis in Auschwitz and the plant for organic intermediates at Dyhernfurth. The chemical coking industry will also be further developed, and tar processing will be increased by 85 percent. Efforts will be made to produce tar from lignite. The production of carbon black -- primarily for the rubber industry -- will be increased to 12,000 t by 1955.

"Production of carbon electrodes will be increased 2.5 fold, and new types will be added like graphite electrodes. The existing plants for coal derivatives will have enlarged and modern equipment added for continuous distillation. The large plant for valuable coal-tar products will be restored near the coal-semi-coke plant in Blechhammer. In addition a new plant will be built for brown coal derivatives near the semicoking plant for brown coal in Konin."

While the chemical raw material industry is developing, the chemical processing industry is also expanding considerably.

Dyestuff production will be more than doubled and by a simultaneous expansion of the types and by the introduction of fast colors will reach 7,900 t. By introducing modern manufacturing methods in Breslau the production of dyestuffs and laquers will be increased fourfold.

"The production of pharmaceuticals will be increased more than sevenfold. Furthermore the manufacture of synthetic hormones, vitamins, and antibiotics will be started. The manufacture of penicillin will be increased to 800 billion units."

With regard to the other branches of the chemical industry the Six-Year-Plan states the following innovations.

"To curb the need to import textile raw materials special pressure must be exerted to develop the artificial fiber industry. By 1955 16,600 t of rayon, 2,000 t of synthetic fibers (Steealon) and 3,500 t of "octane silk," not manufactured before, will be produced. In the rayon industry the existing plants will be enlarged and operations will be started in three other plants.

"In the rubber industry, tire production will be increased fourfold, so that its part in rubber production will be 56 percent. Rayon should replace to a large extent cotton cord in tire production. Reclaimed waste rubber should form 25 percent of the raw material. Manufacturing will be modernized by the introduction of automatic mixing machines, universal calenders, high speed extractors, and completely automatic vulcanizers. Furthermore the tire plant in Debica and other plants of the rubber industry will be enlarged and new plants will be built in Kolo.

"New branches of the synthetic resin industry must be developed. Two new plants will be built which will manufacture thermoplastic and thermoreactive resins.

"Production of the paper industry is to be doubled (530,000 t in 1955) and cellulose production should be still higher, 114,000 t. Special attention will be given to the production of sulfite cellulose from pine wood. Viscose will be manufactured and will be used as the raw material for the artificial fiber industry. The manufacture of straw cellulose will be considerably increased. The new plant for sulfite cellulose in Niedomice (Krakow wojewodstwo) is to be finished and, operations should start in two cellulose and paper plants in Ostroleka and Drawsko Mlyn (Dratzig plant) and at a plant for cellone wool in Hirschberg. Further investments concern the rebuilding of bleached-cellulose and cell-viscose plants in Kuestrin, and starting of operations in a straw cellulose and news-print paper mill in Stettin-Odermunde.

"It is planned to modernize the technological processes and the manufacturing equipment of the chemical industry. Hydraulic decortication of wood and a continuous method for bleaching of cellulose will be introduced."

With respect to the fulfillment of the Six-Year-Plan it appears from recent statements made by the minister for the chemical industry, B. Ruminski, that during the first five years of the plan (1950-1954) only 50 percent of the quotas -- for the most part with considerable delays -- could be completed (Nowe Drogi, Vol VIII, No 12/1954, pages 30-31, Warsaw). A certain number are still being built. The competent department for industrial building was not prepared for such an extensive building program.

This resulted in a dissipation of forces. No steps have been taken to compensate for production losses due to faulty manufacturing, so that the investment plans and to a certain extent the production plans for 1953 and 1954 were not fulfilled. The situation made it necessary to make subsequent cuts in the original plans and various new buildings of the synthetic resin, pest control, and rubber industry. Furthermore the enlargement of plants for the superphosphate and artificial-fiber industry had to be postponed for a later (1956-1958) period.

IV. The Basic Raw Materials of the Chemical Industry

The plans which Poland combines with the execution of the Six-Year-Plan are aimed so far as the chemical industry is concerned in two directions:

1. Developing chemical manufacturing on a broad domestic raw material basis,
2. Providing supplementary raw materials by synthetic methods, particularly those of which there is a shortage in the country.

Generally raw materials required by the chemical industry can be divided into several groups, the most important ones of which are mineral, vegetable, and animal origin. A special group is formed by the initial and intermediate products. To guarantee an even development of various branches of the chemical industry the production of a number of organic and inorganic intermediates will be given considerable attention. The first ones are of particular importance for the development of the dyestuff, synthetic resin, and pharmaceutical industry of the country.

Among the important raw materials for the inorganic industry are the large domestic deposits of limestone and rocksalt. They guarantee an adequate and longstanding raw material basis for industry. Under these conditions, for example, there is the possibility for the unlimited development of soda ash and caustic soda production.

1. Limestone

There are extensive limestone deposits in various parts of the country. They are in the valley of Lublin, Kielce and Sandomir, in the districts of Krakow and Wielun, in upper and lower Silesia and the lower reaches of the Oder. The requirements of the chemical industry for limestone with certain technical properties, due to the presence of various types, can be satisfied with respect to both quantity and quality. Manufacturing experiences up to now have indicated that the following types of limestone are the best:

1. The limestone quarries near Chrzanow in the western parts of Krakow Wojewodztwo where thick seams of crystalline lime of unusual purity can be found, and which is particularly suitable for producing carbide. For this reason the limestone found there is popularly called "carbide lime." Recent geological investigations however have shown that the Chrzanow crystalline lime quarry is already on the decline.

2. The limestone quarries of Krszowice are not far from the above mentioned Chrzanow quarries and they also are pure and free from harmful substances. Chemical analysis shows that the burned limestone has a lime content of 97 to 99 percent. These quarries were first developed during the last prewar years and were

continued by the Germans during the second world war. Far reaching mechanization of the working could considerably increase production. After the war the Polish metallurgical industry took over the working of the Krzeszowice limestone quarries.

3. The quarries in the Oppeln district furnish limestone of a uniform chemical composition. Very seldom is the lime content below 96 to 97 percent. The nearby limestone quarries in Karchowits have similar properties but they are less suitable due to brittleness.

4. The limestone quarries in Kielce Wojewodztwo are found in the districts of Kielce and Opatow. Limestone produced near the city of Kielce and in the vicinity of Checiny is almost chemically pure and has a 99 percent lime content.

The demand for lime particularly during recent years has increased greatly. The chemical industry uses it principally for the manufacture of carbide, nitrogen fertilizer, and soda. By the end of 1955 the yearly consumption is expected to be 1.6 million t in which the two great soda plants in Montwy (near Hohensalza) and in Krakow will participate to a considerable extent. The soda plant in Paksc Bydgoszcz Wojewodztwo finds in the vicinity rich quarries of limestone and common salt. Those limestone quarries however lack mechanical equipment and apparatus.

2. Common Salt and Common Salt Obtained by Evaporation (Siedesalz)

In regard to salt Poland also has a wide material basis, which, as estimated by the state geological institute, reaches 150 million t. Rich deposits are found principally in two districts: in the Carpathian foreland, where the salt mines in Bochnia,

Wieliczka and Barycz have been worked for a long time, and in Kujawy with centers at Inowroclaw, Ciechocinek, Barcin, Wapno and Szubin. The deposits in Kujawy extend as far as Lecyca in the south, Lowicz, and Kłodawa which are the more important ones. However they cannot be correctly estimated because of insufficient exploration. In addition rock salt has been found in southeast Upper Silesia near Rybnik and Orzesze. The deposits are rather unimportant and are not worked.

Between the wars the following quantities of salt were mined (in 1000 t) in Poland:

	1923	1926	1929	1932	1936	1938
Total	468	458	570	492	552	643
Rock salt	--	--	265	245	245	266
Common salt (siedesalz)	--	--	142	142	133	151
Salt in brine and for soda manufacturing	--	--	163	105	174	226
Number of rock salt mines and refineries	15	15	15	13	13	11

Source: Maly Rocznik Statystyczny, 1939, 1939, Warsaw, page 128.

Most of the salt is supplied at the present by the mines in Wapno (25.7 percent) and Solno (24.4 percent) in Kujawy. Since the war the center of salt mining has moved there. Total production -- as far as statistical data is available -- was 619,000 t in 1947 and 726,000 t in 1948 (Rocznik Statystyczny, 1949, 1950, Warsaw, page 47.). By 1954 it increased to 917,000 and consisted of:

crude salt — 460,000
 common salt (sidesalt) — 115,000
 white rock salt — 180,000
 gray rock salt — 162,000

White rock salt production will be completely taken up by the domestic market, while surpluses of the other types are partly exported. Large and growing quantities are being used for the manufacture of soda and chlorine.

3. Potassium salts

In the Kolo district, in the northeast corner of the Poznan Wojewodztwo, common salt, kieserite, and carnallite are found as raw materials for the production of potash salts. The places of discovery are recent, and the explorations, originally to find petroleum go back to 1947. Instead of finding petroleum beneath the deep impervious layers of gypsum and anhydrite, kieserite and carnallite have been found which — as has been proved by geological investigations — extend 61 km in length and 5 km in width from Ozorkow through Leczyca and Klodawa to Izbica.

Previous gravimetric measurements at different places of the old Inowroclaw salt area have brought attention to these deposits which will now be further explored by deep drilling. At depths of 340.5 to 464 m principally rock salt deposits were found which are revealed at dip of 75° and a depth of 32 m. First at a depth of 464 m layers of kieserite and carnallite appear which are worth mining for potash extraction. In the zone of 464 to 565 m there is principally kieserite ($MgSO_4$); after considering the dip the depth of this zone is about 26 m.

Carnallite deposits have principally been found at depths of 565 to 655. The depth of these is 23 m. Though the test drillings are far from completed the State Geological Institute in Warsaw is convinced that the Klodawa deposit is one of the largest yet discovered.

While drilling for rock salt near Szubin, northwest of Inowroclaw, it has been reported that further potash deposits have been found at a depth of over 2000 m, but were not considered worth mining (M. Niesolowski: "Polski Monopol Solny w finansowo-gospodarczym zyciu odrodzonej Polski," Thorn 1949, Nakladem Zakladu Skarbowosci U.M. K., page 108.)

The following table contains analyses which have been performed at the State Geographical Institute Laboratory in Warsaw:

KIESERITE AND CARNALLITE DEPOSITS IN KLODOWA

Zones depths in m	K ₂ O percent	MgO percent	SO ₄ percent	CL percent	Insoluble parts percent	Al ₂ O ₃ Fe ₂ O ₃ percent
527-565	--	27.2-26.5	64.2-63.0	3.1- 5.1	0.02-0.03	0.1-0.28
564-573	11.3-16.9	7.4-11.6	0.7-00.1	48.1-42.1	0.04-0.02	0.1
591-630	16.3- 9.1	11.0-13.6	1.1-16.0	35.3-45.7	0.0 -0.02	0.1-0.02
626-657	15.8-11.1	14.0-17.6	0.5-20.6	40.1-28.6	0.6 -0.05	---

The rock salt zones in depths of 340 to 464 m contain only traces of kieserite and are therefore not shown in the table. Even though the data is not complete analysis of Na and water content are not included -- they permit certain conclusions to be drawn about the richness and nature of the deposits.

In the layer from 527 to 565 m kieserite is found which has a high magnesium oxide content (MgO). Calculation indicates

about 83 percent $MgSO_4$. (Pure kieserite contains about 87 percent $MgSO_4$, 13 percent H_2O .) Admixtures of bischofite ($MgCl_2 \cdot 6H_2O$) and NaCl are present only in small quantities. The chemical industry is very interested in these magnesium salts because they are needed as raw materials for producing different magnesium compounds and pure magnesium.

In the three deeper potash zones (564 to 675 m) principally carnallite, with admixtures of kieserite, has been found. The mining possibilities in view of the extension and richness of the deposits are definitely favorable.

Of the three potash zones the lowest (525 to 657 m), as far as one can judge from the limiting values of sulphate content, should be rich in kieserite. Whether sulphate type potash salts are also present in this layer cannot be determined from the analyses. Primarily carnallite salts are present.

The geological structure of the Klodawa deposits leads to the belief that there is no kainite. Nevertheless new drillings will be made to find at least sylvinite or sylvite which are easier and more lucrative to process, and to increase the yield of soluble potash salts.

The prewar Polish potash mining also lacked high grade chlorate of potassium and potassium sulphate, and its three Galician plants Kalusz, Stebnik and Holyn were taken over by the Soviet Union in 1944. Poland must also import potash salts from the Soviet Union and particularly from the Soviet occupied zone of Germany where it gets principally potash salts (40 percent K_2O). The importation of high grade potash salts will be necessary for a while yet because the Polish agricultural demand for these cannot be satisfied within measurable time.

In Klodawa work is being done to develop the deposits. The construction of shaft has progressed to a depth of several hundred meters in spite of great difficulties due to the lack of experts and delays in the delivery of machines and material. The time (fall of 1954) originally scheduled to start the work could not be kept. The plan is to produce 16,000 t of K_2O yearly by the end of 1955. Near the potash mine a plant is being built which will convert the carnallite into 40 percent chlorate of potassium. The construction of production equipment has taken all of 1954 and is continuing. The first potash salts should have been on the Polish market during 1955. The supply of power for developing the potash industry in Klodawa comes from the brown coal mines near Konin south of the Warthe. The brown coal produced there will supply the fuel for the power plant of the potash mine, which is being built, and the potassium chloride plant. It is planned to build two more potash mines between Kolo and Kutno.

4. Iodine

The production of iodine from brine, which has made many other countries independent of iodine imports, is also intended by Poland. Recently in Zablocie an iodine salt boiler has been put into operation by the "Polish Health Resorts" state enterprise. It is rather promising that iodine requirements will be met by domestic raw materials since, in the southern part of the country, iodine brines occur containing 145 mg/l.

The Institute for Inorganic Chemistry is now collecting data on the geological structure of brines containing iodine since such knowledge is of fundamental importance for the plans to produce iodine in the country. The available geological material however does not yet allow a definite answer to the question whether the

iodine containing brines are rich enough to assure profitable production of some duration. The iodine production is based on the well known method of producing bromine from sea-water. There are still uncertainties about the most practical way to produce brine-concentrate on which depends, to a large extent, the price of iodine.

5. Sulfur and Sulfur Compounds

The violent demand for sulphur and sulphur compounds in Poland arises from the unsatisfied needs of this raw material for the manufacture of sulfuric acid which is an indispensable intermediate for a whole range of branches of the chemical industry. The principal consumer of sulfuric acid is the phosphate fertilizer industry, which uses about two thirds of the country's sulfuric acid production. Increasing quantities are also needed by the nitrogen and synthetic fiber industry.

Until recent times little attention has been paid to frequently reported presence of elemental sulfur in Poland and only a few of these occurrences have been developed. Best known are the mines in Swoszowice, in the district of Krakow the development of which, however, ended in 1882. There is still some supply, but not much. The second, intermittently worked deposit of sulfur in Czarkowy (Pinszow Powiat) on the Nida (left bank tributary of the Vistula) in Kielce wojewodstwo is somewhat richer. A part of it lies below the ground-water level and has been developed. Development of deeper layers has also been tried but unsatisfactory ground water conditions have stopped the work. The state sulfur mine in Posadza in the gmina of Koniusza, Krakow powiat was left idle by the government in 1921. The beds still have

a little sulfur left. In addition certain quantities of elemental sulfur can be found in the vicinity of Proszowice northeast of Krakow and in east Upper-Silesia, near Pszow, Rybnik powiat (Przemyst Chemiczny, Vol X, No 9/1954, pages 438-445, Warsaw).

In view of the steadily dwindling sulfur production the Polish sulfuric acid plants found it necessary to use domestic and foreign pyrite. The sulfuric acid plants operated in Upper-Silesia near the zinc smelting plants based their production on the roasting of zinc blende during which sulfur compounds are formed. During World War I nearly all sulfuric acid plants which were based on the use of pyrite were destroyed. Their loss and the noncompetitive price of the Upper Silesian sulfuric acid plants led to using zinc blende as raw material for manufacturing sulfuric acid. In the 1926 no less than 93 percent of the sulfuric acid production was made from zinc blende and only 8 percent from pyrite, markasite, etc. In later years as the capacity of the zinc smelting plants diminished this proportion changed gradually in favor of pyrite and markasite, so that sulfuric acid production by the zinc smelting plants was reduced to 6 percent in 1938. It is noteworthy that at that time sulfuric acid plants in Poland used almost exclusively domestic pyrite from the Staszic mine in Nowa Wola (monthly delivery 8,000 t). (Jan Witczak: "Przemysl Chemiczny" in Kultura [Culture], Paris, Volume IV 1953). The sulfur content from this mine was relatively high (up to 47 percent) and has only few impurities, so that they can be easily roasted. The domestic markasites are more difficult to process. They contain 38 to 42 percent sulfur, 2 to 4 percent zinc, 0.5 to 3 percent lead, and land on the waste dump partially unused. In the year 1949 81,000 t of pyrite and markasite were processed in Poland.

Recently large sulfur deposits were reported in the gromada of Tarnobrzeg in eastern Poland. The deposits were found by a group of scientists of the State Geographical Institute after many years of explorations and no further details on location were given. They are in depths of 60 to 100 m and supposed to be richer than the deposits in Silesia. According to present estimates they contain about 150 million t of pure sulfur (Nowe Drogi, Vol VIII, Number 9/1951, page 260, Warsaw). Preliminary work to develop the deposits is in progress. They have shown that the deposits are under water, so that their development can begin only after the ground-water feed has been cut off and the deposits are dry. If reports about the extent of the deposits are confirmed the new producer of sulfur would be a powerful competitor of Soviet occupied zone of Germany which produces elemental sulfur as a by-product and exports it, being relatively expensive, to various European countries including Poland.

6. Gypsum and Anhydrite

The available raw materials of zinc blende, pyrites, and markasites are insufficient to meet the rapidly increasing need of sulfuric acid, so that at present one third of the required quantities of pyrite must be imported. To broaden the domestic raw material base for the sulfuric acid industry a start has been made in Poland since 1951 to use another sulfur containing raw material, namely anhydrous gypsum (anhydrite). Rich deposits of this high grade raw material can be found in Lower Silesia (near Lowenberg and Bunzlau), in Upper Silesia (near Ratibor), in Kujawien, in a few districts of Krakow Wojewodstwo and in Kielce Wojewodstwo (Busko, Chmielnik and Wislica). The supplies are estimated to be several 100 million t.

In Kielce Wojewodstwo under the direction of the State Geological Institute drillings are in progress to explore the richness of the deposits. Part of the deposits can be easily approached because the gypsum at times comes to the surface (in layers of 10 to 35 m thick).

The possibility to utilize these new rich raw materials raises great hopes in Poland in view of the rapidly increasing production of sulfuric acid. The production in 1946 was only 124,000 t, the following year 155,400, and should reach 540,000 t at the end of the Six Year Plan. The principal justification of this hope is the sulfuric acid plant put in operation in 1951 in Wieszau near Bunzlan which after many years of experiments to produce sulfuric acid by large scale technical methods has gone over to anhydrite as the base. It is supposed to produce one third of the sulfuric acid scheduled for 1955, i.e., about 180,000 t of acid.

The sulfuric acid production based on anhydrite was in 1954 already more than one-fifth of the total sulfuric acid production and according to quantities scheduled for 1955 and 1960 gives indications of a considerably forced production:

1951	1952	1953	1954	1955 (Plan)	1960 (Plan)
8.9	14.0	20.4	21.6	43.3	57.1

These figures include the production of the second plant based on anhydrite which is being built in Busco (Woj. Kielce) very near the large gypsum deposits of that place. These gypsum deposits should be particularly suitable for chemical synthesis.

7. Phosphorus Compounds

In contrast to the adequate supply of lime, salt, and sulfurous raw materials the need for phosphorus compounds cannot even approximately be covered from domestic sources. Domestic phosphorite production covers at present less than 8 percent of the current needs, and it should also be noted that the domestic phosphorite on account of its low P_2O_5 content (7 to 12 percent) is only conditionally suitable for production of artificial fertilizer. They are usually after concentration to 15 percent P_2O_5 , ground to phosphate meal or are used as additions to richer imported ores for the production of superphosphate and calcined phosphate. Phosphate meal, even if it is ground very fine which is not always the case, has the disadvantage that it takes plants three or four years to get acclimatized to it.

Layers of rock containing phosphorite can be found on both sides of the Vistula north of Sandomir in chalk and sandstone deposits in the shape of round lumps with a diameter of 1 to 20 cm. Of greater importance are the phosphorite containing layers of rock on the right bank of the Vistula on the northeast slopes of Mount Holy Cross which stretch in the form of a flat saddle from Tarlow to Annopol and offers the most favorable working possibilities. Here phosphorite containing layers extend for several hundred meters just under the surface, covered only by a thin layer of earth, and reach a thickness of 35 to 45 cm, partly even to 60 cm. These deposits which are estimated at about 1.5 million t of phosphorite conerescences of various sizes (0.5 to 25 mm) mixed with sand and clay were discovered in 1924 and exploited by private open pit workings, where the production according to the location of the deposits varied between 400 t and 39,000 t yearly. Systematic

work began first during the German occupation after mechanization has been completed. Prolonged battles on the Vistula during 1944 badly devastated the installations which remained unused for several years after the end of the war. They were restored in 1953 and today these deposits form the principal raw material basis on which the Polish phosphorite mining industry depends.

Another deposit of industrial importance which was discovered in 1937 is at about the same altitude on the left bank of the Vistula near Chalupki. The phosphorite containing strata, embedded in sandstone, is here also quite near the surface. The deposits stretch to the region of Radom and are as yet not fully explored. The yearly output during the war under German direction was about 5,000 t of phosphorite. The mechanical installations of the open pit mines suffered particularly from the effects of the war. They have only recently been restored.

In the region of Kazimierz at the Vistula water gap and in the hilly country of Sandomir have also been found phosphorite containing rocks. Here it is also the question of low grade phosphorites which in enriched form contain only 16 percent phosphoric acid. Yet in view of the difficulties connected with the importing of these raw materials in sufficient quantities one is willing to mine these also. Poland imports high grade raw phosphates from Africa (Algier and Tunis) and apatite from the Soviet Union (Kola Peninsula).

One can expect that after the government decision of 1952 to explore the industrial value of the phosphorite deposits and to work out practical mining and concentration methods, the chemical industry will have during the coming years certain

additional quantities of usable domestic raw materials. New searches for phosphorite deposits is directed to the districts of Sieradz (Woj. Lodz), Radom (Woj. Kielce) and Krasnik (Woj. Lublin). According to statements of the minister for the chemical industry B. Ruminski, it can be expected that in the coming years about half of the phosphorite requirements will be covered by home products, provided research work aiming at enriching lower grade phosphorites is successful. (Nowe Drogi, Vol VIII No 12/1954, pages 24-25, Warsaw).

8. Coal

A particularly valuable raw material of Poland's chemical industry, available in sufficient quantities and types to satisfy all chemical requirements, is coal. This favorable situation gives coke chemistry a particular advantage whose problem is to convert coal to valuable carbon derivatives.

The quantities of coal that are subjected to chemical processing in coking plants and gas houses compared with total production grows from year to year. The relation between coal output and coke production was:

	Coal		Coke
1946	47.3 million t	to	3.6 million t
1947	59.1 million t	to	4.1 million t
1948	70.3 million t	to	4.7 million t
1949	74.0 million t	to	4.9 million t
1950	78.0 million t	to	6.0 million t
1951	81.9 million t	to	6.3 million t
1952	84.4 million t	to	7.4 million t
1953	88.7 million t	to	7.5*million t
1954	92.0 million t	to	8.4 million t (Estimate)
Plan 1955	100.0 million t	to	9.9 million t

*By comparison in Federal Territory 42.2 million t (Chemische Industry, Chemical Industry, series 26; appendix to No 14 of the periodical Der Volkswirt [The Political Economist] of 3 April 1954).

Sources: Rocznik Statystyczny 1949, Warsaw 1950, page 47;
R. P. Rochlin: Die Wirtschaft Polens [Poland's Economy] 1945-1952,
Berlin 1953; A. Metzner: "Heavy Increase in Poland's Chemical
Potential", Chemische Industry [Chemical Industry], No 1/1953.

Brown coal is not now utilized as a raw material by the Polish chemical industry. In central Poland there is only one brown coal mine (Konin) which was put into operation in 1946. Before the war (1937) the output was only 18,000 t and therefore brown coal was not desirable raw material in Poland. Geological searches for brown coal was not extensive and only a few mines were opened. No chemical and technical research work has been done in this field. The reasons for this negligence was that the utilization of brown coal was considerably influenced by the lack of preparation and briquetting plants.

The center of the Polish brown coal output is now in the former German eastern territories, which contain about 67 percent of brown coal deposits, estimated within the present Polish borders at 11.2 billion t, and where there are six conveying plants (Przegląd Elektrotechniczny, Warsaw, Vol XXX, No 9/1954, page 377). In the vicinity of the largest brown coal mine, an open pit mine at Turchau on the right bank of the Lusatian Neisse, there is still no dressing plant. Therefore about 80 percent of the produced brown coal is transported over the border to Hirschfelde in the Soviet occupied zone of Germany where there is an efficient briquetting plant and a large power plant which used brown coal.

At present plans are being made in Turchau for building a brown coal drying plant according to the Fleissner System. (Zycie Warszawy, Warsaw, from 23 October 1954.)

The postwar lignite output was the following (in million t).

1938 (old territory)	0.0	1949	4.6
1938 (new territory)	5.9	1950	4.8
1946	2.3	1951	6.8
1947	4.8	1952	6.0
1948	5.0	1955	8.5 (Plan)

Source: Die Kohlenwirtschaft der Welt in Zahlen [Figures for the World Coal Economy] Essen, 1952 from R. P. Rochlin; Die Wirtschaft Polens von 1945-1952, [Poland's Economy from 1945-1952] 1953, Berlin.)

New brown coal mines have not been developed in central Poland since World War II. There was more active research. Explorations made by the Geological Institute in Warsaw indicate that in the old Polish territory there are considerable brown coal deposits in the neighborhood of Lodz, Radom, and Turek which -- like in Turchau and Konin -- are worked by the open pit method and have an area which corresponds to about half of the country's coal deposits. Regarding brown coal as a raw material for coking, as in low temperature carbonization there are plans to build a larger carbonization plant near the brown coal mines of Konin (eastern part of Posenania Wojewodstwo).

9. Wood

The chemical industry can use wood in any form and manner but it usually uses lower grades and waste cellulose is obtained

by processing pinewood which is a raw material for the paper industry. By a special treatment viscose silk is made and the action of nitric acid produces nitrocellulose, a raw material for explosives and nitrolaquers. The lye solution obtained from the waste waters of cellulose manufacture combined with phenol and formaldehyde will give valuable synthetic tanning materials.

The available leaf woods, primarily all beech trees, are subjected in Poland to dry distillation which produces charcoal needed for purification of foodstuffs and pharmaceutical products. Distillation also produces pyroligneous acid, acetone, creosol, methyl alcohol (wood alcohol), formaldehyde and wood tar; which has great importance in further chemical processing. Wood waste in the form of shavings, branches, sawdust etc, are treated in Poland with hydrochloric acid which converts cellulose to sugar and fermented with yeast, produces ethyl alcohol.

It is true that wood in Poland, formerly so rich in forests, has become a scarce raw material. The ever growing scarcity forces a more economical utilization. Thus far the Polish chemical industry has been more and more trying to cover the requirements for acetic acid, acetone, and methyl alcohol by synthetic methods and confine itself for the rest to the utilization of the cellulose lye solution.

The Six Year Plan therefore does not provide for an increased use of wood for chemical processing, but the waste waters of the paper and cellulose plants should get more attention.

10. Peat

The moors in Poland occupy an area of about 1.3 million ha of which only a very small portion is cultivated. The largest

peat moors are to be found in the drainage areas of the Bug, the Bzura, Netze, Brahe, and the Dunajec. Peat reserves are estimated at two billion t.

Peat exploitation and processing is now conducted by the state undertaking "Przemysl Torfowy" attached to the mining department and the cooperative center "Bauerliche Selbsthilfe" (Peasant self help). The state peat undertakings principally operate the fen-district, while the cooperatives work the lowland moors. Cultivation of the fen-district started during the last few years.

As a result of a reorganization of the Polish peat industry on 1 January 1953 all the peat producing installations have been attached to the ministry for small scale industry and handicraft. Today all peat mining comes under its authority with a yearly production of over 15,000 t, likewise the peat processing industry (peat briquetting plants, peat insulating slabs, peat coke etc).

The geological central office and the peat institute are conducting investigations at the present concerning peat deposits. The result of these explorations will serve as a basis for the distribution of the moors between the state and local processing plants.

The mechanization of peateries was started in 1953. In the state and cooperative peat cutting undertakings nearly all the work is done by hand, which increased peat production costs. There were further difficulties in hiring the necessary working force which frequently made production plans rather shaky.

The chemical processing of peat which permits a better utilization of the raw material is still in an experimental stage in Poland. It is being considered to produce peat coke, peat semi-coke and their by-products from the coking process (peat gas and gas tar). The construction of proper generator furnaces and the working out of appropriate processing methods are also among the subjects studied by the above mentioned peat institute.

11. Barite

To the mineral raw materials which Poland possesses only since the annexation of the German eastern provinces belongs barite. It is a white heavy metal which is used for paints, also for the preparation of a number of barium compounds that are used in the manufacturing industry. A barite quarry from which about 12,000 t barytes are mined yearly (against 33,000 t in German times) is located in Gottesberg (now Boguszow) in lower Silesia. The raw material which is mined by the open pit method is converted into lithopone in the two existing plants (Saarau and Ohlau).

Lithopone is used by the Polish industry for the production of various colors and laquers, rubber goods, linoleum, oilcloth, tapestry, celluloid, etc. The barium salts manufactured from barites are used as chemical reagents for the purification of brines, for electrolysis and other purposes.

12. Chlorine

An other important raw material of the chemical industry is chlorine manufactured by electrolysis of solution of common salt. Originally used principally for bleaching of textile fabrics and cellulose during recent years chlorine is widely used in further chemical processing. Beside water sterilization and as a disinfectant, chlorine is used in increasing quantities as an important intermediate for the manufacture of plant protectives and pest control compounds. Chlorine is used further for the production of chemically pure hydrochloric acid and synthetic phenol, an important raw material for synthetic resins and the synthetic fiber industry. The increasing demand for chlorine for organic synthesis necessitates an increased production which by the end of the Six Year Plan (1955) should be eightfold compared with 1949 production.

The beginnings of chlorine production in Poland go back to the turn of the century. At that time an undertaking was formed in the Dombrowa industrial district which started to produce chloride of lime by electrolysis of common salt and its production was built up by 1930 to 15,000 t. However only after operations were started in the large department for electrolysis of common salt in the state nitrogen compounds plant in Moscie near Tarnow and the electrolysis of potash salts in the "Azot" plant in Jaworzno could the production be appreciably increased. A yearly production of 4,000 t has been reached during the last prewar years.

War caused considerable damage to chlorine plants in Poland and production fell to 1,000 t during the first postwar year. The following years brought a slow increase of production after rebuilding productive installations, so that by the end of the Three Year Plan (1949) the prewar level has been exceeded by 5,000 t, or about 20 percent. Since that time a considerable increase of chlorine production has taken place; by 1954 it should be 20,000 to 25,000 t and at the end of 1955 should reach 40,000 t.

13. Petroleum and Natural Gas

Mineral oil has an increasing importance for the chemical industry as a raw material for a number of products even though Poland has no rich mineral oil wells. The rebuilding and modernization of the mineral oil economy has received, therefore, particularly great attention, and even more so, because the loss suffered by the cession of the Boryslaw and Drohobycz oil wells to the Soviet Union had to be compensated by an increase of the remaining oil production. As a result of a border correction in 1951 Poland received from the Soviet Union in exchange an area of

480 sq km on its southeast border which forms the western corner of the Drohobycz oil centers near Ustrzyki Dolny. This area has a few active oil wells and natural gas the exploitation of which would enable Poland to increase its crude oil production from 245,000 t in 1952 to 394,000 t in 1955. Following are the individual figures for the Polish oil industry (basic year 1949 = 100):

Petroleum	260.1
Natural Gas	352.9
Production drillings	332.5
Deep-well drillings	296.2
Motor gasoline	151.5
Processing in refineries	215.1
Refinery production	221.6

The refining industry the production of which since 1949 (end of the Three Year Plan) has been doubled and by putting a new refinery in operation in Trzebinia by 1955 the figure of about 350,000 t should be reached, has started production of petroleum products not manufactured before in the country, among them selective airplane oils and various types of ceresin. Particular pressure is used to increase the production of high grade lubricating oils to become independent in this product. In this connection the technical process of deasphalting of residues with propane had to be improved and a new refining method for heavy paraffin oils and deasphalted residues with solvents had to be developed. To the production program of the Polish refining industry also belongs the preparation of heavy paraffin oils. Since the increasing demand for high grade motor oils makes a rapid technical solution necessary, one refinery which processes the largest quantities of domestic crude oils has been equipped

with a Barisol installation. This process is to be perfected in such a way that the deparaffining of oils will be based largely on cresol, a solvent which at present is available in Poland in large quantities, which in turn makes the purchase of an other type abroad unnecessary.

The new branch of petroleum chemistry does not as yet exist in Poland. In view of the change over of the raw material basis of the chemical industry in other countries circles in the Polish chemical economy agree that actual problems of petroleum chemistry must not be neglected -- if only due to the scanty quantities of oil in the country necessitating crude oil imports to cover liquid fuel requirements -- because diverting small quantities of crude oil for the production of chemicals would have only a small effect on the deficit position in gasoline and fuel oil. However Poland has adequate quantities of natural gas, the other primary material of the petroleum chemistry. The Polish chemical economy therefore requests the research institutes to consider the question of chemical utilization of crude oil and natural gas in all decisions concerning the direction of scientific investigations in the chemical sector (Przemysl Chemiczny, Vol IX, No 4/1953, Warsaw).

The development of the Polish natural gas production since the beginning of the Six Year Plan, due to the lack of statistical data, can only be demonstrated by the use of plan figures which indicate an increase for the different years:

1950	150 million m ³
1951	279 million m ³
1952	330 million m ³
1953	405 million m ³
1955 (Plan)	480 million m ³

Natural gas occurs in the oil region of the Jaslo district and Teschen Silesia. However it does not always appear together with crude oil because there are several natural gas wells which do not contain any crude oil.

Concerning utilization of natural gas production the tendency is to pipe it where it can be utilized most efficiently. Due to the fact that natural gas produced in Poland is under high pressure (100 Atm.) to pipe it to even great distances is more economical than the production of coal gas in gas houses, that is, the supplying of gas houses with coke. At present natural gas is principally used for illumination of cities and settlements which lie near the pipe lines. In this way local industry can also use it. Newly developed wells are always connected to the already existing gas lines.

At oil fields where natural gas is under low pressure compressor plants are built. The natural gas network, the length of which in 1950 was about 1,000 km and could transmit 100 million c^3 yearly, is extended from year to year. Since natural gas consumption in the industry is continuously increasing the domestic natural gas supply is supplemented by deliveries from the east Galician oil region by pipe lines. According to the directives of the Six Year Plan natural gas will be used by the chemical industry principally for production of methanol and aldehyde, also for the manufacture of synthetic gasoline.

14. Summary

About the raw material situation of the chemical industry in Poland it can be said in conclusion that most raw materials which

are necessary for the development of this branch of industry, such as are of particular importance, coal, common salt, limestone, and gypsum, are available in sufficient quantity and quality. In addition the Polish chemical economy possesses a number of no less important raw materials for the development of certain branches but of lower grade, which nevertheless can be enriched. To these belong pyrite, phosphorite, calcareous tufa, glaucochorite, and coal with a low ash content.

In order to make these raw materials available for the industry in larger quantities their deposits had to be carefully explored. As a result of the sluggish exploration activities during the first postwar years there are today frequently great difficulties in the procurement of raw materials. The chemical industry expects an improvement of this situation by the establishment of an exploration service, decided by the government in 1952 but not yet put into practice, and the formation of special undertakings for test drillings.

In this connection the question of exchange products and the better utilization of waste products is of increasing importance. It is known that the rate of utilization of the fluorine compounds from imported apatite and phosphorite is very small, hardly 25 percent, though the processing plants have been equipped for a long time with installations for the utilization of fluorine. Another example of inefficiency concerns the recovery of sulfur from coke and semi-coke residues which was only 15 percent of what was practical. A waste of valuable residues of current production can be seen also when -- though there is a scarcity of anhydrous sulfate of sodium in the country -- large quantities of

this solution which are obtained during the manufacture of artificial fibers go into the waste waters without recovery.

Three fundamental raw products, potassium, sulfur, and phosphorous, the deposits of which are not yet sufficiently explored, are under serious consideration by Polish experts. These were discussed in 1953 by a special meeting of the association of engineers and technicians of the Polish chemical industry. They wanted domestic industry to draw upon these mineral raw materials to a greater extent. As a result of recommendations made by this meeting technical experiments have been in progress for sometime for utilizing low grade pyrites. Experiments are also made for improving the method of utilizing low grade domestic phosphorite, such as the enriched product, for the production of phosphate fertilizers.

Alarming are the difficulties that Poland encounters abroad in connection with the importation of raw materials and intermediates for the chemical industry. The main difficulties for the establishment of a pharmaceutical industry are derived from this. There is a lack of number of intermediates which are needed for important syntheses. These to a large extent have to be imported even today because they can not be substituted by domestic raw materials.

Among the particularly short raw materials and intermediates of the Polish chemical industry are sulfur-containing raw materials of the sulfide type, phosphorus raw materials, and viscose. The shortage in these makes rational management imperative, requiring a corresponding stock-keeping, a more exact observation of consumption standards, and greater economic utilization. In

practice these considerations are very often not observed and result in production stoppages due to a premature shortage of raw materials. This in turn results in a nonfulfillment of schedule plans.

Other raw materials are fed to the industrial processing in much small quantities than their actual occurrence would permit. To these belong a group of animal glands from slaughtering waste the supply of which to the industry is still insufficient. The possibilities of their use for preparing drugs is still not utilized. Similar conditions exist with regard to the deficit article insulin. The production suffers from a too small supply of pancreas from slaughtered animals. The quantity processed by the pharmaceutical industry is only 50 percent of the actual yield.

There are also other branches of Poland's chemical industry where waste products are utilized to only a slight extent or not at all. To be mentioned are the lye solutions of the metallurgical industry which contain ferrous oxide which is a valuable raw material for the manufacture of pencil-colors, also the quantities of phosphorus and methane contained in iron ore and not utilized by the metallurgical plants which are needed for the production of acetylene. The production of salts and compounds from the arsenic ores of Lower Silesia is also neglected. In a few branches the disproportion between raw material bases and processing is particularly marked. Either processing lags behind the output of raw materials or production of raw materials is so inadequate that the processing industry can prevent plant shut downs only by additional imports.

So, for example, the Six Year Plan specifies the systematic reduction of pyrite imports till its complete stoppage. Instead of that imports of pyrite increased continuously till 1953. They were caused by:

1. output after gasification considerably behind the plan
2. insufficient markasite and pyrite deliveries with steady deterioration of quality
3. considerably exceeding consumption standards
4. increasing pyrite demand for the manufacture of sulfide cellulose (10 to 13 percent of the yearly total quantity).

Pyrite imports to cover the deficit of domestic raw materials for the production of sulfuric acid and cellulose are shown in the following percentage, such as, numerical characteristics (Chemic, Warsaw, Vol VII, No 5/1954, page 133):

	1950	1951	1952	1953	1954	1955 (Plan)
Planned pyrite import in percent of demand	25.2	26.0	23.5	23.5	17.2	12.2
Actual pyrite import in percent of demand	18.7	27.9	29.3	30.8	30.0	--
(a) according to Six Year Plan	100.0	108.6	102.4	114.1	82.0	59.9
(b) according to import statistics	66.5	109.5	132.0	158.3	165.7	--

There is a similar story about salt production. As a result of the great development of chemical electrolysis there is beginning to be a shortage of common salt (Siedesalz) which can be prevented only by a timely development of salt boiling houses and increasing rock salt production.

Finally there is little synchronization between the exploitation and processing of barite and fluorites etc. High grade fluorites, the deposits of which according to present investigations are not particularly rich, are used as flux by the metallurgical plants. They are therefore lost to the chemical industry.

V. Administration and Research

To give the chemical industry a special position in the development of the industrial sector the determining factors of the government at the end of 1950 grouped the chemical plants together which up to now were either under the department for heavy industry or light industry, and put them under a special department for the chemical industry (Decision of Ministeries of 30 December 1950 (Monitor Polski, No A-135/1950, Pos. 1751 and No A-15/1951, Pos. 208, Warsaw)). The original organization of the new department had to be changed in April 1952 to adjust it better to the extended business range of the department (Monitor Polski, No A-33, Pos. 478 from 26 April 1952, Warsaw).

According to the new statute the ministry is composed of twelve departments and three independent divisions. The departments deal with questions of raw material procurement, production, techniques, planning, control, vocational training, investment needs; also with questions of organization, budget, and transportation. The three independent divisions are devoted to geological and mining studies, questions of plant safety, and labor hygiene, and the cooperation of the eastern bloc in the chemical economy. To the ministry are further attached a number of administrative departments for the most important branches. They are the so-called

"Central Administrations" for the inorganic, pharmaceutical, sulfuric acid and phosphate industry, for dyestuffs and intermediates, for the rubber and paper industry, and for chemical synthesis. They are no more than receiving houses between the special ministry and the manager, alone responsible for a particular plant which shows the excessive bureaucracy of the industrial administration. (A further link between the central administration and the individual plant, the so-called "industrial association" has been abolished.) However beside the chemical department, special directions also exist for material procurement and sale. Furthermore there is a special division for the dyestuff and laquer industry, for technical gas, and a bureau for projects and studies.

Under the ministry of chemical industry there is also a number of research institutes which were active in 1954 in eleven special fields and employed 2,000 scientists. This is something new for Poland because between the wars in the field of chemistry there were no research organizations. The only exception was the important nitrogen industry which at least for research work, had plant laboratories. The chemical industry in the past did not have any project and construction bureaus for chemical equipment because much of the production was based on foreign patents and licenses.

The new research institutes have not only the task to do the theoretical and practical ground work for the development of technical processes and the introduction of new branches of production but they also frequently take care of the technical training of future personnel for the various chemical sections.

For some time now the institutes must also find ways and means to raise the production potential of the more important plants, to force production of scarce materials by developing processes for substitutes, and the efficient utilization of raw materials to reduce manufacturing costs.

In Poland the following scientific institutes participate in chemical research (Monitor Polski, No A-33, Pos. 478 of 26 April 1952, Warsaw):

Institute for General Chemistry	Warsaw
(Instytut Chemii Ogólnej)	Lacznosci 8
Pharmaceutical Institute	Warsaw
(Instytut Farmacji)	Lacznosci 8
Institute for Dyestuffs and Intermediates	Warsaw
(Instytut Barwnikow i Polproduktow)	Lacznosci 8
Institute for Inorganic Chemistry	Gleiwitz
(Instytut Chemii Nieorganicznej)	Sowinskiego 11
Institute for Chemical Synthesis	Oswiecim (Auschwitz)
(Instytut Syntezy Chemicznej)	Zakłady Chemiczne
Institute for Cellulose and Paper	Lodz,
(Instytut Celulozowo-Papierniczy)	Gdanska 121
Institute for Artificial Fibers	Landsberg
(Instytut Wlokien Sztucznych)	Walczka
Institute for Dyestuffs and Laquers	Gleiwitz,
(Instytut Farb i Lakierow)	Studzienka 8
Institute for the Rubber Industry	Warsaw
(Instytut Przemyslu Gumowego)	Czerska 18
Institute for Synthetic Resins	Warsaw
(Instytut Tworzyw Sztucznych)	Lacznosci 8

Institute for Sulfuric Acid and

Phosphate Fertilizer

Warsaw

(Instytut Kwasu Siarkowego i Nawozow

Fosforowych)

Lacznosci 8

In the spring of 1954 at the University of Warsaw as part of the faculty an institute for geochemistry has been established (Dziennik Zachodni, of 23 March 1954, Kattowitz). Beside training future geological personnel the institute conducts investigations about the occurrence, concentration, and movement of chemical elements in the crust of the earth. There is hope that such investigations will lead to the discovery of new deposits of chemical raw materials. (The Soviet Union and the Soviet zone of Germany were responsible for the scientific equipment of the institute.)

There are special institutions in certain professional fields for the performance of complicated analyses and technical development problems. One of those is the State Institute for Medicine which works out the manufacturing directions and a short time ago has published an official pharmacopoeia under the name Polish Pharmacopoeia 111 (a supplementary volume containing the latest manufacturing methods is in preparation). With regard to the pharmacy, beside the nine pharmaceutical faculties at the medical academy, there are also special scientific organizations for some professional fields such as

- (a) Institute for medicinal herbs research in Poznan
- (b) Institute for pharmacognosis and medicinal herb cultivation in Lodz
- (c) Institute for pharmaceutical botany in Warsaw

(d) Institute for applied pharmacy in Poznan

The pharmacological institute in Krakow, founded at the beginning of 1952 in connection with the reorganization of the main institute of chemical industry in Warsaw had a very important part in the development of varied syntheses and working out technological processes. It has the following departments at present: Synthesis I, Synthesis II, Technology and Biochemistry, and departments for applied Pharmacy and Antibiotics. The institute has taken over the laboratories for synthesis in Krakow and Tarchomin.

The research activities of the pharmacological institute include:

1. qualitative improvement of the production of pharmaceuticals
2. the scientific and technical preparations for the manufacture of important medicines which thus far have not been made in Poland.

Scientific research in the field of soda manufacturing will be done by the institute for inorganic chemistry in Gleiwitz. The soda department which is there cooperates with the chair for chemical technology at the University of Thorn.

The research institutes of the chemical industry have been trying lately to correct the uncertainties of scientific work concerning questions and problems which are still to be solved by the industry during the Six Year Plan. In this connection a reification of the Research problems has taken place which should prevent working on research orders for years regardless of their

practicability. Recently there was also a better adjusting of research to the actual problems of chemical manufacture which resulted from the transfer of scientific work from the institute for applied chemistry to the above mentioned branch institutes.

Poland still needs a research institute which studies the composition and chemistry of wood and the construction of wood after the cellulose has been extracted. The rational utilization of the by-products of wood during manufacture of cellulose is of great economical importance because as a scarce article, its component parts are hardly 50 percent utilized. The other 50 percent goes into the waste waters and is lost to the economy.

Lack of experience in the field of pest control makes it necessary to establish new research organizations in this branch also. There is also a need for a scientific institute to do systematic preparatory work for the introduction of effective remedies in the fight against pests.

In the development of Polish chemical research the Soviet Union also takes an active interest. The interest of Soviet scientists manifests itself in professional consultations, also exchanges of experience which takes place during the frequent visits of Soviet scientists to Polish research centers.

Finally during the last few years chemical research received assistance from the Polish academy of sciences. Since its foundation in April 1952, due to the lack of its own research facilities, a great number of research orders in the field of inorganic and organic chemistry have been placed with universities and branch institutes.

During the first year of its existence the academy did not have its own chemical organization. At the beginning of January 1953 it took over the Jahrbucher der Chemie [Annals of Chemistry] from the Polish chemical society and continues this publication with its own editorial staff under the leadership of Professor Dr. W. Kemula ("Roczniki Chemii"). Work concerning the chemical industry is concentrated in department 11 of the Polish academy of sciences. The papers read during the meetings are printed in the bulletin, issue 111, which is published in a west European (German, French, English) and in a Russian edition.

The above mentioned department 111 is composed at the present of three committees, one committee for inorganic technology, one for organic technology, and one for chemical engineering.

Finally the Polish chemical society also participates in research (Polskie Towarzystwo Chemiczne). Its seat is Warsaw and has eight branches which are located in Danzig, Krakow, Lublin, Lodz, Thorn, Poznan, Gleiwitz, and Breslau. Its activity is principally of a scientific nature and consists of arranging lectures and scientific meetings. The organ of the society is the Chemische Nachrichten (Chemical News) (Wiadomosci Chemiczne), which reports the daily events (Przemysl Chemiczny, Vol X, No 4/1954, Warsaw).

VI. Distribution and Sales Organization of the Chemical Industry

As many other things in postwar Poland, distribution and sales of products of the chemical industry are also controlled by the state and are not mere bureaucratic outgrowths. In view

of the many-sidedness of the chemical production, the structure of the distributing apparatus and the way it is prescribed by the socialist planned economy presents particularly complicated and unwieldy forms. Normally distribution should be the means to supply the population and the whole economic life in a smooth, easy, and quick way. In a system however directed by an authoritarian central administration one of the primary functions of the state distribution is to manipulate bottlenecks in the supply of goods and to offer the customers goods that are available but not wanted.

It is characteristic for industrial manufacturing in the chemical sector to announce from month to month new synthetic products, the output of which however, even if it is on time, is not sufficient to cover normal need. Should a sufficient supply of certain articles be produced however then they are stored in warehouses and not distributed until new supplies arrive, that is, when there is a lack of storage capacity.

Let us look at the organization of the state distribution apparatus of the Polish chemical industry which is criticized so much by the consuming public. According to its standing in 1954 its organization is as follows (Gazeta Handlowa, of 25 May 1954, Warsaw).

The leading authority that is responsible for the distribution of the production of the chemical industry is called the Central Distribution Administration (Centralny Zarząd Zbytu) and is directly under the Minister of the Chemical Industry. The central administration works out the distribution plans and adjusts itself to the production plans of the individual branches.

This includes not only plants under the chemical department, but also allied concerns of other departments. To these belong principally plants of the ministries of small-scale and foodstuff industries which produce biochemical, cosmetic, and other appropriate articles. In this manner about 90 percent of the chemical production is distributed by the above single distribution center.

In the distribution network for chemicals of the central distribution administration are classified the so-called branch distribution bureaus (Branzowe Biuro Zbytu). These are extended to the most important production centers of the chemical industry. Their duty is first of all to make distribution plans based on consumer requirements depending on assortments and quantities which have to coincide with production plans. The branch distributing bureaus are the connecting links between consumer and producer. This contact is the foundation for business contracts between the partners.

More than half of the production of the chemical industry is distributed by the above branch distribution bureaus; about 40 percent of the goods is distributed by bureaus which belong to other departments. To these belong about 65 percent of the rubber production and nearly all the production of the pharmaceutical and artificial fiber industry.

The distribution bureaus do not make out invoices, only shipping directions, on which basis the plants invoice and ship the goods to the consumer.

The so-called district warehouses come under the distribution bureaus (Składnica Rejonowa). These really are wholesale firms

whose business is the supply of material to the chemical plants and distribution of the delivered goods. The supply of goods from the district warehouses is at wholesale prices.

The determination of the quantities of goods for the ultimate consumer is done by market analysis; supplies for the industrial plants are based on reported demand. The branch bureaus and district warehouses, based on statistical and other data of the turn-over of the previous period, determine the quantities and assortments and estimate the current need. The consumption figures obtained in this manner represent the so-called wholesale plan.

Delivery of goods from the plants to the district warehouses are made on the strength of delivery directions of the branch bureaus. The warehouses get the goods at plant prices. Personnel and material expenses are covered by price increases of the goods sold to the retail trade of state stores.

With the exception of three district warehouses all the others are now in the Wojewodstwo capitals. In smaller cities they have branch offices. The latter have the duty to bring the goods nearer to the selling points. The branches make out invoices and keep their own goods. They are, however, not allowed to independently draw up balance sheets. The number of branches depends on the economic importance of the particular district.

Over 50 percent of the turn-over of the district warehouses consists of dyestuffs, lacquers and rubber goods. In this connection it should be mentioned that merchandise turnover plans must be taken up with the department for home trade, and with the trade divisions of the Wojewodstwo people's councillors.

In 1954 40 percent of the quantities from the district warehouses were for market supplies. During the current year this percentage may be increased.

In connection with the sales organizations of the chemical industry there are finally so-called sample show rooms which are directly under the local district warehouses (Sklepy wzorcowe). The purpose of the sample rooms is to acquaint the various retail trade centers with the assortment of chemical articles and to advertise their new products.

The sample rooms thus far did not confine themselves to the sale of articles produced by the chemical industry. They also sold products manufactured by the cosmetic branch. Lately a change has taken place in this respect and the sample rooms of the department of chemical industry now sell exclusively their own products.

In addition to the district warehouses there are also so-called central warehouses of the chemical branch (Skladnice Centralne). These are gradually being discarded. At present there are only two left. They are directly under the central sales administration, they only buy and sell, and are really nothing but larger warehouses which have the role of storing and administering import shipments.

VII. Characteristic of the Chemical Industry

When in Polish technical papers and literature the production development of the home industry is praised in percentage figures which at times are six to eight times prewar figures -- to keep the sense of correct proportions -- one must start from

the fact that for a number of products its starting point in 1938, the year used as a basis for comparison, comes near the lowest level of development. Before the war, the Polish chemical industry was not considered to be of any particular importance. Though Poland, thanks to the east Upper Silesian coal deposits, already had a considerable raw material basis for the development of chemical coal refining, organic intermediates were manufactured in the country only in small quantities and the need was largely covered by imports.

Considered from such a starting point the high percentage increases of production in the chemical field after the war, which are used by the Polish propaganda and instead of publishing absolute figures, do not look so amazing. A correct measure for the evaluation of the postwar performance of the Polish chemical industry is gained only when all the productive undertakings in the German eastern territories that were taken over by Poland and all the new establishments which were built on old Polish territory during the war are deducted from Polish accomplishments. Admitting that some of these German plants built before or during the war suffered considerable war damage, they contributed, as far as they were undamaged or only partly damaged, appreciably to the postwar advances of the chemical industry within the present borders of Poland. (Middle of 1948 51 east German plants of the chemical industry -- beside coking artificial plants -- 10 of them with 100-500 employees and 10 largescale concerns with over 500 employees were again in operation (Zycie Gospodarcze, Vol 111, No 14/1948, Kattowitz)). To these and the great number of modern coking plants -- four largescale concerns were added in Waldenburg district alone -- also to the wider raw material basis

as a result of the incorporation of German territories is due to the development and rise of the various chemical branches which did not exist in Poland before. To these belong branches of organic chemistry, new dyestuffs and chemical fibers, arsenic compounds, synthetic resins, etc. The manufacturing plants for these articles are principally in the German eastern territories (chemical fiber plant in Hirschberg, artificial silk mill in Landsberg, "Rokita" (formerly Anorgana) in Dyhernfuth, a plant for nitrogen compounds in Heydebreck (formerly I. G. dyestuffs), plant for carbon electrodes (formerly Siemens-Plania) in Ratibor (named after part of the city Ratibor-Plania) etc, or they belong to the largescale concerns formed during the war in old Poland under German management, such as the hydrogenating plants in Dwory near Auschwitz. These undertakings are built up again to largescale concerns and form -- even if with a different production program -- the centers of the chemical manufacturing.

At home and abroad the rebuilding of former German plants is represented partly as new buildings of the Six Year Plan, therefore as creative performance, and partly as products of world famous German firms (Siemens) which must submit to Polish export propaganda, as is the case with carbon electrodes. About these says the multi-lingual (published in English, French, Spanish, German, and Russian) organ of the Warsaw chamber of exports "polski Handel Zagraniczny" (No 21/1954), "All Europe knows that the Polish carbon electrodes are manufactured by the Plania works in Silesia."

The completion and expansion of the plants of the chemical industry is done primarily with foreign assistance because domestic machines and apparatus construction is not efficient enough.

Beside central German and Czech, Soviet deliveries form the greatest part. The participation of the central German machine industry in the equipping of Polish plants consists of installing a fatty acid plant, being built at present in Heydebreck o/s Ober Silesia -- Upper Silesia, dyestuff and laquer plants in Breslau, and the delivery of an electrolytic common salt plant for the production of chlorine. Also to be added are the installations for a urea plant to be built in Heydebreck and also for the expansion and building of new coking plants. From Czechoslovakia Poland receives, among others, equipment for the pharmaceutical and rubber industry, and machines, boilers, and devices for other branches of the chemical industry.

The role of the Soviet Union as supplier of the chemical machine industry consists of the delivery of complete plant installations, and professional consultations with Soviet engineers and scientists for making available processes, plans, and technical and scientific literature. There is some further assistance in construction, instructions of workmen in the use of delivered machines and devices, and training technicians in the Soviet Union.

Among the complete installations is equipment for the greatest industrial projects of the Polish Six Year Plan (among others the nitrogen plant in Heydebreck), for a soda and carbide plant (including furnaces), also the principal parts of an electrolytic commonsalt plant, and new machines for the sulfuric acid plant built in Wieszau near Bunzlau. Of Soviet origin is equipment for synthetic fuel, acetic acid and rubber, and for a few rubber goods plants.

Furthermore the USSR delivers installations, apparatus and scientific instruments which are on the western embargo lists. This concerns, among others, installations and apparatus for the nitrogen, soda, and dyestuff industry, and units of machines for chemical intermediates and organic-synthetic products.

The Soviet Union also made available plans and designs for the expansion of electrochemical industrial plants and the manufacture of precipitates. This also applies to a few products of the pharmaceutical industry. Based on Soviet technical plans, plants are being built for barbituran, pyrazolon, and synthetic vitamin C.

In the meantime with Soviet assistance and based on Soviet technology the production of catalysts has been started, so as to make Poland independent in this field also of foreign countries. Soviet technical plans further contemplate the building of new plants for insecticides and a further enlargement of the Polish artificial resin industry.

The sulfuric acid industry still using old fashioned methods has been rebuilt according to Soviet instructions. New methods have been transmitted for the granulation and acid free production of superphosphate. In the soda and carbide industry on the other hand certain production reserves could be mobilized only after some organizational and technological changes. Also very valuable were -- as was pointed out by Polish specialists -- Soviet professional advice on questions of the dyestuff and synthetic resin industry.

Noteworthy is the suggestion that all production installations that are built at present and will be built in the future with Soviet help should rely as far as possible on domestic raw materials

to relieve the Soviet Union from supplying the raw materials. Soviet advice concerning unutilized expansion potentialities of the raw material basis serve the same purpose. They lead to a concrete work program by which the Polish geologists are guided.

The Soviet influence on the material sector of the Polish chemical industry is many sided. It expresses itself not only in the delivery of various minerals but also in the expert examination of newly discovered raw material deposits, furthermore in recommendations about the utilization of substitutes in place of imported raw materials and intermediates. At Soviet request a more rapid solution of the raw material question should be aimed at by closer cooperation and exchange of experiences with the other countries of the eastern bloc. At the present the development of joint raw material bases in these countries is under consideration (Gospodarka Planowa, Vol XIII, No 9/1953, Warsaw).

At Soviet suggestion, moreover, work was done in the field of standardization. This concerned the capacities of installations, also the quality of the used raw materials, intermediates and finished products.

Though capacities of various plants have been expanded and whole industrial branches (sulfuric acid industry) have been reconstructed, the production increase during the Six Year Plan of the chemical plants was principally due to the putting into operation of new objects and only to a small extent to the better utilization of old capacities. This was confirmed by the Polish minister of the chemical industry, B. Ruminski, when he made the statement at the general meeting of the society of engineers and technicians of the chemical industry that the nonfulfillment of

the production plans was due to disregarding Soviet recommendations and expert examinations.

The ministers also make frequent complaints about exceeding the limits of completion of new installations because of frozen investment activity and technically inadequate production equipment. These shortcomings influence the course of production and have a particularly bad effect on the quantity and quality plans of the more important plants for chemical synthesis.

Frequent interruptions of production are caused when repair work and overhauling due to shortage of machine parts or substitutes are not completed on time. Also in this respect synthesis, working with old machines badly in need of repairs, suffers greatly (Zycie Gospodarcze, Vol VIII, No 17/1953, Warsaw).

A hot fight rages in the chemical industry to reduce manufacturing costs. The yearly cost plan drawn up for each industrial branch is observed only by a few plants. Most of them show an increase rather than a decrease of their costs. The failure of the cost plans was partly due to excessive use of raw materials, partly to delays in putting new investments in operation or to bad condition of the machines which prevented continuous production. Particularly disturbing were these conditions in the chemical fiber industry which exceeded manufacturing cost plans until very recently.

Another weak point is the question of technical personnel. They cannot be trained at the rate required by the ever more complicated production. Though yearly an increasing number of young people graduate from technical schools and universities, the shortage in the plants of mechanics, engineers, and trained workmen continues. Part of them received additional training at Soviet technical

schools. In the meantime the first ones trained in the Soviet Union have returned and started to work in the industry. The shortage of technical personnel, first of all of chemical engineers, makes supervision of large plants particularly difficult which often has to be given to poorly trained personnel. The poorly managed plants suffer from many organizational maladies, resulting in negligent maintenance of machines, disregard for technical directions, miscalculations about raw material needs with frequent interruptions of production, wasting of scarce raw materials and intermediates, and great losses due to waste and lowering of quality.

That is why party and government organs appeal again and again to the so-called "Chemist-Actives," to direct their attention to the following remedial measures:

1. More extensive use of the continuous production method, particularly in the dyestuff, pharmaceutical, and chemical fiber industry
2. Increasing apparatus performance particularly in chemical synthesis
3. Greater mechanized transportation of raw materials in the plants and automatization of the production processes.

During the last years many technical deficiencies and shortcomings have been overcome and now and then it was possible to master processes which for a long time could not be solved. More will be said about this in the following survey of the production development of the principal branches of the Polish chemical industry. It can be mentioned here only briefly that

the techniques of the use of catalysts and the production methods of a few classical syntheses (benzine, phenol, methanol, synthetic acetic acid) could be perfected, various branches of production have been modernized and progress has also been made towards mechanization and automatization of production processes. On the whole, the Polish chemical industry could profit by carefully following the scientific and technical works of the western countries and its own research work has also frequently resulted in practical successes.

VIII. Development and State of Standardization

The beginnings of product standardization of the chemical industry go back to the year 1924. At that time, in the frame of a relevant order of the standardization committee created by the Polish cabinet council, a special department was formed for the chemical industry. Till the outbreak of war (1939) the Polish standardization committee had set up only 100 standards out of a total of 1500 for chemical products. Standardization questions were handled also by special commissions of the state central authorities. Thus far the standards worked out by the standardization committee were not binding, which made coordination of work difficult. The greatest attention was paid at the time to petroleum chemistry. Thus far the greatest part of the standardized chemical products were mineral oil products.

After the war the reactivated Polish standardization committee was confronted with difficult problems. The next thing was to create a new working basis. Shortage of personnel and insufficient material gave very poor results during the first postwar years. The figures in the following tabulation will show the results:

Group of Standards	1946- 1950	1951	1952	1953	Level 1/1/54
General questions	--	--	1	6	7
Chemical apparatus	--	6	6	8	20
General research methods	--	7	5	6	18
Inorganic products	15	24	8	10	57
Artificial fertilizers	--	4	8	--	12
Colors	17	--	--	--	17
Organic products	2	15	6	--	23
Laquers	--	14	2	17	33
Artificial resins	--	--	8	7	15
Dyestuffs	--	4	23	2	29
Reagents	--	10	28	16	54
Rubber Goods	3	3	18	2	26
Explosives	12	8	--	--	20
Laboratory apparatus	8	46	32	2	88
Fat products	7	2	2	3	14
Products of coke chemistry	3	7	10	21	41
Products of wood distillation	1	1	--	3	5
Photochemical products	--	3	3	5	11
Investigation of industrial waste water	--	7	4	11	22
Petroleum chemistry	66	23	19	17	125
Total	174	184	183	136	637

If one includes the general technical standards and those published by the department of ministry for the chemical industry, the degree of standardization of the chemical production in Poland can be estimated at present at 20 percent of all products (Chemik, Vol VII, No 6/1954, Warsaw).

Concerning standardization of chemical apparatus and their parts, insertions have to be made first to this section. It is known that production of chemical apparatus in Poland between the two wars was very small. Its present development, though the prewar level has been exceeded, is still far behind the demand. Mass production of chemical apparatus does not exist, and the experiments to develop it, are still at the very beginning. Most of the apparatus is made by machine fabrics in single pieces. Thus it happens that in the absence of standard guide lines a great number of designs exist which often differ from each other only to an insignificant degree.

A discussion of the question of standardization of apparatuses of the chemical industry which took place in connection with a Polish-Czechoslovak standardization conference in 1953 has led to the establishment of common guide lines and to the decision to set up a central card index of standards and standard projects.

In the inorganic and mineral fertilizer industry work of standardization has been speeded up lately, so that the raw materials of primary and the intermediates products are now to a large extent standardized. Standardization however is paralysed when -- as it happens in Poland -- a whole line of the most important raw materials, such as coal, coke, and limestone are delivered with a substandard quality. Imports from the countries of the Soviet bloc of raw materials also cause difficulties, frequently they do not correspond to the standards. Concerning products of the inorganic and fertilizer industry 40 percent of the production is based on standards set up by plants of a certain branch while 37 percent are not yet standardized so that the present

situation is also unsatisfactory. It is now being attempted to give the standards a totally state character and to give standards for important products, such as sulfuric acid and caustic soda a general validity.

Standardization of organic products for pharmaceutical and partially also for cosmetic purposes is based on technical production conditions prescribed in Polish pharmacopoeia 11. The other products of the organic industry are only 10 percent standardized. Twenty-three percent follow temporary technical conditions, while the remaining 67 percent are produced without standards and are put on the market in various qualities.

In the rubber industry the work of the Polish standardization committee is still at the beginning —when one disregards the advanced adoption of Soviet rubber research standards. There are no standards for most of the rubber goods and raw materials of the rubber industry and those that exist are not suitable for mass production.

In the artificial resin industry, thus far, a few research methods for hot pressings could be standardized. Standards for other qualities however are also lacking for testing methods of artificial resin products.

Standardization work in the color and lacquer industry is confined at present to the establishment of general, that is, typical research methods for lacquers and their application. Later individual prescriptions should be worked out for the use of special lacquers.

The first standards for artificial silk were set up in 1946. This was done by a branch division of the central administration for the textile industry. The real work of the standardization committee started -- as far as products of the artificial fiber industry were concerned -- in 1953. Since that time a great number of intermediates and finished products have been standardized which permit a glimpse into the production program. Among the intermediates can be found glauber's salt, a by-product of the manufacture of viscose fibers, carbon disulfide, a product manufactured by the artificial fiber industry for its own use, but also for other industrial uses, caprolactam, a raw material for all-synthetic fibers -- the finished products are: cut fibers of cotton type "Textra" and wool type "Argona," and cellulose foil "Tomofan." Work is now being done on other artificial fiber products such as casein fiber "Wipolan," for a cord and crepe viscose fiber, the synthetic fiber "Steealon," a synthetic steelon-bristle, and for rectified cyclohexanon and raw yarn.

The material of the Bureau International pour la Standardization des Fibres Artificielles, Basel is used in developing standards. For the rest, material from the domestic manufacturing plants is used as a basis. The standardization of a few raw materials of the artificial fiber industry is still causing some difficulties, such as cellulose, sulfuric acid, soda lye, casein, and phenol which was only begun at the end of 1953. The work is retarded principally by the lack of uniform working methods. As far as viscose is concerned the lack of guide lines for the control of the technological processes is particularly harmful.

In the light of the requirements of the overriding chemical manufacturing the results thus far of the work of the Polish standardisation committee must be considered only the beginning in Poland's chemical industry. It will require, therefore, many years of efforts in the scope of comprehensive programs to bring the work of standardisation to the point where it will materially influence quality, will simplify processing and reduce costs.

IX. Apparatus Construction

Construction of apparatus in Poland between the two wars was extremely small. Even today production is far behind demand. The everywhere noticeable efforts of the chemical manufacturing for expansion are very much impaired by this. Years of observation shows that the starting of operations of new plants of the chemical industry is repeatedly delayed by late deliveries of contracts given to domestic apparatus constructing firms or of not delivering them in sufficient quantities. In many cases the same thing happens to orders from the Soviet Union, from the CSR [Ceskoslovenska republika — Czechoslovak republic] and from the Soviet occupied Germany.

It is perfectly clear that without apparatus construction satisfying modern requirements, fulfilling production and quality plans is impossible. An appreciable increase in the efficiency of machine manufacturing plants is attainable only if their common parts are standardized. Only by standardisation will it be possible to proceed within measurable time from single piece production, which at times is confined only to samples, to mass production.

An address directed in 1953 to the planning department of the ministry of the chemical industry about the development of the chemical apparatus construction indicated that, as the first stage of such development, quantity production of typical machines will be begun.

X. Foreign Trade in Chemicals

Among the eastern countries Poland is, next to the Soviet Union, about the most important foreign trade partner to the western world. This refers, as far as chemical products are concerned, principally to import demands and to a much lesser degree to exports. Even if a further curtailment of Polish trade with the west takes place in favor of closer economic relations between the eastern countries the reduction will not be as striking in the sector of chemical and pharmaceutical products as in other sectors. Frequently foreign trade statistics of western export countries will record relatively considerable deliveries of goods to Poland which indicate that the demand of the Polish chemical market is not yet satisfied by either domestic industry or by the mutual exchange of goods between the eastern countries. The following table illustrates this.

WEST GERMAN CHEMICAL EXPORT TO POLAND

(in 1,000 DM)

	1951	1952	1953	1954 First half
	<u>1</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>4</u>
Inorganic heavy chemicals	1,534	3,922	4,619	2,720
Nitrogen fertiliser	--	--	--	--
Phosphate fertiliser	--	--	--	--

	<u>1</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>4</u>
Potash fertiliser	--	--	--	--
Mixed fertiliser and other fertilisers	--	--	--	--
Tar dyestuffs, intermediates	8,240	2,731	1,414	3,202
Vegetable and animal colors	--	--	--	--
Mineral colors	355	133	591	454
Paints	448	--	1	1
Varnishes, mastics, lacquers	--	25	47	152
Explosives, inflammables	--	--	--	--
Ferro-alloys	--	--	--	--
Soaps and washing compounds	--	2	19	76
Pharmaceutical products	4,183	3,888	1,919	1,172
Quick drying oils, artificial perfumes	171	6	131	116
Cosmetics	96	--	--	--
Glue and gelatine	139	74	67	54
Tannin extracts	--	--	--	--
Rayon	--	1,041	--	20
Cellulose wool	6,322	2,929	1,919	231
Cut and moulded articles	126	566	928	1,144
Other synthetic products	2	--	--	--
Photochemical products	--	--	--	--
Wax, stearin, and fat products	--	43	1	--
Tar products	--	--	--	--
Other chemical products	<u>1,118</u>	<u>1,153</u>	<u>1,293</u>	<u>905</u>
	22,734	16,509	12,949	10,255

Sources: Statistical Yearbook for the Federal Republic of
Germany, Wiesbaden 1954, pages 82-91, Internationalen Übersichten

[International surveys]. Deutsche Wirtschaft im Querschnitt
[Profile of German Economy], Chemische Industrie [Chemical
Industry], 26 Series, Supplement to No 14/1954 of a periodical
Der Volkswirt [Economist], page 28.

There has been, for example, an increase in Polish imports of inorganic heavy chemicals, mineral colors, varnishes, lacquers, mastics, in a few plastic products (cut and moulded articles), quick drying oils, synthetic perfumes and other chemicals. On the other hand there was a decrease, as a result of increased Polish production, in West German exports of tar colors and intermediates, pharmaceuticals, artificial silk, and cellone wool. In 1950, 72 percent of the intermediates needed by Polish pharmacy were imported, which dropped to 38 percent in 1953. The reason for this decrease was principally the introduction of more synthesis. At the same time an import drop of intermediates in favor of raw materials for pharmaceutical synthesis can be observed.

Concerning Polish foreign trade in chemical products with the Soviet occupied zone of Germany, only the Soviet zone potash export to Poland is important. During the last five years this trade fluctuated between 240,000 and 280,000 tons yearly and principally included 40 percent potash salts as kainite. There were smaller shipments of glauber's salt, nitrogen and crude acetone. Quantities for the years 1949 to 1951 are shown below (Materials for the Economy of the Soviet Zone Economy Der Aussenhandel der sowjetischen Besatzungszone [Foreign Trade in the Soviet Occupied Zone of Germany] published by the Federal Ministry for all German questions):

	1949	1950	1951
Glauber's salt	885t	1,180t	1,130t
Nitrogen	3,012t	3,500t	3,800t
Crude Acetone	318t	300t	360t

Lately Poland has also started to import large quantities of pest control compounds from the Soviet occupied zone of Germany.

To expand the trade in chemicals consultations took place in Warsaw in the middle of 1954 between the representative of the Soviet and Polish occupied zones of Germany which resulted in signing a protocol on 24 July concerning closer cooperation in the field of chemistry. Poland has made recently similar agreements with Czechoslovakia also.

No figures are given for Poland's foreign trade with the other eastern countries. On the other hand one can form an approximate picture about Polish import and export in chemical products with western countries. Polish foreign trade with the latter, converted into \$1,000, was as follows between 1949, 1952, and 1953 ("Trade Between the West and East" Statistisches Bundesamt [Statistical Federal Bureau] 1953, Wiesbaden, 1954.)

POLISH IMPORTS

	1949 <u>[1]</u>	1950 <u>[2]</u>	1951 <u>[3]</u>	1952 <u>[4]</u>	1953 <u>[5]</u>
Austria					
Wax, finished	---	3	---	---	1
Tar dyestuffs, bronze colors	40	47	76	39	70
Rubber hoses				10	1

	<u>11</u>	<u>12</u>	<u>13</u>	<u>14</u>	<u>15</u>
Soft rubber goods		5	9	1	---
Rubber transmission belts				10	---
Rubber clothing			9	42	---
Chemical and pharmaceutical semimanufactured and finished articles	386	74	3,502	63	2,561
Italy					
Inorganic chemical products	32	13	47	18	
Organic chemical products	30	427	357	38	50
Medical and pharmaceutical products	34	2	18	---	-
Colors, lacquers	728	112	37	---	
Color and tanning products	4	308	179	61	142
Rubber goods	23	829	---	135	
Various chemical products	62	439	403	129	7
Synthetic fibers	57	196	320	148	
Rubber tires and goods	23	827	---	134	177
Denmark					
Chemical raw materials compounds			158	12	
Dyestuffs	73	35	51	44	
Medical and pharmaceutical products	328	800	1,829	130	
Rubber goods	504	21	5	31	
Norway					
Chemicals	68	13	-	-	
Fertilizers	780	302	-	-	
Sulfite cellulose	383	238	500	-	
Switzerland					

	<u>11</u>	<u>12</u>	<u>13</u>	<u>14</u>	<u>15</u>	
Chemical pharmaceutical						
products and pharmaceutical						
raw materials	1,170	423	1,582	336		
Coal tar derivatives				3		
Various types of colors	716	1,076	1,342	700		
Great Britain						
Chemical products	1,084	221	622	340	769	
Automobile tires	898	513	272	-	-	
USA						
Fertilisers		212	---	1		
Medical and pharmaceutical						
products				1		
Chemicals		840	26			
Dyestuffs		1	0			
France						
Inorganic chemical products	-	-	-	118	72	20
Organic chemical products	-	-	-	491	149	-
Pharmaceuticals	-	-	-	143	202	-
Tires and tubing	1,079	331	74	146	-	-
Tannings and dyestuffs	1,349	77	181	67	170	20
Artificial fibers	491	201	---	-		
Fertilizers	2,554	201	740	-		
Rubber and rubber goods				203	-	
Sweden						
Chemical products and						
pharmaceuticals	1,396	849	1,165	474		
The Netherlands						
Chemicals	6	3	5	18	-	

	<u>1</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>4</u>	<u>5</u>
Pharmaceuticals	133	-	-		
Penicillin	-	-	secret	secret	
Colors	39	21	18	4	38
Fluoride				-	5
Turkey					
Rubber goods	498	338	199	60(1.vj.)	
Chemical products and colors	180	256	182	17(1.vj.)	
Pharmaceutical products	30	78	131	26(1.vj.)	
Mineral raw materials			---		7
Belgium-Luxemburg					
Gum, gum resin				14	
Pigment colors	88	34	164	110	
Superphosphate, not enriched			1,044	1,876	
POLISH EXPORTS					
Austria					
Montan wax		40	9	-	-
Zinc chloride		4	-	-	-
Acetone		3	-	-	-
Ethyl ether		5	-	-	-
Casein			10	-	-
Chemical auxiliaries and products		90	137	28	-
Potassium hydroxide				---	3
Italy					
chemical products	415	305	101	570	180

11 12 13 14 15

Denmark

Chemical raw materials and products	105	35	34	21
Dyestuffs	12	23	4	---
Pharmaceuticals	29 ¹	135	68	-
Medical and pharmaceutical products	19	23	11	1

Norway

Fertilizer		127	-	-	-
Chemicals	6	1	-	-	-
Common salt	65	63	-	-	-

Switzerland

Pharmaceutical raw materials		3	6	36	27
Chemical and pharmaceutical preparations					21

Great Britain

Chemical products				122	-
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USA

Chemical products	---	---	---		2
Fertilizer	106	1,105	---		-
Coal and coaltar products	219	1,327	36		-

France

Chemical products	150	-	-		-
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Sweden

Chemical products and colors	1,989	1,721	2,181	846	715
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The Netherlands

Native paraffin and montan wax	23	4	8	4	-
Chemical products	-	18	66	49	-

	<u>1</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>4</u>	<u>5</u>
Colors and lacquers	300	41	31	4	4
Nitrate of soda				-	5
Sodium hyposulfite				12	8
Ammonium chloride				23	7
Turkey					
Rubber goods	1	-	-	-	
Colors	172	42	16	23	45
Pharmaceutical products	123	134	-	---	14
Chemical elements and inorganic products				32	107
Vitamins and vitamin preparations					11

The unequal nomenclature of the statistics of the different countries does not permit a comparative analysis of the chemical deliveries. Similar to the export of West German chemical products to Poland there is also a noticeable nonuniform development in the deliveries of other countries. Market items of increasing exports alternate with decreasing turnovers. Particularly striking are the up and down fluctuations of many goods, for which a valid explanation cannot be given. Amongst others, the considerable differences in value of the types of goods to be considered during the particular calendar years, are traceable to import amendments of the various departments to the foreign trade minister to cover production losses in the plan debit. Such cases of import demands beyond what was planned are still being recorded. Generally speaking the trend appears to be that Poland is gradually reducing its purchases of artificial fibers, tar dyestuffs, and pharmaceuticals and is going over to export. Exporting small quantities of pharmaceuticals

was begun in 1951. In 1953, 29 products were exported to eastern countries and China, and to underdeveloped countries like Indonesia, Brazil, and Turkey. The 1954 export plan included products which a year before were still needed to cover the domestic demand.

The reduction of the import of organic and inorganic products however is not always a sign of an increasing saturation of the domestic market by satisfying the domestic demand or by over-fulfilling plans in the eastern bloc. Shortage of foreign exchange plays an important role in the reduction of Polish imports from the western countries. This in turn makes it necessary to abandon the completion of many import assortments and from the proceeds of exports, particularly of coal, to procure first of all scarce raw materials and capital goods. At any rate the "New Course" in the Polish foreign trade, which promised the population a better supply of consumer goods of all kinds by the end of 1953 through additional imports, could not be put into effect. There is now as was before -- to mention only a few articles of the chemical branch -- a noticeable scarcity of medicines, cosmetics, colors, varnishes, lacquers, fat products, tires and other rubber goods, washing compounds, photochemicals etc.

On the other hand, the poor results of Polish chemical export to the western countries proves how little can be accomplished by mere export propaganda by the state foreign trade companies and by price cutting, when the economic background, namely quality and serviceability are missing.

B. THE INDIVIDUAL BRANCHES OF THE CHEMICAL INDUSTRY

II. The Artificial Fertiliser Industry

1. Conditions for Production Development

The use of artificial fertilisers as a means to increase agricultural production has been known in Poland for a long time. Yet its use in comparison with western states has been very small because production thus far in Poland has been relatively low and price relationship between fertilizer and agricultural products did not particularly encourage its use. Nevertheless after fertilizer prices had been reduced, the use of fertilizer became profitable. During the harvest of 1950/51, for example, price relations were the following (there are no comparative figures for later years):

100 kg ammonium sulfate	79 kg rye
100 kg nitrate of soda	9 ¹ / ₂ kg rye
100 kg superphosphate	47 kg rye
100 kg potash salt	
(40 percent)	46 kg rye

According to test yields of various foodstuffs, calculated from experimental stations, rye cultivation in Poland can have the following average increased yields:

1 ds $\overline{\text{Doppereinfner}}$ -- double centner,	
100 kg $\overline{\text{ammonium sulfate}}$	242 kg rye
1 ds nitrate of soda	170 kg rye
1 ds potash salt (40 percent)	160 kg rye

The results are similar for other cultivated plants, so that the unlightened farmer can use artificial fertilizer to his own interest, as long as he gets enough and the desired brands. Fertilizer production however is subject -- depending on many circumstances -- to frequent fluctuations together with the limited productive capacity of the fertilizer industry during the past years which are jointly responsible for the sluggishness of agricultural production. During the first five years of the Six Year Plan, i.e., till the end of 1954, Poland's industrial development has reached a production index which was 126 percent higher than 1949, while agriculture could show during the same period an increase of only 13.8 percent. Agricultural production therefore, supported by increased fertilizer deliveries should be promoted to the extent that grain harvest in 1955 should show in comparison with the previous year an increase of at least 300,000 t and the potato crop a further increase of 3 to 4 percent. The importance of the fertilizer industry for bettering Polish agriculture therefore is evident, and it is probable that this branch of the chemical industry will remain the most important one for a long period. This is also desired, because a capacity increase of the artificial fertilizer industry serves two political objectives, namely

1. Strengthening of socialist sector of the agriculture (Kolkhoz farming and state farms)

2. Broadening the base of armament potential, because chemical compounds based on nitrogen synthesis are very important for the raising of the defense potential.

Compared with prewar times the assets of the Polish artificial fertilizer industry have been considerably widened. This refers particularly to the two principal branches, the nitrogen and phosphate fertilizer industry. The development was started during the war and was concerned first of all with two great nitrogen plants in Chorzow and Moscice. (The name of the place is derived from the Polish state president and professor of chemistry at the time, Ignacy Moscicki, who rendered important services in the field of nitrogen production from air.) The first was built between 1915 and 1917, the other between 1925 and 1930.

There was much damage to the buildings and machines of the fertilizer industry during the war, but the nitrogen plants suffered the least damage. The plant at Chorzow, spared completely, could start production before the conclusion of the armistice. There was not much damage to the nitrogen plants in Moscice either. They were renovated during the war, dismantled again, then restored, and during the First Three Year Plan (1947 to 1949) they were again in full operation. The damage was noticeable in the phosphate industry. The plant in Stettin has suffered particularly. The longer stoppages of other plants of this branch was caused largely by shortages of raw materials, such as sulfuric acid and crude phosphates.

The restoration of the damaged plants of the artificial fertilizer industry was done in a relatively short time and in 1949 it was considered to have been completed. By this time in most cases, prewar production figures could also be attained. Frequently production was retarded by the shortage of technicians which was particularly disturbing in the plants of former German territories. More favorable conditions for increasing production

began in 1950 with the beginning of the Six Year Plan. They were manifested in the technical reconditioning which also started about this time -- modernising and enlarging a number of plants.

2. Market Conditions

In prewar Poland (1937-38) 1.7 kg of nitrogen, 3.1 kg of phosphoric acid, and 2.3 kg potassium on an average were used per hectare of seed area (Rocznik Statystyczny 1949, 1950 Warsaw).

In spite of decreasing prices during a whole decade (1928 to 1938) which has manifested in a nearly 40 percent price reduction of the commonly used fertilizers, the market remained weak. Buyers of artificial fertilizers were principally the estate managements and the average consumption of the last prewar years was 126,800 t fertilizer. The little enlightened peasants of central and east Poland used hardly any fertilizer.

In postwar Poland the consumption of domestic and imported nutritious matter per kg/ha of agricultural area was (Chemik, Vol VI, No 9/1953, Warsaw):

Year	N	P ₂ O ₅	K ₂ O
<u>1</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>4</u>
1945/46	3.9	1.5	3.5
1946/47	3.9	3.2	4.8
1947/48	4.4	3.1	5.3
1948/49	4.8	5.5	7.4
1951	6.0	6.52	11.24
1952	6.8	7.3	13.8
1953	6.9	7.5	13.7

For comparison here are West Germany's consumption figures in kg/ha Statistische Jahrbuch fuer die Bundesrepublik Deutschland, Statistical Yearbook for Germany's Federal Republic, 1954, page 167, Wiesbaden):

Year	N	P ₂ O ₅	K ₂ O
1950/51	25.6	29.6	46.7
1951/52	27.4	33.4	51.2
1952/53	29.5	27.7	54.3

In harvest year 1946/47 artificial fertilizer consumption in Poland exceeded the prewar level (by 27,000 t) and mounted in 1948/49 -- converted to pure nutrient -- to 262,000 t (Rocznik Statystyczny 1949, 1950 Warsaw); of which about 110,000 t was imported Potash (K₂O), 70,000 Nitrogen (N) and 81,000 Phosphoric Acid. The amount of consumption varies in different parts of the country. The least is used in the eastern provinces and the most in the western parts. This is partly connected with the different degrees of socialization of the agriculture, which -- judging by the number of state farms and agricultural cooperative associations -- was greater in the former east German territories. Since the socialist sector of agriculture gets preference in every respect over the private sector, it is favored in fertilizer deliveries.

During a period (1948/49) when the building of kolchoz undertakings was still at the beginning, the total consumption was 262,401 t of artificial fertilizer (pure nutrient) according to official figures (ibidem):

141,458 t by individual and collective farms
63,166 t by state farms

53,723 t by so-called contract cultivation (sugar beet and industry plants)

4,054 t by other users

Lately state farms are on the top in fertilizer consumption (Zycie Gospodarcze, Vol VII, No 5/1952, Warsaw).

The fertilizer supply in Poland which is not yet sufficient for a general increase in the yield per hectare and must be supplemented by imports from abroad, suffers from organizational shortcomings. This refers to both distribution and rational utilization. Most of the Polish peasants are not familiar with the different types of fertilizers and their use. Therefore efforts are made to call the various fertilizing possibilities to the farmers' attention. By unsuitable treatment and storage of stable manure amounting to 800 million t, with a pure nutrient value of about 400,000 t of Nitrogen, 500,000 t of Potash and 200,000 t of phosphoric acid, the peasant loses 50,000 t of nitrogen and 100,000 t of potash which corresponds to a loss of about 700,000 t of grain (Ekonomista, IV Quarter 1953, page 30, Warsaw).

Nitrogen fertilizer and lime powder are most desired and commonly used in Poland because more than half of the arable land in Poland has insufficient lime. Furthermore lime is important as a means to neutralize soil acidity. Lime deliveries to the agriculture amounting to 400,000 to 500,000 t at present, while according to calculations of agricultural experts the requirements are about three times as much (1.5 million t) (Nowe Drogi, Vol VIII, No 9/1954, Warsaw).

The total artificial fertilizer production, both domestic and imported, go first to the cooperative center "Peasant Self-aid,"

from there it is distributed to the individual farms and the agricultural cooperative societies. Deliveries to the state farms are made directly through the sales bureau of the chemical industry on the basis of a distribution key approved by the Ministry of State Farms.

Uniform quality of the products is not assured. There are consumer complaints that the nutritive value guaranteed by the producers is not maintained. Thus 4 to 7 percent less nitrogen is found in calcium cyanamide than in lime ammonium saltpeter which is sold under the name "Saletrzak" ($\text{NH}_4 \text{NO}_3$ / CaCO_3) in which 4 to 6 percent nitrogen is guaranteed. The graininess, the moisture content, and the packing are often reasons for complaints. Most of the artificial fertilizer on the market is supplied by the chemical industry. The metallurgical plants and mines, through their coking plants, participate only to a small extent in supplying agriculture with fertilizer.

Generally speaking the saturation of the market with mineral fertilizer from domestic production is not possible, though deliveries to the agriculture -- as a result of semi-official assurances -- were in 1953 64 percent higher than in 1949 and there was a further 10.3 percent increase by the end of 1954. Part of the demand will be covered in the future by imports. Nitrogen fertilizer imports have decreased in 1953 and 1954, while phosphate fertilizer imports stayed about the same. The situation is quite different with regard to potash fertilizer. Regarding this important artificial fertilizer Poland must rely completely on imports because the important potash deposits in East Galicia -- as already mentioned -- have been lost by cession to the Soviet

Ukraine. In 1953 potash fertilizer imports from central Germany had to be increased by about 20 percent (Gzycie Gospodarsze, Vol VIII, No 8/1953, Warsaw).

It is noteworthy that the Polish government does not feel the need to speed up potash production from the new kieserite deposits near Klodawa. The reason given for this is to assure the import of potash salts from the "friendly DDR" [Deutsche Demokratische Republic — German Democratic Republic]. Under such circumstances Poland can afford to cautiously work the most promising deposits and take advantage of the experiences gained at the first mine (Nowe Drogi, Vol VIII, No 9/1954, Warsaw).

3. The Nitrogen Industry

Poland has produced nitrogen from the air by synthesis since the beginning of 1929. To the already mentioned plants in Chorzow and Mosice another one was added in 1954 which was formed on the 860 ha ground of the former I. G. Dyestuff plants in Heydebreck O/S (now Kedzierzyn) by utilizing the undamaged buildings, which constitute the most important part of the chemical combine now under construction. Based on these works and on their further expansion (in the meantime 72 km of railroad yard has been laid and buildings with a surface area of 1.3 million cu. m. [sic] have been reconditioned and newly built) Poland hopes to be independent in a reasonable time with regard to nitrogen fertilizer supplies. Beginning in 1954 the first shipment of liquid ammonia left the plant and in April 1954 the third generator was put into operation. A new automatic electric heating station is also in operation which increases the quantities of steam produced per kg of coal by 40 percent, i.e., from about 5 to 7.5 kg of steam/kg of coal.

Heavy investments were made in the nitrogen plant at Chorzow during World War II. Among others a new installation was built for the production of concentrated nitric acid with a daily output of about 150 t. (At the plant for nitrogen compounds in Miesice (near Tarnow) the daily output for these products increased from 20 t before the war to 30 t during the German occupation (Ekonomista Polski, No 7/1943, London). After a completed transfer and erection of the explosives and nitrogen plant at Wyrz near Nikolai (district Pless) shut down in 1939 the capacity of the ammonia department was raised to a daily output of 60 t. A new carbide furnace was also built, and the power plant of the nitrogen fabric plant started before the war, has been completed (Zjednoczone Zaklady Materialow Wybuchowych i Azotu Sp. Akc, now a plant for chemical equipment (Wyrskie Zaklady Budowy Urzadsen Chemicznych)).

At present the nitrogen plant at Chorzow is being enlarged. (The undertaking is called "Paul-Finder-Werke (Works).") There, along with other departments, the ammonia department was expanded. The same thing is happening today to the nitric acid department, the increased capacity of which will be in operation by the end of 1955.

A thorough reconstruction and expansion is also in progress at the nitrogen plant in Miesice ("Felix-Dziarszynski-Werke"). This has a much better location than the plant at Chorzow allowing for expansion in all directions which will increase the production program. The first phase of plant expansion at Miesice has already been completed, and has contributed to the capacity increase in the ammonia department. In the second phase, which should be completed in 1956, production volume should be

ten times that of 1935. Though in 1954 prewar production had only been exceeded by 27 percent, the assortment did show an increase from 24 to 40 articles. In an article which describes the extension of the plant at Moscie to a synthetic combine similar to the one at Heydebreck the following production figures can be found for the period 1949 to 1954 (Zycie Gospodarsze, Vol IX, No 16/1954, Warsaw):

	1949	1950	1951	1952	1953	1954 (Plan)
Value of wholesale						
production	100	137	170	220	254	300
Synthetic Ammonia	100	124	147	170	190	228
"Saletrzak"	100	121	132	123	131	132
Line saltpeter	100	98	185	263	247	277
Technical nitrogen prepara-						
tions with N ₂	100	778	480	1,530	2,150	3,200
Formalin	100	---	---	130	239	1,560
Technical hydrochloric acid	100	167	234	300	400	412
Compressed oxygen	100	246	303	256	334	430
Chlorine gas	100	110	114	115	115	115

In the Six Year Plan the building of another nitrogen plant in Annahof (now Gniewoszow) has been scheduled. In consideration of the investment costs and in view of the expansion possibilities of the Heydebreck plant area it has been decided to abandon the project and by adding more machinery to increase its capacity. No doubt similar considerations have lead to the deferment of other new building projects of the nitrogen industry. The semi-official periodical Zycie Gospodarsze has often mentioned the building projects of two new nitrogen factories in Bromberg Wojewodstwo, however no further particulars have been published (Vol 17/1950, Vol 8/1953).

Nitrogen fertilizer output is given by the journal of the state planning committee "Gospodarka Planowa" in the following comparative figures, converted to pure (N) content per one of ha of seeded area (Vol 1/1954):

1937	1946	1948	1951	1954
100	146	188	217	354

and points out that the mechanization of the nitrogen plants in view of the difficult manufacturing process (synthesis) progresses much slower than in the phosphate industry. The yearly decrease in the use of semisalt peter fertilizers is considered a sign of progress in the nitrogen industry which, due to the wider application of the ammonia synthesis results in the wider use of the so-called "white fertilizer" by agriculture. The quantities of semi-salt peter and salt peter have shifted in the following manner during five years:

Nitrogen types	1949	1951	1954
Nitrogen amide	48.4 percent	44.3 percent	26.5 percent
Nitrogen ammonia			
salt peter	51.6 percent	55.7 percent	73.5 percent

A new fertilizer is granulated ammonia salt peter with a high nutritive value (34.5 percent nitrogen), which is easy to spread and there is no lump formation in storage.

For the last two years the increasing ammonium sulphate production in the coking chemical plants has played an important role in the expansion of the nitrogen fertilizer manufacture. This production, which requires sulfuric acid, comes in larger quantities from the coking plants in Bobrek, Knurów, Odertal-Deschowitz,

Blechhammer, Dyhernfurth and Chorzow (Konigshutte) and amounted in 1953 to 15 percent of the total fixed by nitrogen. By 1955 the increased production of ammonium sulfate by the coking chemical industry should be according to the plan, 8¹/₂ percent more than in 1949 (1 t of ammonium sulfate requires 0.78 of H₂SO₄).

Efforts are being made to convert the ammonia produced by the coking plants into 25 percent ammonia water in order to free sulfuric acid for the production of superphosphate and to reduce the costly conversion of ammonia into calcium ammonium nitrate. Solid artificial fertilizer costs twice or three times as much as ammonia water. The conversion of ammonia into the liquid form during dry distillation really presupposes a reconstruction of the coking plants, because they are not built for manufacturing ammonia water.

It would be less expensive to convert the production of solid nitrogen fertilizer to 25 percent ammonia in the plants. The latter could -- according to expert opinion -- increase ammonia water production with relatively minor changes without interfering with the rest of the production. The change-over to the production of ammonia water depends, however, not so much on production as on transportation and utilization possibilities.

Concerning the question of transport there would be a need for tank cars instead of box cars, barrels in place of bags, and tanks instead of store rooms. To this would have to be added the procurement of equipment to sprinkle the fields with ammonia water. Considerable expenses would therefore arise, to be borne principally by the consumer, so that it is being considered whether the additional iron and steel consumption and other costs could be carried and whether the advantages of cheaper manufacturing process really

compensate for it. In 1953 production costs of 25 percent ammonia water were still relatively high, 860 Zl per t against 1038 Zl for 1 t lime-ammonium saltpeter. The price difference therefore was 178 Zl. Since it takes the same quantity of calcium, ammonium nitrate as ammonia water to fertilize an area of 200,000 ha (30,000 t) agriculture would benefit from the price difference which, according to Polish experts, would amount to at least 5.34 million Zl and could be further increased by the expected cost reduction in the ammonia-water production. In 1951 experiments were conducted on the test fields of the nitrogen plants in Mosciwie with solid and liquid fertilizers. These experiments showed that solid fertilizer spread with a sowing machine could not be done as evenly as fertilization with ammonia water. It further emerged, that the application of ammonia water in comparable quantities resulted in higher average yields than the use of solid fertilizer.

When this method is used for calcium ammonium nitrate, the most expensive and most unwieldy fertilizer for the agriculture, other uses will have to be found without reducing the nitrogen quota allotted to agriculture.

The value of all types of nitrogen deliveries should increase by 50 percent by 1955 compared to 1953. This large increase should be accomplished by the combination of various measures, which are:

1. expansion of existing production facilities
2. more intensive and modern manufacturing processes
3. production readjustment
4. better utilization of equipment capacity and other installations.

Industry now produces the following types of commercial fertilizers:

calcium cyanamide	20.50 percent N
ammonium sulfate	21.00 percent N
ammonium nitrate	35.00 percent N
sodium nitrate	15.50 percent N
potassium nitrate	13.85 percent N
calcium nitrate	15.50 percent N
calcium ammonium	
nitrate	20.50 percent N
calcium ammonia	15.50 percent N
urea	46.00 percent N
ammonia water	25.00 percent N

The most important ones are calcium cyanamide, calcium ammonium nitrate, and ammonium sulfate. The other nitrogen fertilizers are made and used only in small quantities and the manufacture of urea is recent. It is used in small quantities for garden and vegetable cultivation.

The production of the nitrogen plants in 1000 t of commercial fertilizer was:

	1937	1947	1949	1952	1953	1955 (plan)
calcium cyanamide	68	117	165	172	270	300
calcium ammonium						
nitrate	19	71	103	-	177	600
other nitrogen						
fertilizers	-	47	54	-	-	-

For the two principal types of nitrogen fertilizers the original quota for the Six Year Plan for 1955 (230,800 t of N) was first considerably reduced. Later however, since production was started (15 January 1954) at the efficient Heydebreck plant it was increased by 25 percent. This means production should, according to semi-official information, be increased, when converted to pure nitrogen, to 180,000 t by the end of 1955. (Vice President Hilary Minc at the Eleventh Party Congress in Warsaw on 11 March 1954). Hence the production intended for the Heydebreck plant was twice the total prewar production of both state synthetic nitrogen plants in Chorzow and Moscice (1938, 38,000 t of N). In 1954 the production of the three plants was about 150,000 t of N and exceeded the previous years production by 52,000 t of N. It should be possible to realize the production figure scheduled for 1955 in view of the gradual commencing of operations in the other departments of the Heydebreck combine and the expansion of the two other plants. In 1954 new machinery was erected in these other plants for synthetic ammonia with the expectation that by the end of 1955 a total daily production of 360 t of ammonia would be reached. Converted to N this would correspond to 16,000 t of calcium ammonium nitrate. A further increase in nitrogen production is expected in connection with operations of a new carbide plant (Zycie Gospodarcze Vol VIII, No 32/1953, Warsaw). The new coking plants in the metallurgical combines "Lenin" in Nowa Huta near Krakow and "Bierut" in Tschernstochau will also supply additional nitrogen.

While calcium-nitrogen production will be increased only slightly (10.7 percent by 1955 compared to 1953) efforts are being

made to increase calcium ammonium nitrate 3.4 times during the same period. The increase in other types is:

liquid ammonia	93.0 percent
calcium nitrate	14.5 percent
calcium ammonia	20.0 percent

The present production relation between nitrogen fertilizer and phosphate fertilizer is 0.65:1 in favor of the first one. Therefore it is not balanced and a shortage of nitrogen fertilizer is evident. By 1955 this disproportion should be corrected. The relation between nitrogen and phosphate fertilizer will shift in favor of the former and will be 1.14:1. The above data refers only to nitrogen produced by the chemical plants. Coking plant production in the form of ammonium sulfate will alter this proportion still further.

Other nitrogen compounds produced by Polish plants include crystalline ammonium chloride (sal ammoniac) in the manufacturing electric batteries, various ammonium compounds, detergents, and for various medical uses. Ammonium chloride, in white briquettes, can also be used to solder metals; ammonium carbonate to make baking powder and ammonium salts, sodium nitrate for flux and preservatives, potassium nitrate as a preservative for meat and foodstuffs, gunpowder, and a number of organic intermediates, such as orthotoluidine, benzidine, pyridine, orthonitrotoluene, nitrobenzene, dinitrochlorobenzene, phenylbetanaphthylamine, aniline, aniline salts, etc.

Of Poland's three large nitrogen plants the one at Chersow is the least efficient and plant production schedules have not been fulfilled for years. The principal reason is an

investment crisis. There are difficulties in connection with the procurement of necessary equipment to increase capacity which results in considerable delays in starting new machinery, reduced production, machine damage, and shut downs. The production plan for synthetic ammonia which broke down in the middle of 1953 was still a danger at the turn of 1954/55. To the other manufacturing difficulties which manifest themselves in an inferior quality of intermediates must be added a labor shortage and insufficient training of technical personnel. Raw material waste for example, has cut down carbide production in 1953 by 10,000 t (Zycie Gospodarcze, Vol VII, No 23/1953). Oxygen deliveries were retarded for a long time for lack of steel cylinders, and frequent interruptions in the power supply also contributed to the strained production situation (Trybuna Ludu, of 16 January 1954, Warsaw).

There are similar conditions at the Mescice nitrogen plant. Though the machinery is not as worn out as at Chorzow there are nevertheless losses due to defective machines, late deliveries, and tardy starting of new installations resulting in the nonfulfillment of production and quality plans. The most sensitive part of the plant is the power station. The frequent damages to the power supply installations during recent years can be traced to the "serious slackness of labor discipline." Only since repeated interventions by the party and steps taken by minister Ruminski, who directed the plant management not to use "a policy of softness which leads to disruption and demoralization" has there been an improvement in the labor discipline (Przemysl Chemiczny, Vol IX, No 12/1953).

Though production figures of the Chorzow and Moscice plants have shown an improvement, the production for the year was behind schedule (Trybuna Ludu, of 26 January 1955, Warsaw). From a thorough reconditioning and modernization of the plants a substantial production increase can hardly be expected. In order to improve the efficiency of the nitrogen industry most of the efforts were concentrated on the new undertaking of the nitrogen branch at Heydebreck, Upper Silesia. The best technicians from the Chorzow and Moscice plants were sent there to overcome the difficulties of starting production. Since 8 March 1954, after an 8 weeks trial run of the machines, a continuous process for granulated calcium ammonium nitrate (20.5 percent N) by a new method has been in operation. The daily output was four to five carloads.

To accommodate the increasing working force the nearby worker's settlement has been extended by 1300 living quarters. About 1000 workmen, foremen and technicians belonging to various construction gangs who are still busy on the plant grounds, live in one barracks (workers' hotel) where two kitchens prepare their food. Four neighboring peasant farms with expanded vegetable cultivation supply the necessary farm products (Zycie Warszawy of 9 April 1954). Nearby a sanatorium has been built on the foundations of Prince von Hohenlohe's hunting lodge which was badly damaged during the war (Chemik, Vol VI, No 7-8/1953).

Training of personnel for the Heydebreck plant is done by a plant owned vocational school and a chemico-technical school opened in Slawentsitz, Upper Silesia, in 1954. The graduates get further education at the technical school of the chemical industry in Gleiwitz from leading technicians and engineers of the Soviet Union.

The construction of the Heydebreck chemical combine is a Six Year Plan project based on Soviet designs. After its completion it will have five production branches of which the nitrogen plant already in operation is the most important. The others will manufacture synthetic fats, solvents, softeners, synthetic rubber and raw materials for the synthetic resin industry. (For further details on the production program see the chapter on coke chemistry and synthesis.) In order to supply light, power, and heat a large power plant with several high compression boilers and impulse turbines is being built.

The ammonia plant, placed in operation on 15 December 1953, was installed with the help of Czech engineers and mechanics. Part of the compressors and the turbine unit of the nitrogen plant come from the Skoda works in Pilsen and the oxygen compressors and electric filters were supplied by Soviet occupied Germany (Trybuna Opolska, of 10 November 1953, Oppeln). The extensive Soviet shipments of plant equipment is decisive however. The installation of the nitric acid department, and the operation of the nitric oxide blower, which machines were constructed at the Siatkowiaki works in Krakow caused considerable difficulty. Other suppliers of equipment, machinery, and apparatus were the boiler plant in Sosnowitz, the ironworks in Kattowitz and the plant for electric appliances at Minsk (Masowien). (Trybuna Opolska, of 26 March 1954, Oppeln.)

The Heydebreck plant has a production profile similar to the other nitrogen plants, but it does use a partially improved method. In the production of nitrogen compounds, further processing of calcium cyanamide is very important. This article thus far hardly

produced elsewhere and which is put on the market under the name "asotniak," has been used hitherto exclusively as fertilizer. The use of calcium cyanamide for chemical compounds is expected to be a very promising production branch (Chemik, Vol VI, No 7-8/1953, Warsaw).

Work for the development of new fertilizers continues. Chlorine production is expected to considerably increase during the next few years and will be processed on the spot for intermediates for other branches of the industry, and for finished articles.

In spite of the efforts the Warsaw government is making to speed up the construction of the Heydebreck nitrogen plant in order to increase the fertilizer production so necessary for raising agriculture production, production schedules remain unfulfilled. It is therefore questionable whether daily deliveries of 40 carloads of fertilizer, promised to agriculture for the coming months and which would correspond to an average monthly production for the year of 15,000 to 17,000 t of nitrogen fertilizer can be kept.

4. The Phosphate Fertilizer Industry

Phosphoric acid fertilizer production lags behind demand similar to nitrogen fertilizer production, though according to semi-official data, this has shown an increase of 45 percent between 1951 and 1954. The main reason for the scarcity is insufficient raw materials. It has already been pointed out in the chapter "The Raw Material Basis of the Chemical Industry," that Poland has only low grade phosphorites (7-12 percent P_2O_5) and even this is in insufficient quantities. About 92 percent

of the demand must be imported. Moreover superphosphate production requires considerable quantities of sulfuric acid and superthomas meal requires calcined soda.

Though sulfuric acid production has increased considerably since the start of the Six Year Plan (1950), yet there was such a great increase in the demand for sulfuric acid by the other branches of industry that there are only small quantities available for superphosphate production. The same thing applies to caustic soda. For these reasons the development of phosphate fertilizer production based on customary processing methods depends on the speed of developing the sulfuric acid and caustic soda industry.

The capacity of superphosphate plants which is now estimated at 800,000 t has been considerably increased by including a number of phosphate plants in the German eastern territories with a prewar capacity of about 490,000 t which however are not utilized (Zycie Gospodarcze, Vol V, No 17/1950, Warsaw). These plants as far as they suffered war damages have been rebuilt and are again in operation.

The phosphate fertilizer industry consists at present of about a dozen plants of which the larger ones are located in Breslau, Thorn, Luben (near Poznan), Boguschutz, Danzig, Krakow, Greiffenberg and Stettin. The last named plant suffered great damage towards the end of the World War II and received, during the course of reconstruction, new equipment for the production of sulfuric acid.

Thus far five types of phosphate fertilizer have been produced which are:

superphosphate with	16 percent P_2O_5
superphosphate with	18 percent P_2O_5
superphosphate meal with	28 percent P_2O_5
precipitate with	40 percent P_2O_5
phosphate meal with	16 percent P_2O_5
bone meal with	16 percent P_2O_5

Among the phosphate fertilizers superphosphate is the most desired. Its yearly production was about 470,000 t in 1954. The role of the other types is unimportant due to their small production.

The share of the individual phosphate fertilizers in the total production of the phosphate industry is:

	1953	1955 (plan)
superphosphate	77.4 percent	67.9 percent
superphosphate meal	18.2 percent	21.4 percent
precipitate	1.4 percent	2.1 percent
phosphate meal	3.0 percent	8.6 percent

The 300 percent increase, planned for 1955 compared to 1953, of the phosphate fertilizer production (from 82,000 t to 250,000 t and calculated in P_2O_5) appeared rather exaggerated from the beginning. This is particularly true since for the principal type (superphosphate), because of the high sulfuric acid requirements, a production increase of only 11.5 percent was planned. Therefore the schedule has been revised so that the above figure after a 10 percent reduction (to 225,000 t) was to be the goal for the end of 1960 (decision of the Eleventh Party Congress March 1954). (By comparison consumption in the German Federal Republic was already in 1952/53 394,000 t P_2O_5 .)

During recent years production of a number of new phosphate fertilizers has been started. Thus since the end of 1953 in the superphosphate plant of Lubon near Poznan, granulated superphosphate is manufactured. In 1954 at this plant a second production unit has been installed. This fertilizer contains 20 percent P_2O_5 and its application has certain advantages over powdered superphosphate. Grain sizes are 2 to 5 mm and when granulated form it is supposed to be twice as effective. Granulation of the entire output means a 100 percent increase of efficiency. The granulated product does not have to be stored 14 to 20 days in the plant warehouse for maximum efficiency; it can be loaded immediately in cars. In three to four years 80 percent of the Polish superphosphate production will consist of granulated superphosphate.

Today's insufficient domestic production of granulated superphosphate is supplemented by imports. In 1954 several shiploads were unloaded at the port of Gdengen. Increased foreign shipments of granulated superphosphate which were 60,000 t in 1954 and should be increased to 120,000 t of effective fertilizer are expected to have a favorable effect on the disparity between phosphorus and the nitrogen fertilizer production.

Furthermore investigations have been made to ammonate superphosphate. The purpose is to produce a mixture of nitrogen-phosphoric acid fertilizer with a low nitrogen content, but without free phosphoric acid which ruins the bags and is also injurious to the crops.

Precipitate is prepared by dissolving apatite in nitric acid. This fertilizer with 40 percent effective phosphorus content is considered a high grade product and has been manufactured since

1952 by a Soviet method. It is alleged that Poland is the second after the Soviet Union which produces this fertilizer particularly adapted to sandy soils.

Much interest is shown in the experiments to produce calcined phosphates which should supplement the inadequate superphosphate supply. The first successful step in this direction was made by the superthomas meal plant "Bonarka" in Krakow which was formerly a cement plant. During production the soda is replaced with waste soda salts. The plant has large quantities of these salts on the waste dump. According to the present development of the process, about 15 percent of the required soda can be saved. By 1955 adequate machinery will be constructed for the production of calcined phosphates on an industrial basis at the plant in Lubon near Poznan, which for years has been done on a semitechnical scale.

Some scientific institutes in Poland are now working on a method to produce phosphoric acid fertilizer entirely free of soda. This method will not require costly investments and will also permit the use of low grade raw materials. This is important because of the limited exploitation possibilities of domestic phosphorites.

During the experiments of this spring a magnesium-containing thermophosphate has been added to the soil, and is a compound made of calcined phosphorite with silica and magnesium. It is used the same way as superphosphate meal (Gazeta Handlowa, of 23 March 1954, Warsaw).

In 1948 superthomas meal, a fertilizer which like other sinterphosphates is produced by the hot treatment method, was made on a semi-technical scale. The production in 1949/50 was

about 12,000 t and was increased to about 40,000 in 1954. The principal manufacturer is the above mentioned plant "Bonarka" in Krakow which, after its installations (erection of new rotary furnaces) have been completed, makes this product. (The capacity of a rotary furnace is estimated at 19,000 t per year of production (J. Witesak; Przemysl Chemiczny from Kultura, Paris, No 17/1953).) In recent times however a slow down has taken place in investment activities and a deterioration of the quality of products is being watched with anxiety. (Trybuna Ludu, 13 October 1954, Warsaw.)

Since the end of 1953 the plant has been busy with experiments to produce a new type of thomas meal which should make it possible to substitute part of the apatite imported from the Soviet Union with domestic phosphorite by 13.6 percent.

A handicap to the faster development of the phosphate industry is unquestionably due to the neglected exploitation of domestic phosphorite. The mining methods are primitive and the yearly output is only 10,000 t. The ores are enriched only to 15 percent of P_2O_5 . Therefore they can only be used, as has been mentioned before, for the production of phosphate meal, that is, the least nutritious and the most insoluble fertilizer. Geological investigations have established that with forced exploitation and modern production methods several 100,000 t of phosphorite could be mined yearly and enriched to 28 percent of P_2O_5 (Chemik, Vol VII, No 1/1954, Warsaw).

The efforts to increase and improve manufacturing include the following points:

1. Rational exploitation of domestic phosphorite deposits

2. Improving the quality, i.e., the efficiency of the fertilizer types produced

3. Eliminating sulfuric acid and soda from the production

Furthermore, greater attention should be given to the maintenance of machines and repairs should be speeded up. To improve technological processing many places need control and measuring instruments. Transportation within the plant is, without an exception, insufficiently mechanized. Deficient training of technical personnel makes the raising of work productivity difficult. The latent difficulties to supply the plants with auxiliary agents and materials cause frequent production breakdowns.

Bronislaw Taban, secretary of state in the ministry of the chemical industry has designated the most important steps to remedy the difficulties:

1. A better supply to the plants of the necessary raw materials
2. More economic use of raw materials and intermediates
3. Organization of engineer and workmen brigades for the solution of difficult technical and plant problems
4. Assurance to start operations of new departments and objects on specified dates

5. Other Artificial Fertilisers

Domestic production supplies Polish agriculture with two of the most important plant nutrients, namely, nitrogen and phosphoric acid, but there is no base of domestic need for

potassium salts. As has already been mentioned, the eastern Galician potash industry with its manufacturing plants have been lost to the Soviet Union by cession of the eastern territories. In 1937 production in this region was 521,000 t and in 1938, 567,900 t of crude potassium salts, which included sylvanite, langbeinite, and kainite. The present potassium demand is covered by imports from Soviet occupied Germany. In Klodawa (województwo Poznań) a mine is now being built where the potassium deposits, only discovered after the war and more closely investigated since, are worked and refined on the spot to fertiliser salts. Production should begin in 1955.

Poland's average potassium consumption of pure nutritious matter (K_2O) per ha of agricultural area in kg:

1928/29	4.80
1937/38	2.39
1948/49	6.19 ⁽¹⁾
1953	13.70

((1) Compared to the Federal Republic: 1948/49, 40.1 kg; 1952/53, 54.3 kg.) During the coming years, in view of the plans for more intensive agriculture an increase is to be expected in potassium consumption. (In 1954 the area of fallow land and insufficiently cultivated land still amounted to 400,000 ha (Dziennik Polski, 16 July 1954, London)). If 15.9 million ha is taken as a basis for the increased effective area, which is the plan for 1954, and if it is considered that up to that time the domestic production will be only 16,000 t of potassium, it means that the domestic supply in 1955 shall be enough for a consumption of 1 kg per ha. Furthermore, effective potassium fertilising requires 14.7 kg of K_2O per ha. Thus for an area of 15.9 million ha a yearly need

of 217,000 t of K_2O would have to be covered by imports. (Average potassium fertilizer consumption of 17 countries belonging to the OEEC (Organisation for European Economic Cooperation)).

Concerning foreign fertilizers -- disregarding the granulated superphosphate of Soviet origin -- entire shiploads of Chilean saltpeter are also imported through the port of Gdynia.

The trend to supply agriculture with high grade fertilizer which also corresponds to the requirements of modern agricultural techniques, is evident both in the 35 percent price increase in domestic and foreign deliveries to 1.7 billion Zloty (1955), and in the preparations to manufacture microfertilizer on an industrial scale. This means the mixing or addition of copper, zinc, or manganese salts to the different types of commercial fertilizers. Addition of boron to the usual macrofertilizers is supposed to help the growth of certain industrial plants. In view of the difficulties in importing raw materials containing boron from the west the production of this type of fertilizer can only be based on the small quantities of waste products which result in the inorganic industry in connection with the preparation of boron compounds.

In the production of other types of microfertilizers the supply of metallic salts is more favorable. There are possibilities here to use for such purposes the waste products of the NE Nichteisen - nonferrous metal industry (copper and zinc) and smelters (manganese Gospodarka Planowa, Vol IX, No 1/1954, Warsaw).

XII. Inorganic Chemical Industry

The ten year postwar development of the inorganic industry in Poland can be divided into two principal parts.

The first phase embraced the elimination of war damages and the nationalisation according to the law of 3 January 1946 of the plants which had been spared. By the end of 1946 part of the plants producing badly needed articles could be started. In 1949 the rebuilding phase of the inorganic industry was considered completed and in some articles prewar production has been reached. Among these was hydrochloric acid, sodium sulfate, potassium bichromate, lithopone (pigments), hydrogen peroxide, bleaching powder, etc.

The second phase, started in 1950, consisted of a development of inorganic production in a different direction in the scope of which the inorganic chemical industry also produced articles which belonged to other branches of chemistry. To these belong, produced in two plants, active carbon, pitch, tartaric and citric acid, carbon brushes for electric machines, products of dry distillation of wood, etc.

In view of their old worn out and technically antiquated machines and apparatus, it has been decided to liquidate the phosphate fertiliser plant in Rudniki, of the plants for inorganic salts and acids in Anielew, Alwernia and Zlowniki, the dyestuff factory in Kattowitz-Ligota and the "Rodocha" chlorate and sodium phosphate plant. The building of a new plant for inorganic compounds has been projected in Niewiadów, powiat Brzeski, województwo Łódz, also the expansion and modernisation of a number of other plants for inorganic compounds.

The aim of these steps was the concentration of the production of various articles dispersed among a number of plants together with a simultaneous introduction of modern production methods.

The execution of this plan however proved to be illusory. Among the reasons for this was first of all the interruption in the construction of a new plant in Niewiadów which was assigned to another industrial branch; also the delayed investment activity in the expansion of the electrochemical plant in Zabkowice, powiat Bedzin and the chemical plant "Czarna Ruda" in Tarnowitz (Upper Silesia).

Under the circumstances the liquidation of the above mentioned six antiquated plants for inorganic compounds became impossible. Rather it became necessary to speed up their production at an accelerated tempo to satisfy steadily increasing market demands. At the end, the often changed Six Year Plan drew up the following guides for the inorganic industry:

1. Production increased to 218 million zloties in comparable prices (1949) which corresponded to a production value increase of more than double (119.5 percent) against 1949;
2. Crude soda production increase to 270 percent, soda ash to 282 percent, and caustic soda to 233 percent compared to 1949;
3. Considerable production increases in sulfuric acid, hydrochloric acid, crude chlorine, lithopon and activated carbon
4. Introduction of a number of new production branches
5. Building two new plants, and the soda plant in Janikow and a third carbon plant

6. Greater efficiency in soda manufacturing on the basis of Soviet expert investigations

7. Increasing work productivity to an average of 82.3 percent against 1949, i.e., to a production value of 36,380 slots per workman.

Inorganic plant output for the most important articles in 1953 shows the following increase compared to 1949 (1949 = 100):

hydrochloric acid	116
aluminum sulfate	293
sodium sulfate	219
potassium bichromate	202
hydrogen peroxide	174
lithopone	126
activated carbon	165
water glass	326
potassium chlorate	133
copper sulfate	276
barium chloride	179
barium sulfate	102
chloride of lime	130
chlorine gas	175

Source: Chemik, Vol VII, No 7-8/1954, page 197, Warsaw

On the basis of value during the first four years of the Six Year Plan the whole industrial branch shows an average increase of 49 percent excluding the soda plants and 53 percent including the soda plants.

The above result was due only to a small extent to new investments. The soda plant in Janikow is not finished. The

building of a third plant for activated carbon must be abandoned. Instead only a new department for carbon was added to the Gleiwitz carbon plant based on Soviet technical plans and equipment. The expansion of the above mentioned plants in Zabkowice and Tarnowitz has also been postponed for an indefinite period.

Increased production has therefore been achieved mostly by better utilization of old equipment, temporary rebuilding and expansion, eliminating production bottlenecks, improving technological processes and production installations and by raising labor productivity by a bonus system. Included in technical progress is the introduction of turbocompressors for CO₂ compression in place of piston compressors used before. In carbon manufacturing a granulator is used which gives carbon the form of small nondusting and nonoiling pellets. Last year many new articles were added to the production program; they are made partly from production waste.

What postwar Poland has thus far accomplished the inorganic industry is admittedly due to old classical technology, and only to a small extent to progressive methods and knowledge of modern research. Therefore it is not surprising that the conception still exists that the soda industry principally embodies inorganic chemistry. One begins to slowly realize that the inorganic chemical industry includes an ever increasing number of articles which have a decided influence on the raw material basis of the heavy chemical industry. In Poland, in view of the favored position of the soda industry which at present represents 70 percent of the total production of the inorganic industry, the other branches have been neglected. This conception is just beginning to be changed. The institute for inorganic chemistry, beside technical overhauling of plants, is

doing pioneer work by trying to create the conditions for a number of new industrial branches. More than a dozen basic research and laboratory undertakings have been published to eliminate as quickly as possible the omissions of the past years.

Before discussing individually the most important branches of Poland's inorganic industry, a few remarks should be made about the larger plants which presently produce inorganic compounds and related intermediates.

The chemical works, "Radocha," in Sosnowiec belong to the oldest prewar establishments. The firm was established as a joint stock company for inorganic compounds in 1896. Between the two wars 80 percent of the firm belonged to the state match monopoly the stock of which, as is generally known, was owned by the Swedish match trust. At present the plant has 250 employees and has a monthly production of about 100 t of potassium chlorate, 30 t potassium perchlorate, 30 t tartaric acid, 60 t citric acid, and about 50 t sodium phosphate with 20 percent P_2O_5 . The production departments for tartaric acid and citric acid were shut down for a while due to the lack of raw materials. Tartaric acid is made from crude tartar and citric acid from citrate of lime. The plant is technically antiquated.

Another plant for inorganic compounds, the "Electro Chemical Works" in Lasicka Gorne in Upper Silesia, was formerly also owned by foreign interests. It belonged to the Swiss "Electro A. G. for Applied Electricity" in Sarnen. The following intermediates and finished products should be mentioned from its present production program (monthly production figures 1954):

30 t of chrome alum, 120 t of corundum, 750 to 800 t of ferrosilicon, 1200 t of carbide, 90 t of fuller's earth, 650 t of aluminum sulfate 300 t of ferrochrome, and about 10 t of chromic acid.

Before the war the "Electrochemical Works A. G." belonged to the Belgian Solvay-Concern (Zakłady Elektrochemiczne S.A.) in Zabkowice northeast of Bedzin. It employs 300 to 350 people. The plant can produce monthly -- based on alkali electrolysis -- : 500 t of chloride of lime, 300 t of carbide, 350 t of caustic soda, and corresponding quantities of chlorine. In 1954 it will produce monthly: 50 to 60 t of 30 percent hydrogen peroxide and about 50 t of sodium perborate. For raw materials they use caustic lime, coke, sulfuric acid, common salt, and borax.

XIII. Soda Industry

Between the two wars there were the plants in Montwy (Matwy) near Hohensalza and Borek Falecki in the suburb of Krakow which produced soda. Both plants were taken over in 1920 by the Solvay concern which formed a branch enterprise with a joint capital of 30 million zloties. The purpose of the undertaking was to produce calcined, caustic, and crystalline soda by the solvay process. The firm also owned the salt mine in Wapno and the salt works in Solno and Barycz. For a while the state nitrogen plant at Chorzow also produced soda and they started to use their own method to produce soda in 1930. This however was very limited and only satisfied their own need. Around the thirties the "Electrochemical works A. G. "in Zabkowice (powiat Bedzin) also became soda producers and the state nitrogen plants in Mescice near Tarnow, both produced small quantities of caustic soda.

The yearly production in Montwy and Borek Falecki between 1927 and 1938 was 110,000 t, of which 80,000 t was calcined soda and 30,000 t was caustic soda. These two plants also produced 10,000 t of crystalline soda.

The crude soda production of all plants between 1927 and 1938, including those which only covered their own needs, was as follows (Przemysl Chemiczny, Vol X, No 8/1954, Warsaw):

1927	95,000 t	1933	105,500 t
1929	131,500 t	1934	125,000 t
1930	128,500 t	1935	136,500 t
1931	109,000 t	1936	143,000 t
1932	97,000 t	1937	167,000 t
		1938	170,000 t

Soda consumption in Poland per capita of population was 3.4 kg in 1938 compared to 16.4 in Germany. Various efforts to increase consumption failed because industry would take only small quantities. The yearly export was 10 percent of the total production.

While up to 1928 the time was principally devoted to plant modernization, beginning in 1935, an intense investment activity was started. In Montwy two rotary furnaces were installed for drying soda as were two new production departments. One was for the production of heavy soda, exported chiefly to the Scandinavian countries, the other for the production of sodium carbonate, a purified intermediate for which there was at the time an interest from both domestic and foreign plants. The most important investment of the Solvay concern between the two

were was the excavation of another salt mine (Solno) which has taken ten years. Due to the introduction of the chamber process in rock salt production, a brine with an approximate consistency of about 316 g/l has been obtained. The research work from which Poland's salt production has greatly benefited was carried out at the central laboratory of the Solway works in Brussels.

During the war under German direction the plant at Montwy was further developed, and two modern lime furnaces were installed. By the end of the war the erection of new apparatus in the department for 40 percent caustic soda has been completed.

After the fighting, soda production was concentrated in the slightly damaged plant in Montwy which, 14 days after the Red army marched in, was already in operation. The first freight train loaded with soda left the Hohensalza station in the direction of the Soviet Union in August 1945.

A year after the plant started operations, the above mentioned department for caustic soda, calculated for a daily production of 40 t was in operation. In the department for calcined soda the lime furnaces have been dismantled and replaced by new ones. The soda plant is connected with a nearby limestone quarry by a 15 km suspension cableway.

Since 1946 the plants of the Solway concern have been nationalized. The forced industrialization and the greater soda demand resulting from it permitted a better utilization of the plants, so that during the first five postwar years a considerable

production increase could be registered. It was expressed at the end of 1949 by 228,000 t for calcined soda and 56,000 t for caustic soda. The soda consumption of the population is still rather low. It is only one fifth of the consumption of the population of the west.

The Six Year Plan schedules for 1955 -- as has already been mentioned -- a yearly production of 389,000 t of calcined and 162,000 t of caustic soda. To fulfill this plan in 1952 the building of a new soda plant based on the salt deposits in the district of Hohensalza, was started which besides the two principal types, is supposed to also produce some other carbonate of lime compounds. The last named is supposed to be converted into caustic slurry (Przemysl Chemiczny, Vol IX, No 4/1953, Warsaw). The equipment for the new plant will be delivered by the Soviet Union on the basis of agreements for mutual economic assistance. The new plant was equipped with a mercury electrolytic apparatus which should satisfy the increasing demand for salt free caustic soda for the forced chemical fiber production, since the present Siemens-Billietz electrolytical installation even at maximum production cannot equal the increasing domestic demand. According to the plan 20 to 30 t calcined and caustic soda free of salt will be the daily production of the new plant.

At this and other constructions Soviet technicians cooperate. The demonstration of this cooperation -- the way it is described in the Polish technical papers -- is an expert report by Soviet engineers which helped the Montwy plant to execute the investment and production program, the building of a second shaft at the Solno mine with modern ventilation and labor protecting devices,

and a suspension cable way for limestone transport and which was indirectly responsible for building a soda laboratory in Janikow (województwo Radom). The Montwy soda plant is now training personnel for the experimental center in Janikow (Przemysł Chemiczny, Vol X, No 8/1954, page 386, Warsaw).

As in the other branches of the chemical industry the lack of earning capacity also handicaps cost plans in the soda industry. Since 1953 shut downs due to faulty machines have been cut down by quicker repairs and the quality has improved due to better technical methods. However at both plants costs have increased further due, in part, to the waste of raw materials. For example at the plant in Borek Falecki near Krakow the use of crude soda for 1 t caustic soda is 320 kg over standard (Trybuna Ludu, of 3 March 1953, Warsaw). At the same plant monthly hundred tons of soda have gone into the waste water because of incorrect flushing operations (Trybuna Ludu, of 13 October 1954, Warsaw).

Responsible for the poor balance sheet at both concerns are according to the minutes of proceedings of a conference of chemists who are party-activists in Montwy -- the insufficient qualifications of part of the machine operators, poor professional training, unsatisfactory labor protection and hygiene, delay in investment work, and the annoying current break downs (Przemysł Chemiczny, Vol IX, No 9/1953, Warsaw).

XIV. Sulfuric Acid Industry

The sulfuric acid plants which existed in Poland between the two wars used antiquated methods. Their yearly capacity was about 300,000 t, and the production level was about half that

figure. The raw materials were pyrite, both domestic and from Spain and Sweden, and zinc blende of domestic and foreign origin. Of the quantities produced in 1938 (180,500 t of 100 percent H_2SO_4) one third was based on pyrite processing and two thirds on roasting zinc blende.

The rebuilding of war damaged plants took place from 1946 to 1950. The incorporation of the German eastern territories increased the number of sulfuric acid plants by six concerns, in Waldenburg, Breslau, Gleiwitz, Stettin, Danzig, and Wiesa. Besides the few sulfuric acid departments of the nonferrous metal industry there also were ten plants in operation in 1950, five using the leadchamber process, two the contact process, and three the tower process.

By increasing production a raw material shortage became noticeable which brought up the question of expanding the raw material base. It was decided to resort to the use of calcium sulfates (gypsum and anhydrite) for sulfuric acid production, raw materials which the country has in abundance. The sulfuric acid plant in Wiesa near Bunzlau has been selected for producing this acid, the building of which was started during the war. There, after completing the building and relying on foreign technical experiences the first trials were made in 1948 to produce sulfuric acid with raw materials from the anhydrite mine near Niedermittlau which was established during German times. The equipment of the acid plant consists, in part, of two rotary furnaces using the contact method. This is partially of Polish origin and designed for high capacity. To reduce investment costs, part of a building of the neighboring copper smelting plant

has been used. (The furnaces were delivered according to Soviet plans by the iron works in Katowice O/S, the machines, pumps by the machine factory in Schweidnitz).

The plant was put in operation in June 1951. As was to be expected the start was rather slow. Frequent shutdowns caused by clogging the furnaces with incorrect anhydrite mixtures connected with a very high percentage of rejected material resulted in 1951 and 1952 in a complete breakdown of the production plans. It was only in 1953 by changing the rotary furnace charges that satisfactory production could be restored. A byproduct is a cement clinker, which is useful in the building trade.

Another plant, also based on anhydrite, is being built in Busko Zdroj (województwo Kielce). Building of this plant was started during the summer of 1951 and was to be equipped with contact furnaces and machines of Soviet origin utilizing the gypsum deposits in Nidatal. Besides sulfuric acid for cement clinkers this plant will produce molding and plastering gypsum, technical gypsum for dental use and prefabricated gypsum building materials (Trybuna Ludu of 16 May 1954).

Available statistical data for Polish sulfuric acid production before and after the war is as follows (100 percent H_2SO_4) (Maly Rocznik Statystyczny 1938, Warsaw; Rocznik Statystyczny 1947 and 1949, Warsaw; Przemysl Chemiczny, Vol IX, No 11/1953, Warsaw):

1929	186,500 t	1945	47,640 t
1934	116,500 t	1946	124,000 t
1936	108,000 t	1947	155,400 t

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1937	199,500 t	1949	252,500 t
1938	180,500 t	1950	276,750 t
		1953	368,000 t
		1955	540,000 (Plan)

The second plant in Busko is included in the high plan figure for 1955 production. By 1960 one third of the total sulfuric acid output should be produced by the two plants in Wllesau and Busko, i.e., by the anhydrite method. However satisfactory manufacturing by this method requires many plant improvements. Thus, for example, the question of acid analysis and an improvement of the acid system could not be solved in Wllesau thus far. The quality will suffer greatly from impurities in the raw materials (the 2 percent limit on impurities is still greatly exceeded), which continuously causes customers to complain. Furthermore, the scheduled quantity is not met. Therefore competent quarters emphasized the necessity to increase production by 20 to 25 percent. Moreover there is a lack of qualified technicians.

As long as the Polish sulfuric acid industry was not concentrated in one independent administrative unit and the various plants were under different ministries there could be no uniform guiding policy. This condition improved only in 1951 by the creation of a central administration for the sulfuric acid and phosphate industry.

The most important plants working on a pyrite basis and the sulfuric acid plant in Wllesau were placed under this administration. Sulfuric acid departments of metallurgical plants and the chemical plants in Rudniki and Saarau which produced

sulfuric acid only for their own need were left outside the central administration. The central administration for the sulfuric acid and phosphate industries therefore embraces only such plants which exclusively or principally produce sulfuric acid. Its activities were started by the reorganization of the sulfuric acid industry by the introduction of Soviet suggestions for more intensive manufacturing processes.

To satisfy an increasing sulfuric acid demand the Six Year Plan, instead of a thorough plant modernization, originally contemplated an expansion of existing installations and the starting of operations at two new plants (Wiesau and Busko). However Soviet experts during the second half of 1950, after a thorough investigation of Poland's chemical industry, have indicated the necessity for the immediate liquidation of sulfuric acid production by the antiquated lead chamber process. This, the modernization of half of the plants of the sulfuric acid manufacturing section, will not seriously endanger the Six Year Plan. They were for the rapid introduction of the tower process on the basis of technology applied in the Soviet Union. Besides extensive plant changes, more than four plants had to be rebuilt and others had to be equipped with modern control and measuring devices which should guarantee the maintenance of the correct parameters of the technological process and the continuity of production. Since the changes were made rather hurriedly, there was a temporary decrease of sulfuric acid production instead of the expected 50 percent increase. The causes of the nonfulfillment of the production plans were as follows.

The central administration lacked experience in the introduction of new manufacturing processes and in the installation of new plants. Because of the great shortage of engineers, the management was forced to use young technicians who had no experience in employee training and direction. This had a particularly bad effect on the plants in the German eastern territories. After the German technicians were expelled the employees consisted of a confused and jumbled up bunch of ignorant workmen from central and east Poland, mostly peasants who had not the slightest understanding of the importance of the plants. To this must be added, poor planning and a lack of realizing the possibilities of Soviet recommendations, with an insufficient supply of materials and faulty technical designing. Soviet experts calculated the production potential of the plants on the basis of high grade pyrites. Polish plants however had to use low grade raw materials which influenced production results to a considerable extent.

In spite of all these difficulties the stagnation of the sulfuric acid industry production has lasted only for a while. Since 1952 production has again increased, and the Waldenburg plant, as the first, has improved its working and production methods. Furthermore its sulfuric acid production has increased 30 percent compared with 1949.

The change-over of the plants to the tower process was largely completed by the middle of 1953. By that time the Poznan plant for phosphate fertilizer has also discontinued the lead chamber method but operations still do not run smoothly. Without

doubt much reconstruction and many changes will be needed before all influences harmful to further production developments can be eliminated.

The other plants which were not included in the modernisation plan are expected gradually to profit from experiences made elsewhere and to show greater productive efficiency. In proportion to total production the part of the different production methods during the period between 1949 and 1953 was: (Chemik, Vol XI, No 9/1953)

H ₂ SO ₄ Production System	1949 percent	1950 percent	1951 percent	1952 percent	1953 percent
Lead chamber process	34	30	26	21	10
Tower process	44	46	40	43	50
Contact process	22	24	34	36	40

Some progress has also been made regarding better capacity utilization. The charging index of the roasting bed of the furnaces with pyrite in the four plants converted to the tower process and according to the same source is as follows:

Plant	Measured Value	Expert Recommendation	Execution				
			1949	1950	1951	1952	1953
Poznan	kg/m ² /24h	150	107	98	121	128	133.2
Stettin	kg/m ² /24h	150	70	75	93	96	112
Waldenburg	kg/m ² /24h	150	96	93	110	130	150
Gleiwitz	kg/m ² /24h	150	75	84	106	135	150

This survey indicates that the Waldenburg and Gleiwitz plants have obtained the best results. The poor result of the Stettin plant can be explained by the fact that the furnaces could roast only as much as the absorption method could process. For this reason the furnace capacity is not being fully utilized.

Analysis of the productivity, converted by 1 cu. m. of apparatus, gives the following picture (Przemysl Chemiczny, Vol X, No 5/1954, Warsaw):

Plant	Measured Value	Expert Recommendation	Execution				
			1949	1950	1951	1952	1953
Poznan	kg/m ² /24h	60	6.7	8.3	6.2	10.9	36.5
Stettin	kg/m ² /24h	60	12.3	21.6	36.6	22.0	40.3
Waldenburg	kg/m ² /24h	60	19.0	17.7	34.8	44.2	50.0
Gleiwitz	kg/m ² /24h	60	10.6	12.2	12.9	47.9	52.7

The big jump in the production figure of the Poznan plant from 1952 to 1953 is due to the change-over to the new production method at that time. In 1953 the sulfuric acid plant at Danzig though not originally included in the plan has also proceeded with the reconstruction.

The Gleiwitz plant produced in 1950 16,000 t of sulfuric acid. After changing the production method the output has increased to 19,000 t in 1952, the following year it was 22,000 t and by the end of 1954 it increased to 31,000 t.

Index figures give the following picture of the four plants converted to the continuous production method (Przemysl Chemiczny Vol X, No 5/1954, Warsaw):

Year	Poznan	Waldenburg	Gleiwitz	Stettin
1949	100	100	100	100
1950	101	85	136	765
1951	88	42	99	995
1952	113	109	162	1,046
1953	123	115	185	1,270
1954	148	120	228	1,520
1955	187	120	236	1,740

The role of raw materials on total production during a period of eight years shows the following with respect to changing zinc blende to pyrite and anhydrite (the same place):

SULFUR PRODUCTION FROM

Year	Zinc blende	Pyrite	Anhydrite
1946	75.5	24.5	---
1949	45	55	---
1950	41	59	---
1951	43	52	5
1952	35	56	9
1953	33	54	13
1954	30	56	14
1955	29	56	15

A number of industrial branches however, the artificial fiber industry for example, must obtain their sulfuric acid supply by the contact method which is of greater purity and consistency. By 1960 production is supposed to be adjusted so that for every ton of sulfuric acid produced by the tower method at least 1 t of acid will be produced by the contact method. For this purpose the sulfuric acid plant at Thorn is being converted to the contact method. The principal increase in sulfuric acid by the contact method will however come from the plant in Wiesen. In 1951 this plant supplied 9 percent, in 1952 14 percent, and in 1953 20 percent of the total acid production. The originally high production costs have in the meantime been somewhat reduced. (Zycie Warsaw of 12 June 1954) By a progressive utilization of the production potential of the Wiesen plant a steady increase of the acid quota from anhydrite is to be expected.

Concerning the prospects of the Polish sulfuric acid manufacture for the next few years it can be stated that sulfuric acid production compared to demand is still very small. Much is being done to get better results. One of the plans is to shut down the small unprofitable plants (Kielce, Greiffenberg, etc) and to build one large plant on a pyrite basis with a production capacity which about equals capacity of the liquidated plants. This is expected to rationalize the production based on pyrite and marcasite. At present experiments are under way to enrich the low grade domestic pyrites in flotation furnaces. They come from the only pyrite mine "Steiszye," the production of which since 1946 could be increased after a partial modernization of the conveying plant.

The new Five Year Plan (1956 to 1960) schedules the building of a new sulfuric acid plant in the Rzeszow wojewodstwo. When this is in operation there will be a further shifting of production in the direction of the contact method.

XV. Coke Chemistry and Synthesis

The coking plants are an important link in the chemical transformation of coal. They not only produce various types of coke for metallurgical needs, but also intermediates (crude tar, crude benzol, ammonium sulfate and coal gas) for further processing by the allied branches of the chemical industry.

In the last prewar year Poland's coke production was 2.29 million t. Nine coking plants contributed to this with 28 coke furnace blocks and 2,345 gas plants. On the other hand prewar Poland had only one tar distillation plant (In Hajduki (Upper Silesia)). As a result, tar products have been utilized in a

primitive manner, partially as road tar, impregnating agents, and adhesive compounds, and it has even been burned under boilers. Larger quantities of the crude benzol and ammonia production have been exported. The picture changed after World War II. By the incorporation of the German eastern territories the number of coking plants has been increased to 21. By the beginning of 1950 within Poland's present borders there were 18 coking plants again in operation. The number of tar distillation plants has also increased (from one to six). At the end of the First Three Year Plan (end 1949) total Polish coke production has increased to 5.8 million t; tar and benzol production have increased to 18⁴,000 t and 45,000 t respectively.

The increasing demand for the numerous dry distillation coaltar products has lead to the building of low-temperature carbonizing plants and coke chemical plants. Particular attention has been given for some time to the first one, in order to increase the number of coaltar derivatives which at present only number 30 (Zycie Warsaw of 28 December 1953).

A few recent successes can be registered in the production of naphthalene. During a series of experiments a 60 percent production increase has been obtained. In plant production it is intended to increase the naphthalene yield from coaltar by 7 percent, i.e., to double it.

The principal aim of semicoking is to increase the production of benzene. The semicoke obtained replaces, in many cases, the full-coke not only in the firing of industrial furnaces, but also in the production of carbide and generator gas. The tar produced during semicoking is also a valuable material from which numerous paraffins are manufactured.

The first low-temperature coking plant was built at the end of 1951 at the chemical combine Dwory near Anschwits (former buna plant of the I.G. Dyestuff Industry). Besides benzene, tar, and ammonium sulfate, which are partially processed

on the spot, the plant produces synthetic acetone (from ethyl alcohol and water vapor by the contact method), methanol, octanoic acid (on carbide basis), synthetic benzene, oxygen, synthetic phenol, formaldehyde, polyvinyl chloride, synthetic rubber and a few intermediates for the production of synthetic tanning materials. Within the chemical combine at Dwory 8 of the 20 projected production branches are in operation, the latest, an acetic acid plant began in July 1954 (Glos Pracy of 26 May 1954, Warsaw; Zycie Warsaw of 2 May 1955). After the trial period at the end of April 1955, normal production of acetic acid was begun, and large carbide furnaces under construction for four years were started. The technical plans and installations for the carbide plant were supplied by the Soviets; in 1945 within two months they dismantled five carbide furnaces. The carbide output is processed in other production departments and is used for acetylene chemistry including synthetic rubber and synthetic resins as raw materials. More carbide furnaces are scheduled to be built.

The buna plant in Auschwitz, also dismantled in 1945 by Soviet gangs, will now be rebuilt with Soviet assistance. Technically the simplest solution to overcome Poland's benzine shortage would be to satisfy the rapidly increasing demand by increasing petroleum production and processing. Due to the lack of abundant oil wells, Poland -- since it does not want to import oil in increasing quantities -- is forced to use coal as the raw material for synthetic benzine production. In 1951 in the chemical combine at Dwory the first pilot plant for the production of synthetic fuel, which in Poland is called "Syntina," was placed in operation. Even if the capacity of this plant is

fully utilized the yearly fuel production would be only about 200,000 t, while the need for synthetic benzine and mineral oils at present is already 1 million t a year (Chemik, Vol VIII, No 2/1955, Warsaw, pages 36-47). The production method is based on the Fischer-Tropsch synthesis. During the next five years this should, by installing a second unit with cobalt catalyst for medium pressure, be adapted to modern olefin paraffin synthesis and thereby made more efficient.

In addition to the expansion of existing plants in Dwory a chlorine plant is being built with salt electrolysis equipment. The installations are supplied by Soviet plants, while the personnel is being trained in the different electrolytical plants in Soviet occupied Germany. (A group of 20 engineers and technicians have gone through such training programs between the middle of May and the beginning of June 1954 in Bitterfeld, Schkopau, Leipzig and other places.) The workmen's colony now numbers 5,000 persons.

In 1952 the coke-chemical plant in Biedhammer, district Cosel (formerly "Uppersilasian Hydrogenating Works A.G.") partially put again in operation, has also converted to low-temperature carbonization of coal. (Centralne Warestaty Koksochemiczne, Blachownia Slaska.) In August of the same year a benzene plant has started operations there, producing among other things fuel for generators.

At the end of 1951 another plant of the heavy chemical industry, of coke-chemistry and synthesis from German times was put in operation in Odertal-Deschowitz, district of Gross-Strehlitz. (The former Grafflich Schaffgott Hydrogenating works.) The capacity

of the rebuilt plant is calculated at 10 percent of the total coke production. It is different from the other coking plants being located outside the coal district. This is beneficial to further expansion plans and offers possibilities often denied to coking plants crowded together in the coal district. In 1952 to increase crude benzene production two new units were put into operation. The plant also processes coke, tar, and ammonium sulfate.

In order to guarantee the fulfillment of the production plans for basic coal-tar products the construction of 16 new coke furnace blocks for the different coking plants and also a yearly production for them of 9.9 million t of coke, 0.4 million t of crude tar, and 0.15 t of crude benzene is scheduled by the end of 1955. (By comparison production of coking plants in the Federal Republic in 1953: coke 42.2 million t; crude tar, 1.6 million t; crude benzol, 0.4 million t.)

This plan also includes the low-temperature carbonization of lignite to semicoke. This work will be done by the Blechhammer combine which already produces semicoke from coal. In addition and for this purpose a new low-temperature carbonizing plant will be constructed in Konin. The most difficult problem for the operation of this plant is considered to be the procurement of machines and installations which partly will have to be imported. (If it is impossible to obtain the apparatuses in the West, the needed machines will have to be procured inland or from the eastern block countries (Zycie Gospodarcze, Vol VIII, No 18/1953, Warsaw).

For a number of new coking plant constructions, Poland obtained the armatures from the Skoda-works and the machinery from the Witkovits ironworks (CSR; Czechoslovak Republica — Czechoslovak Republic). These plants have also greatly contributed to the rebuilding of the coke chemical plants in Odertal-Deschovits and to the expansion of the plants in Kmurow and Krolewska Ruta. (At present the Witkowitz ironworks "Klement Gottwald" are completing orders for armatures for coke furnace blocks of Konigsmeltingplant (Kosciuszkohutte) and for the coking plants of the Lenin smelting plant in Nowa Ruta near Krakow)

The chemical processing of brown coal does not play an important role. The principal mining institute in Kattowitz investigates at present both the old and the newly discovered brown coal deposits for their suitability for chemical transformation (low-temperature carbonization). A brown coal extraction method — though a rather expensive one — has been worked out for the production of montan wax. A chromic acid compound is used for catalyst. Production of one of ton wax requires twice as much acid. This has been tried to get along without importing raw materials.

There has been no noteworthy progress in the preparation of synthetic benzine, fats and oils from brown coal, nor in the production of coke, tar, ammonia and benzene by distilling brown coal (Zycie Warszawy of 1 July 1954). Since research is now confined to improving the quality of brown coal briquette, a problem which has not yet been satisfactorily solved. The few existing briquette plants use antiquated methods and are technically backward.

With the exception of the small extraction plant that produces montan wax, there is no plant in Poland for the chemical processing of brown coal. Up to now there were no successful efforts for utilizing brown coal for heating and power purposes.

The increasing importance of the coke-chemical production in Poland has received an organizational confirmation at the end of 1951 by the creation of a central administration for the coke-chemical industry. In this connection a reorganization of production centers together with the introduction of new methods has taken place resulting in an extension of the raw material basis for a number of articles of coke chemistry, including phenol and cresol.

During a program conference of the coke-chemical industry the then Polish minister of mines, R. Nieszporek outlined the production problems of the coking plants for 1953 and summarized the most pressing requirements of the coke plants as follows:

1. A 4 percent increase in coke production compared to 1952 by a better utilization of plant capacity.
2. In the framework of total coke production: 20 percent increase in blast furnace coke by converting some coking plants from heating coke to blast furnace coke with a simultaneous quality increase of blast furnace coke which guarantees the operation of the large blast furnaces (probably in districts with coal difficult to coke).
3. Production increase of coal-tar products, this should include
 - (a) crude tar by 10 percent

(b) benzene by 11.5 percent

(c) ammonium sulfate by 10 percent

4. Better utilization of crude tar and benzene raw materials in the processing plants in order to increase 90 percent anthracene production by 85 percent and benzene by 94 percent.

To the technical problems of the coke chemistry processing plants the minister included the following:

1. better coordination in benzene processing
2. production of pure benzene instead of benzene fraction by the continuous process
3. raising the work efficiency of the tar processing plants first by better tar dehydration and improving the fraction quality by successive tar retorts with rectifying columns
4. discontinuing antiquated distillation methods
5. expanding and mechanizing the plants for anthracene crystallization (Gospodarka Gornictwa, Vol 1 No 12/1951, and Vol 111, No 3/1953, Warsaw).

In world coke production Poland is fifth. In 1955 coke production is expected to rise to 20 million t. According to Polish expert opinions it appears as if the steadily expanding coking plant capacities could, within a definite time, surpass the sales possibilities of their products. The prospects are such that the central administration for the coke chemical industry is considering the question of creating export possibilities for some of the products manufactured in larger quantities by the

coking plants. An address by professor Wojciech Swietoslowski, member of the Polish Academy of Sciences, is of interest in this connection. He indicates that efforts will be made during the next years to produce an additional 10,000 to 15,000 naphthalene, anthracene, pyridine, and quinoline raw materials and to export these quantities (Nowe Drogi, Warsaw, Vol VIII, No 12/1954, page 35).

Name	Place	Coking blocks	Total daily production
<u>1</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>4</u>
Gleiwitz mine and coking plant	Gleiwitz	5	2,200 t
Knurów coking plant	Knurów	2	1,000 t
Makoschau coking plant of the			
Dellbrück mines	Makoschau	6	2,500 t
Concordia mine coking plant	Hindenburg	2	800 t
Petrovski mine coking plant			
(former Hedwigawunsch mine)	Biskupitz	2	800 t
Zdzieszowice coking plant	Odertal-Deschowitz	4	2,500 t
Zaborze coking plant (formerly			
Uppersilesian coking plants			
and briquette plant)	Zaborze	4	1,600 t
Walenty-Wawel (formerly			
Wolfgang mine) coking plant	Ruda	5	2,600 t
Orzegów coking plant (out of			
commission)	Orzegów near Beuten	(2)	(500)
Emma mine and coking plant	Radlin near Rybnik	6	2,700 t
Huta Bobrek coking plant			
(formerly Julien smelting			
plant)	Bobrek-Karł	2	1,400 t

<u>11</u>	<u>12</u>	<u>13</u>	<u>14</u>
Coking plant of Kosciuszko-smelting plant (formerly Konigs smelting plant	Chorzow	3 ^(a)	1,700 t
Coking plant of Florian smelting plant (formerly Falva smelting plant)	Schwientochlowitz	2	500 t
Coking plant of Zygmunt smelting plant (formerly Hubertus smelting plant	Lagiewniki (Hohenlinde near Lipine)	2 ^(b)	700 t
Coking plant of Bierut smelting plant	Tschenschau	4 ^(c)	(3,600 t)
Coking plant of Lenin smelting plant	Nova Huta near Krakow	6 ^(d)	(5,400 t)
Victoria coking plant (formerly Gluckhilt mine)	Hermesdorf	4 ^(e)	1,400 t
Coking plant of Miesko mine formerly Melchior mine)	Waldenburg	2	700 t
Coking plant of the Boleslaw-Chrobry (formerly Friedenshoff-nunge-mine)	Waldenburg	5	1,500 t
Coking plant of Stetting smelting plant	Stettin Stolsenhagen	2	600 t

Working under the central administration of the coke chemical industry in 1954 are 13 coking plants with a daily production of 20,000 t

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Working in 1954 under the
central administration of the
metallurgical industry are

5 coking plants with a daily
production of 4,900 t

18 coking plants with a daily
production of 25,600 t

- (a) a fourth coke-furnace block with a daily production of 900 t is being built, a fifth is projected
- (b) now being modernized
- (c) only partly in operation
- (d) of the 6 blocks scheduled the first one was completed in the middle of 1954, and the construction of two more is far advanced
- (e) among them, one coke-furnace block for foundry coke

The preceding table gives a fair picture of the capacity of Poland's coke chemical industry which on an average is utilized to 90 percent.

In the near future there will be further additions of:
2 new furnace blocks to the coking plant of the Konigs metallurgical plant with a daily production of 1,800 t; 4 new furnace blocks to the coking plant of the Bierut metallurgical plant Tschenschochau, daily production 3,600 t; 6 new furnace blocks to the coking plant of the Lenin metallurgical plant (Nova Huta), daily production 3,400 t; total capacity 36,000 t daily production; total production about 32,500 t daily production.

Data on the furnace blocks and coke production of some coking plants could not be obtained. This was the case for the coking plant of the Dellbruck mines, the Odertal-Deschowitz coking

plant, the Borsigwerk Skallek coking plant, the coking plants of the Dennewitz and Julien metallurgical plants, the coking plant of the Florentine mine, and the coking plant Falva at the Bismarck metallurgical plant. It is very important to the chemical industry that most coking plants now be equipped with apparatus for the production of by-products and the antiquated coke furnace blocks replaced by more efficient ones. After a construction period of two years, for example, the coking plant "Victoria" at Hermsdorf near Waldenburg was started at the beginning of September 1954. It had a modern coke-furnace block with a daily production of 750 t of coke. Another furnace block is being built there and will probably start production during the second half of 1955, since it is planned that construction time will be reduced to one year and some of the armatures will be manufactured in the country. The expansion of the "Victoria" coking plant is to continue, until in a few years in addition to the old one a completely new coking plant is built with a capacity 2.5 times that of the present one (Zycie Warsaw of 14 September 1954). In March 1955 the coking plant of the Dellbrück mines also received a new coke-furnace block which is supposed to increase its capacity by 40 percent. About the same time the third coke-furnace block of the Lenin metallurgical plant in Nowa Huta near Krakow was put into operation.

The available production data concerning some of the coking plants is: daily production of the Boleslaw Chrobry-mine (formerly Hoffnungs mine) in Waldenburg is about 300 t of benzene, 750 t of tar, 100 t of pitch and 30 t of xylene.

The coking plant in Ruda near Hindenburg formerly belonging to the Ballestrem concern) produces several thousand tons of tar, ammonia, benzene and naphthalene.

Furthermore the coking plant of the Konigs metallurgical plant (Huta Kosciuszko) produces monthly over 1,000 t of crude benzene and 260 t of ammonium sulfate. The introduction of a new coke-furnace block during the middle of March 1955, which was put in operation in April 1955, has increased coke production to such an extent that the metallurgical plant became substantially independent of foreign coke deliveries.

The monthly production of the coking plant of the Friedens metallurgical plant is 1,500 t of crude tar, 460 t of crude benzene and about 360 t of ammonium sulfate, also some crude naphthalene. The present total production is not known, for a while it was 10 to 15 t monthly.

Monthly production of the old Debienko mine in Czerwionka was 550 t of tar, 160 t of ammonium sulfate, 200 t of crude benzene, about 10 t of crude naphthalene, and certain quantities of retort graphite. The new coking plant of this mine started operations in 1955. It participated since March 1955, beside the eleven Uppersilesian coking plants, to an increasing degree in supplying Silesian industry and the population with illuminating gas.

Monthly production of the Emma mine in Radlin near Rybnik is 3,000 t of tar, 1,000 t of ammonium sulfate and about 1,000 t of crude benzene. Its tar distillation produces 70 t of light oil, 350 t of medium oil, 360 t of heavy oil, 500 t of anthracene, oil, and 2,000 t of pitch monthly.

The coking plant in Orzegow near Beuthen which formerly belonged to Gschlitz A.G. (count Schaffgotsch) has produced, until it was shut down, about 200 t of ammonium sulfate monthly.

Among coking plants with by-product production should be mentioned: the coking plant of the former Florentine mine with a yearly production of 10,000 t of crude tar, 2,300 t of ammonium sulfate, 2,600 t of crude benzene, and 70 t of crude naphthalene; furthermore the coking plant Falva in the Bismarck metallurgical plant with a monthly production of 900 t of crude tar, 260 t of crude benzene, and 240 t of ammonium sulfate. In Cosel on the Oder there is a coke processing plant in an advanced state of construction.

Most of the coking plant production is used as far as it concerns coke by the domestic metallurgical industry, and as far as it concerns coal tar products by the Polish chemical industry. Some coking plants however export their products. For example, current coke deliveries from the Waldenburg district go to western Czechoslovakia and reversed, shipments of Czechoslovakian metallurgical coking plants from the district of Karvin go to Uppersilesia. In connection with these shipments freight rates are not the only considerations but also certain qualities of the imported or exported coke. Principal consumers of coke supplied by the coking plant of the Boleslaw Chrobry mine are the Hungarian metallurgical plants. Some other products of the same coking plant on the other hand, such as benzene and tar go to Soviet occupied Germany.

In addition to the already mentioned plants of heavy chemical synthesis there are the plants for organic

intermediates "Rokita" in Dyhernfurth (district Wehlau) and the chemical combine in Heydebreck already discussed in the chapter concerning the fertilizer industry. The latter is included because of the new departments under construction.

The undertaking in Dyhernfurth, a German war establishment, which, as already mentioned after dismantling and partial reconstruction in 1947 was again in operation, has been expanded and should, after completion, produce 120 coal tar products. Among them are synthetic dyes and tanning materials, formalin, plastics for the synthetic resin industry and plant protectives from the group of modern herbicides on the basis of phenoxy acetic acid, but also other types of pest control compounds. The plant installation for weed killing compounds was completed at the end of July 1954. The preparation "2,4-D" is manufactured there according to Soviet methods; it is a selective poison in 0.1 to 0.5 percent concentration which kills weed. It destroys dicotyledonous plants to which belong 80 percent of the weeds, such as bristle thistle (borstendistel), sow thistle, wild radish, charlock, common red poppy and pigweed, without however hurting monocotyledonous plants to which the cereals belong. The department which manufactures these plant protectives will have a yearly production capacity of 5,000 t (Przegląd Techniczny Vol LXV, No 8/1954, page 302 f, Warsaw).

The expansion of the plants in Dyhernfurth which includes the construction of a new labor colony for housing 10,000 people is taking place with Soviet assistance. The execution of the bold investment plans will require much more time (till about 1960), greatly exceeding the duration of the current Six Year Plan.

The principal problem of the Rokita works is to expand the raw material base for the growing dyestuff and pharmaceutical industry. In 1953 during the starting of operations of new aggregates for the production of soda and dyestuffs the delivery dates were exceeded causing difficulties in plan fulfillment.

Concerning the chemical combine in Heydebreck -- besides the production departments already in operation and development -- the construction of a new plant for synthetic fats and one for solvents and softeners is under way. The production departments are equipped with machines and apparatus from the Soviet Union and Czechoslovakia. Both plants represent new branches of industry for Poland.

The plant for synthetic fats will consist of different manufacturing departments that will produce synthetic waxes, fatty acids, fatty alcohols, and detergents. (Other plants of the fat industry are in Brieg, Klemensow and Kruszwica (powiat Hohensalza). These are not synthetic plants, but they produce technical and other fats and oils from domestic and foreign industrial plants which are partly processed in their own refineries.) The starting of operations in the plant for synthetic fats is expected to save natural fats and to ease the edible fat shortage, and at the same time to extend the raw material base for the soap industry. It is calculated that at least one third of the edible fats that are at present used for soap making could be freed for food. The technical plans for the synthetic fat plant in Heydebreck have been made by utilizing experiences of similar chemical plants in the Soviet Union and in Soviet occupied Germany (Glos Pracy of 4 May 1954, Warsaw). The manufacturing methods will be based on only a few raw materials such as coke and semicoke and limestone

from the Gogolia quarries at a distance of 30 km. Fatty acids are produced by catalytic oxidation of crude paraffin by the Fischer-Tropsch synthesis. The thus obtained fatty acids will partly be used by the soap industry to make hard soap, and partly processed further by reduction with hydrogen to alcohols followed by sulfonation to sulfoesters. This is to produce better washing powders than those now on the market. The lower fatty acids ranging from C_5 to C_9 obtained by distillation of soap fatty acids are used as salts of manganese, cobalt, or lead as driers in the lacquer industry or in the form of calcium salts as hard lubricants; they can also be used after reduction of the corresponding alcohols as softeners.

There are further plans for producing detergents for textiles, preparations for the tanning industry and for pest control (Lorol, Emulfor O, Pekorol and Nekal), also for the production of so-called Mersolane which is obtained by sulfochlorination from the waste products of the Fischer-Tropsch synthesis. The inclusion of Mersolane and glycerine production is connected with the installation of equipment of common salt electrolysis.

Synthetic wax production will be included on the basis of macroparaffin. Provision is made for it by the acatalytic, oxidation of macroparaffin and by refining montanwax followed by its esterification with multivalent alcohols.

In the first group are soft emulsion waxes of grade "L" for dyeing chemical fibers which will be produced, as will hard waxes of "WC" and "L" type for making shoe polish, floor wax, and cable wax. In the second group, it is planned to produce waxes which

correspond to type "OP". These are prepared from crude montan wax by refining with chromic acid and esterification with ethylene glycol or similar multivalent alcohols. These waxes are for the production of high class polishes etc. Production of waxes on an ethylene basis is also planned.

The other plant of the Haydebreck chemical combine for solvents and softeners which is under construction will produce articles which will be important auxiliaries for the dyestuff and lacquer industry, and for the artificial resin and synthetic rubber industry. Principally among the solvents will be synthetic alcohols produced by high pressure synthesis.

Another department of this plant -- the esterification department -- will produce softeners and solvents with low boiling points (including octanes) by the esterification of alcohols.

These products are very much in demand in Poland as solvents for nitrocellulose lacquers. This is also true for the various plasticizers which are rather scarce and greatly needed by the artificial resin and rubber industry (Chemic, Vol VI, No 7-8/1953, Warsaw).

Another department of this plant is concerned with the chemical processing of naphthalene. This valuable raw material up to a short time ago was exported or processed in the country in a most irrational manner (as was carbon also). The dyestuff and lacquer and the artificial resin industry now expect improvement of their raw material situation which would allow an enrichment of types.

For a later period it is planned to install equipment the Fischer-Tropsch synthesis for both synthetic plants in order to

expand the raw material base. With their help other intermediates will be produced for manufacturing solvents, technical fats, plasticizers, synthetic waxes, synthetic rubber etc.

In summary it can be said that Polish coal chemistry endeavors to obtain following increases in some important coal tar products:

PRODUCTION INCREASE OF IMPORTANT COAL TAR PRODUCTS

Production in percent of raw materials	1950	1955 (plan)	1960 (plan)
Phenol	0.29	0.37	0.51
Naphthalene	3.6	5.8	6.6
Anthracene, 95 per percent	0.0004	0.003	0.19
Benzene	3.0	12.1	19.2
Pyridine bases	0.01	0.03	0.15

Source: Chemik, Vol VII, No 7-8/1954, page 211, Warsaw.

The degree of development of Polish coal chemistry can be measured by the fact that at the turn of 1954/55 half of the tar was produced by continuous distillation. For benzene production the coefficient is 99.5 percent when all plants are considered. For processing tar-oil further, fundamental plants are either under construction or will be started in 1955. Besides attempting to increase the number of articles produced Polish coal chemistry is also attempting to improve the quality. However the methods now in use make it impossible to obtain the required degree of purity of various products, such as required by the pharmaceutical and the dyestuff industry.

XVI. Dyestuff Industry

The Polish dyestuff industry had a late development because it neither had the most important raw materials nor the indispensable industrial salts necessary for acid compounds. To satisfy the domestic demand -- particularly during the years after World War I -- considerable quantities have been imported, because the principal consumer, the Polish textile industry, was not satisfied with the primitive finished products of the domestic dyestuff industry. Though imports retarded the development of the dyestuff industry, yet quantitywise in 1938, 85 percent of the domestic demand could be satisfied. Poland had at that time eight plants in this branch, including four small plants. They were mostly located near textile centers, for example in Zgierz, Pabianice (powiat Lodz) and Wola Krzesztoporska (powiat Radom), and they were usually subordinate to them. The newest, a fairly modern plant, is located in Winnica in powiat Pultusk. After 1939/40 these plants were run partly by the I.G. Dyestuff industry and produced a number of intermediates, dyestuffs and nigrosines during the war (Przemysl Chemiczny, Vol X, No 7/1954, Warsaw).

Polish dyestuff production during the last prewar year was 2,060 t worth 36.3 million zloties, therefore not considerable. Moreover it had no high priced products as the difference between average prices of domestic (11 zloties) and imported dyestuffs (40.70 zloties) shows in the following table.

Consumption, imports, and domestic production of dyestuffs in Poland at that time was (Przemysl Chemiczny, Vol X, No 7/1954, Warsaw):

Dyestuffs	Quantities t	%	Value million zloties	%	Average price in zloties per kg
Consumption	2,300	100	36.3	100	15.80
Import	240	15	14.0	39	40.70
Domestic production	2,060	85	22.3	61	11.03

The production capacities of the four largest dyestuff plants in Pabianice, Winnica, Zgierz and Wola Krzysztowska which manufacture 90 percent of the total production were sometimes only 50 percent utilized before the war. The principal reason was that after the loss of the great Russian market in 1918 the textile industry's dyestuff demands were smaller. According to the cartel agreement of 1932, 70 percent of the home trade was allotted to the Swiss owned dyestuff plant in Pabianice, and the plant in Winnica working with German and French capital 10 percent to the plant in Wola Krzysztowska, and 20 percent to the "Boruta" plant in Zgierz.

War damages to the Polish dyestuff industry were considerable. The four smaller plants were destroyed, and the plants in Winnica, Zgierz and Wola Krzysztowska, among the larger ones have suffered considerably. Only the plant in Pabianice was practically undamaged. However the Pabianice plant had primitive equipment, so that the market received better supplies only when, in 1946, the "Boruta" plant in Zgierz with seven production departments started operations. Until the beginning of the First Three Year Plan (1947) only half of the prewar production (about 1,000 t) could be reached. In 1947 the dyestuff plants in Pabianice and Wola Krzysztowska have again started operations. Intermediates for these plants were supplied almost exclusively by the "Boruta" in Zgierz.

The Six Year Plan (1950 to 1955) evidently expected too much from the domestic dyestuff industry, for the forced development of this branch has assumed the existence of a full range of purified coal tar products which could only be procured gradually through the development of a synthetic coal tar chemistry by coking, low temperature carbonization, and gasification of coal. Even though the incorporation of the German eastern territories has considerably improved the production basis of the Polish dyestuff industry, thus far none of the plants have been able to adhere to the assorted plans. There is also much complaining about quality. Production of fast colors is also far behind plan.

Dyestuffs produced in Poland belong to the following classes:

direct dyes	vat dyes
sirius dyes	basic dyes
acid dyes	naphthols
acid chrome dyes	ursoles
palatine dyes	nigrosines
sulfur dyes	leather dyes

Direct dyes are used in the artificial silk and cotton industry. The sirius dyes are improved types of direct dyes. They are faster to light and washing and range from yellow to black. They are used principally for printing textile fabrics and vegetable fibers. Besides this, acid dyes and acid chrome dyes are also used for dyeing wool and natural silk (in acid bath). The number of present naphthol dyes has increased to 20. Production depends, for some of the above, on foreign intermediates.

Among the dyestuffs produced in Poland, pigments and lacquers must also be mentioned. They are used for dyeing bakelite, celluloid, rubber paste, linoleum, sealing wax, and similar material. It is also used in the polygraphic industry.

Recently the development of vat dyes has been stressed because they are urgently needed for printing cotton and artificial silk. During the current year it is intended to increase the dye scale by 15 and by 1956 there should be 20 dyes. The production of these colors was started in 1954 and the "Boruta" dye plant is the only one to produce them. Only seven dyes are now made in a semi-technical scale, for there are no large scale production. Raw material consumption standards are now exceeded up to 200 percent because of the poor quality of raw materials, such as hydrochloric acid, sulfuric acid, and oleum. This is also due to inexperienced and insufficiently trained technical personnel, and excessive worker turnover.

At the beginning of 1954 the "Boruta" plant received equipment for mercury electrolysis. This plant has a big problem on its hand, because until the completion of its branch plant under construction in Jarzyn (województwo Rzeszow) it must supply the major part of the country's dyestuff demand. Every new dyestuff and intermediate is increasingly more difficult to develop and produce, because the existing equipment is not suitable for universal production. In the production of naphthols the plant in Wola lends assistance, which in the future should only produce pigments and in the production of fast to light dyes the plant in Pabianice gives help.

In contrast to the water soluble dyes the new dyes can only be dissolved in special alkalies. Regarding vat dyes,

Poland must still depend on imports, because both production and types are too limited. Furthermore, regarding raw materials for their production, Poland is not yet self-sufficient. Peril acid and other raw materials are imported from the Soviet Union.

In other dyestuff classes the Polish dyestuff industry shows a greater variety. However in 1953, on account of a shortage of soda acetin, further expansion of types could not be accomplished. In 1954 new difficulties appeared. The scheduled assortment of intermediates was fulfilled only to 20 percent. It is well known that proper variation of assortments greatly influences both quantity and quality of dyestuff production. This is also why the quality has not been improved. Apparently suggestions by Soviet experts for improved production could not be carried out. Already in 1951 they indicated the entirely backward technical level of the plants and urgently suggested immediate remedies and a complete reorganization of the Polish dyestuff industry. In view of these shortcomings the schedule set by the government in the Six Year Plan will not be fulfilled. However even during the next years the Polish dyestuff industry cannot be expected to have a sufficient variety of fast dyes.

Among the larger plants that now manufacture dyestuffs should be mentioned: the "Carbochemia" firm in Gleiwitz, the dyestuff and lacquer plant in Danzig, the dyestuff and lacquer plants in Stettin, Teschen and Lodz, and the ultramarine plants in Kalisch and Pruszkow near Warsaw. The dyestuff plant in Winnica, powiat Pultusk, destroyed during the war has not been rebuilt. Finally another plant produces dyestuffs by the name "Uppersilecian Plant for Dyestuffs and Chemicals" in Ligota near Kattowitz.

Production development of the Polish dyestuff industry is shown by the following survey (in t):

	1938	1947	1949	1954	1955 (plan)
Total production	2,060	3,480	3,780	5,200	5,600

While there is a gradual production increase of naphthols, vat dyes, light-fast direct dyes, acid fast dyes, pigments, and lacquers there is a slight decrease in the production quota of ordinary direct dyes. At the same time there is an increase in the variety of special dyestuff classes.

Dyestuff classes	1949	1950	1954	1955 (plan)
Naphthols	10	12	13	15
Vat dyes	0	2	7	10
Lightfast direct dyes	3	5	8	11
Pigments and lacquers	1	3	12	14

Source: Chemic, Vol VII, No 7-8/1954, page 201, Warsaw.

It is noteworthy that Poland is the only eastern country (except the Soviet Union) that produces vat dyes. Recently an institute has been formed for dyestuff application (Zaklad Stosowania Barwnikow) whose duty is to introduce the new products on the domestic and foreign markets.

XVII. Synthetic Resin Industry

In the production and application of synthetic resins Poland is about a decade behind the western countries. Though the first trials to create such an industry were made between the two wars, production was confined to simple articles made of celluloid,

bakelite, and galalith which were made in seven plants: mostly based on casein. After the end of war some of these plants, as far as they were not damaged, continued their production without appreciably expanding their variety.

By the middle of October 1950 one large nationalized plant under the name of "Pomorskie Zaklad Przemyslowe Tworzyw Sztucznych" (Pommerellische Kunststoffwerke -- Pommerel synthetic resin plants) in Wabrzezno, wojewodstwo Bromberg, started to manufacture articles from synthetic resin, such as hand bags, briefcases, belts, and other fancy goods based on the processing of polyvinyl chloride. Some synthetic plants have recently started manufacturing a thermoplastic material based on acetylene which has improved the raw material base of the synthetic resin industry.

The abundant supply of polyvinyl chloride -- called in Poland "Vinidur" in the solid state -- is used by most synthetic resin plants in Poland. The production of this material is easy and cheap and on account of its manifold applicability is found suitable for the manufacture of acid and alkali sensitive equipment, apparatus, and pipes to replace scarce nonferrous metals. Vinidur can be molded and welded, and glued and pressed. However the Polish synthetic resin industry feels the lack of other compositions, the production of which is considerable disproportionate to the increasing demand and the outlined production possibilities.

In August 1952 as a result of a cabinet council decision a special administration was created for the synthetic resin industry with a seat in Gliwits. Since 10 October 1952 the following plants have been under this administration (Monitor Polski, No A-7¹¹/1952, Pos. 1187, Warsaw):

Gornoslanski Zaklady Maszyn Elektrycznych /Upper Silesian
plant for electric machines/ -- Gliwice

Fabryca Wyrobow Metalowych /Plant for metal products/
-- Poznan

Kaliska Fabryca Wyrobow Celuloidowych i Bakelitowych
/Kalisch plant for celluloid and bakelite goods/ -- Kalisch

Zaklady Przemyslu Tworzyw Sztucznych "Pustkow" /Synthetic
resin plant "Pustkow" formerly "Lignosa"/ -- "Pustkow"
(Wojewodstwo Rzeszow)

Pomorskie Zaklady Przemyslu Tworzyw Sztucznych "Wabrzezno"
/Pomeranian synthetic resin plant, "Wabrzezno"/ -- Briesen (Wojewodstwo
Bromberg)

Zaklad Elektromechaniczny "Pionier" /Electromechanical
plant, "Pionier"/ -- Chorzow (Wojewodstwo Kattowitz)

Wytownia Wyrobow z Mas Plastycznych "Plasmas" /Plant for
plastic materials, "Plasmas") Warsaw;

Wytownia Sztucznego Rogu "Kasenzit" /Plant for synthetic
horn, "Kasenzit"/ -- Gnesen.

The problems of the industrial administration are the extension of the synthetic resin industry, the development of technical methods and the organization of new production branches, the improvement and control of quality, and the coordination of the activities of the different plants in the field of raw material procurement, fabrication, and sales.

Artificial leather has developed as a special branch of the synthetic resin industry. These plants, developed mostly from small scale cooperative companies, also use polyvinyl chloride. The method is based on the impregnation of jute fabric with this composition. The prepared foil is similar to snake, crocodile and lizard leather and is used for coverings, handbags, and other fancy goods.

The same compound is also the raw material for the acid resistant synthetic resin "Fenolit" which corresponds to the German product "Havag" and is used for lining containers, chemical apparatuses, pumps, radiators, ventilators, water pipes, valves, and pipes. Production was begun in 1954 by the previously mentioned synthetic resin plant in Warsaw. The technical plans were supplied by the Soviet Union that manufactures the same synthetic resin under the name "Faoilit."

Another polyvinyl chloride synthetic resin, the production of which was started in 1953 on a semitechnical scale, is Textolit. It is exceedingly hard and shows great resistance to mechanical strain, is suitable for the production of rolls, chains, conveyer belts, endless belts, gear wheels, and rollers.

Moreover experiments are under way to produce hermetically and aseptic sealed packaging for pharmaceutical products which must be kept dry, thus replacing tin, lead, and aluminum with suitable synthetic plastics. When these plans succeed, after procuring necessary machines and equipment, industrial production should be taken over by the Pomerel synthetic resin plant in Briesen. The plant has recently taken up the production of Igelit foil using domestic dyestuffs. Daily production is 2 t.

Beginning of 1954 the Pommerel and Gleiwitz synthetic resin plants received hydraulic presses from the CSR and from Soviet occupied Germany. This made both plants more efficient without however increasing production of fancy goods, household articles, and toys from synthetic resins. Furthermore this did not lead to any noticeable relaxation of the long neglected commodity market in these articles. The other plants still had to be satisfied with the old equipment because the new machines which were to be supplied by domestic industry were not yet ready.

In the middle of 1954 after the end of the first construction phase the synthetic resin plant in Wieliczka has taken up the production of gloves, raincoats, tablecloth, aprons, and slippers, and since the beginning of 1955 has gone over to the production of rain coating and toys. After completing construction (end of 1955) the production of waterproof boots, collapsible boats, and various new fancy goods is planned.

The Warsaw plant "Plasma" uses up to 80 percent of bakelite scrap and other synthetic resin waste in production and makes from it new bakelite articles. The other 20 percent is replaced by synthetic resins.

Generally speaking the capacity of the Polish synthetic resin industry has increased only a very little, so that production is still far behind demand.

In the 1954 production plan increases are scheduled for all synthetic resin products, for example, 90 percent for articles made from vinidur, 40 percent for pressed goods, 70 percent for technical resins, 30 percent for galalith, 50 percent

for synthetic resins fabrics, 40 percent for injection-molding products, and 11 percent for igelit articles. The report of the Warsaw central bureau for statistics regarding the execution of the economic plans for 1954 of 30 January 1955 gives no information concerning the degree of fulfillment of this plan.

Every further production increase presupposes increased production of phenol, formalin, acrylate, polyethylene, hexamethylene, tetramine, and casein. Furthermore imported raw materials such as igelit, anhydrous phthalic acid, some plasticizers, and dyestuffs also play an important role.

Polish synthetic resin production also shows some other bottlenecks. One of them is the lack of an efficient organization for impregnating the fabric with synthetic resin. A plant for impregnating fabrics with synthetic resin has been started in the meantime. This new plant will get the machinery, the raw material supplies, and part of the technical personnel of several smaller plants which have been doing such work up to now and they in turn will be liquidated.

Another plan that is also to be realized is the construction of a plant for synthetic resin auxiliaries which is to produce foundry and press molds and matrices. Its work will be based on the designs of the construction bureau of the synthetic resin industry. This plant will be connected with one of the larger plants of the branch and should supply all the other plants with the necessary apparatus. The supply of molds and matrices is entirely inadequate, the production wasteful and not standardized.

One question of particular importance for raising the efficiency of the synthetic resin industry is the procurement of

hydraulic presses. Regardless of the satisfaction of the immediate demand by imports, the industry needs, in the long range, several hundred presses of various types. The domestic machine industry has therefore been directed to prepare itself immediately for the construction of synthetic resin presses and to build a special plant for the presses if necessary.

XVIII. Phytochemical Industry

If one disregards the few types and small quantities of plant protectives against diseases and pests which were made in prewar Poland and based on inorganic compounds or imported raw materials and intermediates (Adermol and Flit), (1938; domestic production 700 t, imports 300 t) the beginning of industrial production of insecticides and rodenticides can be considered recent. The production after the war was:

	1945	1946	1947	1948	1949	1950	1951	1952	1953
Quantities in t	160	400	1,400	1,550	2,900	3,600	4,800	4,300	6,200
value in 1,000									
slots	1,630	-	3,400	-	7,400	14,500	-	24,500	-

Source: Chemic, Vol VIII, No 7-8/1954, page 216, Warsaw.

Conversion due to the discovery of DDT in 1939, from the old production methods to the modern heavy organic chemistry lasted until 1950/51.

In 1954 about 40 preparations were made with a yearly production of about 7,000 t, yet imports were about three times as high as domestic production. Thus the demand is about 70 percent covered by imports (Przemysl Chemiczny, Vol X, No 10/1954, page 594, Warsaw). The imported quantities were:

1951	1952	1953	1954
9,600 t	15,000 t	18,000 t	21,000 t

Further development possibilities of domestic production of plant protectives are given by the raw material situation, since chlorine and hydrocarbon production is gaining rapidly. Furthermore most of the plant protectives and pest control compounds are made from inorganic, principally arsenic compounds. Arsenic is found in Lower Silesia and since 1952 has been mined very intensively.

To cover the expected demand of 40,000 t of plant protectives by the end of 1955 an increase of the domestic production to 26,000 t is planned. This means a 3.5 fold increase of the previous years production which requires a considerable effort. To what extent this schedule can be realized quantity wise and quality wise cannot yet be determined.

Polish phytochemistry has the problem of serving by forced production the following purposes:

1. Supplying agriculture with sufficient quantities of various plant protectives
2. Production of an effective agent against forest parasites
3. Carrying out a campaign for the extermination of bed bugs, flies, fleas, and cockroaches
4. Campaign against lice

Administratively this industrial branch comes under the central administration for dyestuffs and intermediates. It is subordinated to the minister of the chemical industry. One of

the most important of these plants which until recently has produced three quarters of all the plant protectives is the chemical works "Azot" in Jaworzno (powiat Dabrowa). It is a prewar chemical plant which formerly belonged to the state nitrogen plant in Chorzow and has been expanded and modernized. It is located in a forest outside the city which serves as a natural filter of the air contaminated with poisonous gases and vents will soon deliver fresh air to ventilate the plant departments. In the expansion of the undertaking the emphasis is placed on the increased efficiency of the chlorine plant. The production method of this important intermediate has been changed to alkali-electrolysis. This change is particularly important because the production increase of plant protectives scheduled in the Six Year Plan is principally based on chlorine compounds (chlorinated hydrocarbons, chlordane, etc). Up to now the chemical plant in Jaworzno had to import a considerable part of the chlorine it processed by (Trybuna Ludu, of 9 February 1954, Warsaw). The starting of operations of the, even if not particularly efficient, electrolysis apparatus of the "Azot" plant, which was already planned to produce chlorine and caustic soda in the fall of 1952 only took place at the end of January 1954 with great difficulties. Lack of understanding of the new method and ignorance of machine operations have lead to damages from explosions and frequent breakdowns of production so that the planned schedule could not be fulfilled (Glos Pracy of 24 February 1954, Warsaw). After completed expansion, the concern can put monthly products on the market in the following quantities: 300 t of caustic potash and corresponding quantities of electrolytic chlorine, about 100 to 150 t of potash, 300 t

of chloride of lime, 200 t of trichlorethylene, 50 t of borax, 100 t of zinc sulfate, 100 t of copper sulfate, 50 t alkali ferrocyanide, 50 t of calcium cyanide, besides cyanides, prussian blue, boric acid, and various plant protectives including insecticides and fungicides. The chemical works "Azot" will be exceeded however both quantitywise and qualitywise by the considerably larger "Rokita" plant in Dyhernfurth, which principally produces the modern herbicides based on phenoxy acetic acid, but also many other plant protectives.

The starting of DDT production was helped by an accident. During the starting of operations at the nitrogen plant in Chorzow in 1945 among the official documents left behind by German management was found a valuable work about the preparation of "Gesarol" based on DDT. Based on the technical plans for this preparation research work was continued and after procuring the equipment from abroad it led in 1947 to the manufacture on a semitechnical scale of the preparation "Azotox." Under this name, DDT was put on the market in Poland. Two years were needed for full scale industrial production. In 1952 more efficient equipment was constructed domestically which resulted in a 3 fold increase of azotox production in 1953. It is put on the market in powder form with a 10 percent DDT content. One defect of the Polish preparation, namely lack of fineness, could not however be overcome which considerably reduced its effectiveness. In the meantime it was possible to prepare a liquid type of DDT as an azotox emulsion on a semitechnical scale. Lack of solvents and packing materials retarded production. Moreover the quality of the product does not appear to be satisfactory which can be concluded from the experiments for the improvement of the emulsion.

The experiments made at the institute for dyestuffs and intermediates based on the experimental station at Pless have shown that the effectiveness of the powdered azotox is considerably increased if the DDT concentration is reduced by about half (Przeglad Techniczny, Vol LXXV, No 8/1954, page 302 f, Warsaw). On this basis a new type "Azotox-Extra" was developed with a 5.5 percent DDT concentration. The effectiveness of the latter is supposed to be near the DDT produced in the Soviet Union. From the better effectiveness of azotox-extra, called "Gamexan," -- though its full scale production depends on the timely arrival of equipment ordered from abroad -- better results are expected against the potato beetle which like other pests was immune to normal azotox.

Azotox production is to be further expanded and increased till per capita consumption equals to that of the US. To reach this standard a second azotox plant is to be built. For 1955 a yearly production of 700 t is planned for the new gamexan plant to be built in Dyhernfurth at the Rokita works. It is hoped by this way to produce by the end of 1955 a total of 2,250 t of concentrated DDT. By 1960 the domestic demand should be completely satisfied.

Until recently, only antiquated inorganic preparations could be obtained for action against rodents. This was the case though for years experiments were under way to develop new preparations which would make the use of such scarce raw materials as copper, mercury, and arsenic superfluous. The first shipments of such preparations which contain neither arsenic nor copper were delivered to the agricultural cooperatives for distribution in the winter of 1954.

Another redenticide preparation is "Bordosol," which has been improved in the laboratory of the Jaworzno plant "Azot" and can now be used in water without dissolving. Small quantities of sulfur and lime containing preparations are also on the market which can be applied in liquid form.

The most widely used insecticide preparations in Poland are "Arsopul" and an arsenic-lime containing compound. Both are used, in spite of their slight effectiveness and the reservations of scientific circles against their application in nature, because of absence of arsenic free preparations. Similar to other obsolete compounds they should also be taken off the market after there is a production increase of newer preparations. The compounds based on imported raw materials used against weevils in the granaries ("Argan" and certain oil emulsions) are already being replaced by liquid azotox.

Fungicides should get a 100 percent increase during the current year (1955) and weed killers even a 20 fold increase. Since the recently introduced weed killer "Nerbatox" was not satisfactory, production has been converted to preparations based on phenoxy acetic acid. The effect of parasites on wheat and other grain products is treated by a wider use of a new preparation, "Thiuramon." For the protection of fruit trees and garden flowers the production of mercury preparations has been taken up.

The institute for dyestuffs and intermediates has been entrusted with the technical preparations for the production on an industrial scale of the above mentioned types. Four new production methods for plant protectives have been developed at this institute as have two compounds for the activation of plant growth.

Several preparations already produced in the country find very little application. Part of the reason for this is lack of information amongst the farmers who hardly know anything about their existence; another reason is faulty organizational conditions. The latter condition is exemplified by the breakdown of the distributing apparatus so that consumer complaints about insufficient supply of chemicals and spraying devices cannot be silenced.

XLX. Artificial Fiber Industry

Artificial fibers can be divided into two special groups depending on the types of raw materials used, i.e., one of plant and animal origin (cellulose, albumin, casein) and the other synthetics for which carbon derivatives are the raw materials. Prewar Poland did not have industrial production of fibers of the second group. On the other hand there were two large plants in Tomaszow and Chodakow with a daily capacity of 14 t that produced artificial fibers from cellulose. Eighty percent of the production was based on the viscose process and 20 percent on the collodion process. They produced endless artificial silk fibers and cut spun fibers under the names of "Argon" and "Textra." The Tomaszow plant has also used carbon disulfide besides viscose in the production of fiber (Jan Witzak; "Przemysl Chemiczny from Kultura (culture), Paris, No V/1954).

Formerly the Polish artificial fiber industry had to rely to a large extent on imported raw materials and the cut fiber plants were based exclusively on foreign cell viscose. Because the possibility was given for creating a domestic raw material basis, experiments were started soon after nationalisation of

this industrial branch (1946). Fir wood is used to extend the scarce pinewood raw material basis. The greatest difficulties in the preparation of cellulose from fir wood -- bleaching and the development of a rational production method -- could be overcome by the Warsaw institute for cellulose and paper by the utilization experience gained in Soviet occupied Germany. After the experiments in the cellulose and artificial fiber plant in Hirschberg have been completed (the first shipment of unbleached cellulose were delivered to the paper industry in the middle of October 1954) there will be bleachery under construction on the plant grounds of the "Celwicoza" in Hirschberg. This will be the first plant of this type to process bleached fir wood cellulose to artificial fiber in its own establishment (Trybuna Ludu, Warsaw, of 26 October 1954).

The idea to use straw for preparing viscose has not been successful thus far. In laboratory experiments, plant protein (from peanuts and others) has been tested for its suitability in the production of casein-type fibers. A casein fiber already in production is the wool like "Wipolan." It is weaker, particularly in the wet state, than wool (Chemik, Vol VII, No 5/1954, Warsaw). Proteinous artificial fibers have no development possibilities on account of the insufficient raw material base. Production of acetate-artificial silk is in preparation. An important intermediate is caprolactam the development of which is largely based on domestic raw materials. It guarantees, for the near future, the production plan for chemical fibers, particularly Stealon fibers, known in Poland also under the name "Polan."

Already there is a noticeable disproportion between the production possibilities and the raw material base which has been caused by delays of investment activity in this industrial branch. The taking over of some large artificial fiber plants in the German eastern territories at present under Polish administration gave this industry a considerable boost, so that, according to statements made by minister B. Ruminski at the end of 1954, 25 percent of the raw material need of the textile industry could be covered by domestic fibers.

After reconstruction in 1951 the plant in Landsberg (now Fabryka Wlokien Sztucznych w Gorzowie) was the first to start operations. The principal product beside artificial wool is an all synthetic polyamide fiber, similar to nylon and perlon. The domestic production method is only slightly different from the one used by foreign plants. The plant at present covers the fiber demand for the production of 16 million pair, of lustrous silk stockings. The wool-like acrylic fiber orlon, a production developed in 1940, is also produced in small quantities. It is well known that it is based on I. G. Farbenindustrie A.G. patents. At present considerable expansion of the use of chemical fiber stealon is taking place.

Operations were again started in the beginning of 1953 at the artificial fiber plant in Hirschberg. (Formerly "Schlesische Zellwolle A.G." (Silesian artificial wool) -- built during the German Four Year Plan). It is connected with a cell viscose plant now under the name "Zielonogorskie Zaklady Celulozy i Wlokien Sztucznych im. Gottwalda (Hirschberger Zellulose und Kunstfaserfabrik Klement Gottwald -- Klement

Gettwald cellulose and artificial fiber plant in Hirschberg). Its production, consisting of viscose and artificial fiber, is the principal starting material for the stocking industry in Lodz. Since the chemical fiber (steelon) produced in Hirschberg is not satisfactory the ministry for the chemical industry was obliged to send experts from the central administration for the stocking industry to the plant to examine the possibilities for an improved steelon fiber. The stocking industry wants first of all a dull fiber instead of the lustrous one to satisfy the consumer demand. After the long laboratory experiments with titanic oxide were successful, the production of dull steelon stockings should start in 1955 in the Hirschberg plant, followed by the Landsberg plant (Trybuna Ludu of 12 November 1954, Warsaw).

The employees of the Hirschberg plant, consisting mostly of young workers and women, have very little experience. Due to frequent machine breakdowns and too much employee turnover thus far it was impossible to guarantee continuous operation (Slowo Polskie of 17 March 1954, Breslau). The wear and tear of material and the percentage of waste are exceedingly high. The director of the central administration for the artificial fiber industry during a meeting of activist chemists in Warsaw has criticised the poor labor discipline in the plant caused by high absenteeism of the employees, lack of supervision, and insufficient responsibility of the engineering personnel. Plant management has been instructed to raise the professional training of the employees, to make up the arrears caused by production breakdowns, and to see to it that the planned investment work is completed on time. Included in these instructions are the installation of measuring and control devices for a continuous check on the technological process.

Another worry of the chemical fiber industry is the artificial silk plant in Stettin Sydowsau. The frequent shutdowns are attributed, in part, to poor raw materials and installation difficulties of new machines, which due to poor construction would not fit into the production process. It apparently concerns the first shipment of the recently delivered spinning machines of Polish make, which are supposed to perform eight operations, beginning with fiber production from cellulose to the winding of the finished yarn.

Complaints can be heard about particularly bad conditions at the artificial fiber plant in Breslau (Breslau-Cawallen (Friedewalde)). The machines and installations of this plant have deteriorated as a result of unsuitable operation, so that the ministry for the chemical industry spends great sums through the year for machine repairs and improvement of installations, for labor protection, and hygiene to correct the worst conditions.

In the artificial fiber plant in Lodz poor production is due to the inferior quality of casein shipments. As soon as the plant has readjusted itself to a poorer type, the quality becomes still worse. The soda supplied by the soda plant in Borek Falecki near Krakow contains certain quantities of copper and is therefore not suitable for artificial fiber production.

Processing unsuitable raw materials resulted in a deterioration of the yarn quality at the artificial fiber plant in Tomaszow. There is an increase of low quality goods. The further processing industry complains about the general deterioration of the products of the artificial fiber plant. In addition to the mentioned factors that have a bad influence on

production there are also some social reasons. It is reported that the lack of responsibility by the employees for a uniform quality is due to their dissatisfaction with the present wage and bonus system.

Of the plants of the Polish artificial fiber industry still to be mentioned is the plant in Chodakow near Sochaczew rebuilt after suffering considerable damage. The plant was built in 1927/28, manufactures artificial silk by the viscose method, and is now being further expanded (Rada Narodowa, Vol XI, No 22/1954, Warsaw).

Apparently there is no guarantee of the profitability of the operations at any of the above mentioned plants. The raw material consumption standards for such scarce materials as caustic soda, carbon disulfide, phenol, and technical sulfuric acid are considerably exceeded. Since in most cases it is not possible to cover the unscheduled extra consumption, it reduces the production of the finished articles and causes a latent yarn shortage which has to be mitigated by foreign imports. The processing industry prefers, for example, the better Hungarian artificial silk yarn to the domestic one, because faultless yarns make faster production possible, cause less shutdowns, and help to fulfill the plan.

Divided into the principal types, the production figures of the Polish artificial fiber industry (in 1,000 t) are:

Year	Artificial wool	Artificial silk yarn	All synthetic fibers
1938	4.0	6.5	-
1949	11.1	7.9	-
1955 (Plan)	56.8	16.6	2.0

The production of the planned 2,000 t all synthetic fiber includes the polyamide fibers steelon and polan based on acrylic acid. The production of acrylonitrile fibers should be started in Poland by the central German woolcrylon method, but probably only during the new Five Year Plan (1956 to 1960), because the chemical fiber production in Soviet occupied Germany still has great difficulties with the start of its own woolcrylon production (plan 1954:250 t). Terephthalic acid fibers the production of which is still more difficult, though frequently announced, could not be considered for a while yet in Poland. During the First Three Year Plan (1947 to 1949) production of endless fibers was 4,400 t and that of cut fibers (artificial wool) was 14,300 t behind schedule.

The principal supplier of viscose, the cellulose plant in Niedomice, can no longer satisfy the demand alone. To handle the schedule production increase during the Six Year Plan an expansion of the cellulose plants in Lomza, Hirschberg, Kustrin, Mirkow, Ostroleka, Bochnia, Chodakow and Wloclawek will take place.

The emphasis of the artificial fiber production in Poland for the future will be on artificial wool. (Poland's per capita artificial fiber consumption in 1938 was 0.3 kg, in 1949 0.9 kg and by the end of 1955 will be about 3 kg (J. Tybor, "Przemysl wlokienniczy w planie 6-letnim," page 46). Artificial wool production has increased much faster than that of artificial silk. In the development of artificial silk and artificial wool the relation is:

	Artificial silk	to	Artificial wool
1938	2	to	1
1949	1	to	1
1955 (Plan)	1	to	3

The reason for the increasing artificial wool production to which every year more importance is given, is the plan to process this product in increasing quantities as a substitute for imported wool and cotton. To the artificial wool types will be added endless and cut octane fibers. The production of synthetic fibers of the vinyl types is also on the program.

XX. Rubber Industry

The industrial processing of natural and synthetic rubber is a relatively recent industrial branch in Poland. The first rubber goods plant was built on old Polish territory in 1911 in Wolbrom (powiat Kielce). It was destroyed during World War I and rebuilt in 1922. The protectionist economic policy of the Polish government between the wars helped the formation of new enterprises, so that up to 1939 the rubber industry had 15 medium size and a few larger plants with about 15,000 employees. The total production at that time (about 14,000 t) consisted of 22 percent rubber tires, 37 percent gushes, and the rest was divided between technical and household articles.

For the production of rubber products before the war (1937) 6,000 t of rubber was processed. The percentage of natural rubber was in:

Footwear	37 %
Covering and tubing	22 %
Drive and conveyor belts etc.	4 %
Other goods	37%

During World War II the Polish rubber industry suffered considerable damage. The large rubber shoe plant "PE-PE-GE" in Graudenz was destroyed during the fighting, and a number of other plants lost some or all their machinery. Shortages of raw materials and technicians have reduced the efficiency of the undamaged plants to about 30 percent of their prewar level. Raw material shortages could be remedied more quickly than the shortages of technical personnel. Larger quantities of natural and synthetic rubber from UNRRA deliveries made it possible to start operations in a number of closed plants and to gradually increase production.

By the end of the first Three Year Plan (end of 1949) the following plants were either in full or partial operation:

- "Stomil" tire plant in Poznan
- Rubber goods plant (formerly "Gentleman") in Lodz
- "PE-PE-GE" gushes plant in Graudenz
- "Pygawar" rubber goods plant in Warsaw
- Rubber goods plant in Wolbrom
- "Kauczuk" rubber goods plant in Bromberg
- "Piastow" rubber goods plant in Piastow near Warsaw
- "Semperit" rubber goods plant in Krakow
- Rubber plant and vulcanizing plant (formerly P. Bendel)
in Lodz

"Magna" rubber goods plant in Krakow

"Wabrzyszno" rubber goods plant in Briesen (Poznan wojewodstwo).

Later the rubber plants in Lasy and the oilcloth plants in Kamiensk and Wojciechow were added. In the German eastern territories under Polish administration the partially destroyed plants of the "Lowersilesian Rubberworks" in Giersdorf near Hirschberg were restored and put in operation in 1948.

Production development during the Three Year Plan compared with prewar production (1938 = 100) was the following:

1947	1948	1949
54 percent	108 percent	133 percent
(7,560 t)	(15,120 t)	(18,840 t)

In view of the heavy demand for automobile tires, an increasing portion of the Polish rubber industry production is lost to the production of coverings and tubings. From 2,700 t in 1937 production rose to 5,500 t in 1949. The principal producer of automobile and bicycle tires is the "Stomil" plant in Poznan which uses the continental method. The products indeed are not satisfactory. To improve the quality the natural rubber addition will be increased and the hitherto used cotton fabric will be replaced by artificial silk cord. A still unsolved problem is the excessive weight of the tires. The central administration for the rubber industry has recently been again instructed to attend to this problem (Trybuna Ludu of 13 October 1954, Warsaw).

Since 1950 the rubber plant in Debica near Tarnow, a branch of "Stomil," has also produced tires. Since the capacity of the two plants is insufficient, another plant with a yearly capacity of 10,000 t is under construction in Plock on the Vistula (województwo Warsaw). The development of the tire production supported by the expansion of the domestic motor vehicle and tractor industry is expressed by the following index numbers (Przegląd Techniczny, Vol LXX, No 3-4/1949, Warsaw):

Tires for	1950	1951	1952	1953	1954	1955 (Plan)
Passenger cars	100	100	117	167	200	200
Auto trucks	100	106	123	148	200	320
Motorcycles	100	100	100	100	100	100
Bicycles	100	100	12	120	122	122

In the other sectors of the Polish rubber industry an increase of more than 5 fold is scheduled in the entirely insufficient production of rubber fabrics and rubber coating, while for the production of golashes an increase of 42 percent to 14.2 million pairs is planned. Regarding technical products, conveyer belts and other rubber requirements, an increase of between 14 and 73 percent is planned compared to 1950. In the new production the addition of reclaimed waste rubber is to be increased to 25 percent of the raw material (1949, 2.5 percent). The production increase of these goods is indicated by the following characteristics (basic year 1950 is 100):

	1950	1951	1952	1953	1954	1955 (Plan)
Conveyor belts	100	100	104	113	114	114
Golashes	100	108	116	126	134	141
Rubber fabric						
and clothing	100	190	285	400	500	528
Bottom plates	100	105	110	115	120	125
Technical						
articles	100	107	120	144	166	204

The 1950/51 investment plan for the rubber processing industry provides, beside the already mentioned tire plant in Plock for the construction of a larger plant for technical rubber articles, for waste rubber reclaiming plant with a yearly capacity of 60,000 t in Kolo, for the expansion of the rubber plant in Debica and the oil cloth plant in Kamienek "Czerwony" and Wojciechow, and the enlargement of the productive undertaking for technical rubber goods in Piastow. Furthermore 4.35 million dollars were made available for the acquisition of new production devices, such as automatic mixers, universal calenders, vulcanizing presses, etc.

The intense investment activity in the Polish rubber industry is also striving to recondition and modernize plants in order to specialize the plants. In this connection some obsolete plants will be liquidated or reconstructed. Production will be specialized in four large branches:

- automobile tires
- golashes including soles
- technical rubber goods
- other rubber articles

Corresponding measures are very important and urgent according to the pronouncements of the minister of the chemical industry, R. Ruminaki. The need for mechanising rubber boot production and the manufacture of technical articles, and the automation of installations and transport within the plant are primary.

Development of the rubber industry is retarded by a continuing shortage of trained personnel, technicians, and engineers, though the number of advanced training and technical schools has increased. All the larger plants already have such schools. By training about 1,200 specialized workers yearly the number of untrained workers, in 1948 still 878 per 1,000, will gradually decrease. The shortage of trained personnel is also responsible for the qualitative weaknesses of the Polish rubber industry. The consumer has a poor opinion of domestic rubber products. Most articles last only for a very limited time, are expensive, are not very attractive, and there is a poor assortment. Polish tires are an example of poor serviceability. The minister of transportation has set up the following standards for use of domestic and foreign tires and their durability:

Motor vehicle tires	Domestic product	Foreign product
Passenger cars and motorcycles	25,000 km	30,000 km
Trucks up to 2 t	20,000 km	35,000 km
Trucks up to 4 t	20,000 km	38,000 km
Trucks over 4 t	20,000 km	40,000 km

The limitation of production of only a few types is often connected with the previously mentioned delayed execution of

investments. Besides better equipment with modern machines the Polish rubber industry also needs a more orderly supply of raw materials. In this connection the question arises about the construction of more efficient plants to supply in larger quantities of synthetic rubber, cord, and other intermediates for rubber goods production. During the Three Year Plan imports of natural and synthetic rubber and rubber goods increased considerably. Its value in 1947 was 43,700 dollars, reaches 71,200 dollars in 1948, and increased to 98,790 dollars in 1949. In 1950 20,000 t of intermediates were imported (Kultura, Paris, No 1V/1953). Due to the lack of corresponding data, figures for the following years cannot be given. During one of the last meetings of the activist chemists in Warsaw the representative of the "Stomil" tire plant in Poznan have pointed out the continuing difficulties with supplies of raw materials (Przemysl Chemiczny, Vol VI, No 12/1953, Warsaw).

To guarantee the rubber goods industry a better supply of satisfactory raw materials the central administration for the Polish rubber industry has equipped the testing laboratories and provided the Institute for the Rubber Industry and the Project Bureau of the Rubber Industry with study and construction departments. The testing laboratories are particularly busy in trying to find new production methods for synthetic rubber.

The production of synthetic rubber under the name of "KER" was started shortly before the outbreak of war at the plant in Debica on the basis of butadiene and polymeric soda compounds. The yearly capacity of this plant was 300 t

(Przemysl Chemiczny, Vol VI, No 1/1953, Warsaw). Synthetic rubber production made a late start in Poland after the war. Till the end of 1952 the total demand of certain types of rubber (cyclo-rubber amongst others) had to be covered by imports.

In the meantime synthetic rubber production was started at the synthetic plant in Dwory based on a method worked out by the research institute in Warsaw. It relies on a Soviet method, for which the raw material is alcohol, but will be also based on acetylene as soon as the carbide industry is further developed. An increase of the synthetic rubber production to 13,000 t yearly is planned by the end of 1955.

XXI. Pharmaceutical Industry

The pharmaceutical industry is given a great responsibility in every national economy to protect the nation's health and to prevent epidemics. Poland's pharmaceutical industry was not ready even before the war to undertake such a responsibility. This was the case because the 69 plants existing in 1939, generally quite inefficient -- except the production of a few synthetic products based on foreign licences -- were almost exclusively confectioning imported products. The entire pharmaceutical production before the war was in private hands. The only exceptions were the small quantities of liver preparations made by the State Hygiene Institute. Because there was a lack of organic intermediates and chemical apparatus, a considerable part of the demand was imported from Germany and France.

The first postwar years would have been bad for Poland's national health and it would have been difficult to fight

epidemics if the great shortage of all kinds of medicines had not been relieved by extensive UNRRA shipments. The Soviet contribution is often overestimated, even though supplying medical devices, vaccines, and sera (mostly of western origin, i.e., war deliveries by the allies) helped to localize mass diseases and prevented the outbreak of epidemics.

During World War II the Polish pharmaceutical industry suffered very considerable damage. Warsaw, the center of the pharmaceutical industry, was very badly damaged, for 80 percent of the buildings, technical installations, and machines, and seven large plants with 2,000 workmen and 500 employees were destroyed. By the incorporation of the German eastern territories six medium sized plants were added to this branch.

Most of the undamaged plants were not included in the reconstruction plan. The smaller plants were liquidated or placed in cooperative administration. Only a few were left for a time in private hands. Of the larger plants eleven were nationalized and put under a special central administration, which has thoroughly reorganized these plants. As a result, plants producing cosmetics and drugs were assigned to other branches. Since 1952 the pharmaceutical industry is under the ministry for the chemical industry, and the cosmetic and drug processing industries under the ministry of agriculture and food industry. After overcoming the starting difficulties, production started at the nationalized plants between 1947 and 1949.

As a result the above mentioned eleven nationalized plants have formed the foundation of the postwar Polish pharmaceutical key industry. Their development was characterized by the production of a number of articles to which belong the following:

Synthetic products: acetylsalicylic acid, acetanilide, dajenan, glucose, istizine, 4-iodophenol phthaline, calcium lactate, methylthiouracil, novarsolen, novascabin, stiminol (artificial ceremin), and synthofolin.

Organic therapeutics: Genophysin, polygen F and M, prostatel, splenosan (spleen extract), thyroidea (thyroid gland preparation), thymus, testes, and a number of bile preparations (Polski Handel Zagraniczny, No 18/1953, Warsaw).

In 1949/50 production of salicyllane and arsenic compounds was started on a semitechnical scale. Trials were also made during this period for the production of sulfonamides, pyrazolone compounds and penicillin. In this connection a special factory was installed for antibiotics in Tarchomin near Warsaw.

But for the development of the pharmaceutical industry an expansion of the raw material basis was necessary. Even before the war the real reason for the weakness of the pharmaceutical industry -- as has already been mentioned -- was the lack of organic intermediates. It also attempted to make raw materials of mineral, vegetable or animal origin available for the new industry by the development of an efficient heavy chemical industry.

Production possibilities of products such as phenol, pyridine fractions, acetic acid and its derivatives, acetone, salicylic acid, aniline derivatives etc, appear to be assured as far as raw materials were concerned. Already available are butyl alcohol, pharmaceutical zinc white, alums, ammonia, sodium hyposulfite, sodium thiosulfate, arsenic, chloroform, glycerin, acetic acid, methyl salicylate, activated carbon, and bicarbonate

of soda. However still missing are chlorine and amino derivatives, sulfonic acid, pyridine quinoline derivatives and high grade hydrocarbon intermediates. Increased production of alkaloids, hormones, and organic preparations is necessary to guarantee an adequate raw material supply from vegetable and animal origin. Liver preparations and derivatives of bile processing are also lacking for starting a new production branch.

A shortage of raw materials has also retarded the production of antibiotics. For vitamin industry, which has just begun, mostly uses the easily accessible raw materials of the food industry. A wider field is apparently opening up for the domestic industry in the vitamin enrichment of foodstuffs and preserved foods (Gospodarka Planowa, Vol VIII, No 5/1953, Warsaw).

The expansion plans with heavy capital investment in the sector of the organic heavy chemical industry are aimed at the successful solution of the problem of intermediates by 1 January 1956. These plans are also directed at enlarging the production base to such an extent that the import of medicines, with the exception of small quantities of raw materials that are either not available or cannot be made in Poland, will be superfluous (Chemic, Vol VII, No 1/1954, Warsaw).

Since 1951 the production of pharmaceuticals has been extended to the following preparations, though only in small quantities: amorphous penicillin, ethylchloride, antabus, bromural, dial, evipan, formalin, hexamethylenetetramine, histidine, insulin, cardiamide, codeine, novalgin, pabialgin, pabiamide, phenacetin, polokain, proxinal, bismuth salts, sulfathiazole, sulfaguanidine, veronal, mercury salts, etc.

A year later a number of other synthetic products were in preparation, in the field of antibiotics, for example: crystalline penicillin (G-Potassium) and adrenalin. Other synthetic medicines, though made only in small quantities and of an improper quality, are the following: amino acids, dolamin, fuadin, cardiazol, luminal, paracodeine, methyltestosterone, salazopyrin, testosterone, thiosemicarbazene, and pyrazolone.

Since 1953 production has started of adalin, antistin, benadryl, desoxycorticosterone, ephedrin, heparin, folic, glutamic and pantothenic acids, progesterone, pyribenzamine, synthetic theobromine also -- but not synthetic -- vitamin D, cod liver oil, and dry vaccination serum BCG.

Some products particularly derivatives of salicylic acid, such as aspirin (acetylsalicylic acid), sodium salicylate, and methyl salicylate are exported by the Polish pharmaceutical industry to south European countries. (Aspirin in Poland is called "Polopirin" and is produced in the plants of Stargard and Lodz (Chemic, Warsaw, year VII, No 7-8/1954). Poland also exports some other preparations based on the prescriptions of the eighth Soviet pharmacopoeia or the German dispensatory (DAB VI), in which case it is not always essential that there is sufficient production capacity to satisfy the domestic demand (Polaki Handel Zagraniczny, No 17/1953, Warsaw). An example of this is penicillin which has an important export position, but only about two thirds of the domestic demand can be covered at the present. The social insurance and the pharmaceutical centrals have been trying to reduce penicillin consumption, but they are opposed by the hospitals and the medical profession. The latter maintain that penicillin treatment

in many cases greatly reduces the duration of illness which, in view of the overcrowding of hospitals, is an important consideration.

There is a shortage of some salicylic preparations, the production of which according to a statement by the vice-minister for the chemical industry, Bronislaw Taban, should be increased by 25 percent in 1954 to improve the supply of this medicine to the population.

Supervision over production and the distribution of pharmaceuticals is exercised by the Ministry of Health. It uses the improved apparatus of the State Institute for Medicine for this purpose which has control laboratories in the larger cities and production centers. The ministry test all plant products, raw materials, and intermediates for quality regardless of their having been approved by the plant laboratories before shipment.

Poland's pharmaceuticals industry now produces about 700 medicines, including several new preparations such as antituberculous agents, synthetic hormones, and sulfonamides. (In comparison, the West German pharmaceuticals industry according to the recently published "Gesekodex produces about 13,500 preparations). The sulfonamide group includes sulfathiazole, sulfaguanidine, and sulfanilamide. The principal manufacturer is the pharmaceuticals plant in Stargard, a former Bayer A.G. branch, which also produces bromural, luminal, and evipan. (The plant was enlarge in 1951.) Histidine now on the market is the product of the plant in Hirschberg.

Experiments to produce ACTH (Adrenocorticotrophic hormone) on a semitechnical scale gave satisfactory results, so that the preparation can now be manufactured on an industrial scale and can now be used more widely in therapeutics. Up to recently all ACTH had to be imported.

Tetain, a new antibiotic against typhus is now in the experimental stage.

The following figures will characterize the development of the pharmaceuticals industry in comparison with the last prewar year (1938 as 100) on a comparative price basis. Up to 1949 Polish pharmaceutical production has shown an increase of 170 and by 1953 of 700. The six Year Plan schedules a 9 fold prewar production increase by 1955, though it has to be taken into consideration that the starting date (1938) represents a rather low value, because the production per capita of the population at that time was only 1.50 zloties which meant that in 1938 the value of the pharmaceutical production was only 52.5 million zloties (25 million RM).

Vitamin production in Poland, in view of the long existing urgent need, must be considered overdue. In 1955 a plant in Poznan, subordinate to the Central Administration of the Pharmaceuticals Industry and after building new equipment, should start producing natural concentrated vitamin C. The raw material is supposed to be briar. In view of an abundance of raw materials the prospects for an expansion of the types are considered favorable. Under consideration are vitamins B₁₂, E and B₆, and concentrated vitamin A which is based on carrot juices.

The first experiments to produce synthetic vitamin go back to the year 1953. They concern vitamins PP, K, and D₂. After many years of unsuccessful trials by the Krakow Pharmaceutical Works (formerly Wandere Werke -- works) to produce synthetic vitamin C and B₁, the Soviet Union supplied the technical method. The necessary equipment which had to be rebuilt came partly from Hungary, and partly from Soviet occupied Germany. Production of vitamin B₁ on a semitechnical scale was started in 1954 and vitamin C on an industrial basis, however significant production cannot be expected before 1955 (Trybuna Ludu of 16 January 1955). Synthetic vitamin B₁₂ has been produced since 1954 by the plants in Tarchomin and Hirschberg.

Recently production of synthetic hormones was started, meaning that the technological process has been mastered. Experiments are conducted by the plants involved in cooperation with the faculties of higher educational institutions.

Synthetic chloromycetin is produced by the Krakow pharmaceutical plant since the end of 1952 by a method worked out by their pharmacological institute and is supposed to be simpler than methods used by other countries. Production is in eight stages instead of fourteen, therefore cheaper. Before starting production however, two additional preparations has to be made: nitroethylbenzene and dichloroacetic acid.

Since 1953 a TBC preparation similar to Rimifon was made but was put on the market in insufficient quantities. For a while the demand was covered by the black market, until the Minister of Health permitted the pharmacies, in order to replenish their stocks, to buy this and other valuable foreign preparations from private parcel shipments.

Poland's pharmaceuticals industry started the production of synthetic folic acid according to a Soviet method. It is considered to be identical with vitamin M, formerly produced from spinach leaves, yeast, and animal liver, and is an effective remedy for pernicious anaemia.

Synthetic medicines form the following percentage since 1949 of the total pharmaceutical production reducing the import of these preparations (the scheduled imports for 1953 constitute only 20 percent of the import quota for 1951):

1949	12.5 %	1952	49.6 %
1950	34.3 %	1953	60.0 %
1951	41.1 %	1954	73.0 %
		1955	85.0 %
		(Plan)	

Poland's most efficient pharmaceuticals plant is in Fabianice, and 80 percent of its production now consists of inorganic preparations. The plant, beginning of 1954, has augmented its production of cardiamide, hydrasit, sodium sulfate, etc, and has converted to the production of chloramine, amidopyrine, antipyrine, salipyrine, pyramidon, and pabialgin. By improving the technological processes and the production of isonicotinic acid from domestic raw materials the production of the TBC medicament, hydrasit, supposedly could be doubled.

Lately production has been enlarged at the pharmaceuticals plants, in Lods and Kutno, the first of which has increased the production of antineuralgic "Phenacetine," and at the Kutno factory the production of dionin, a remedy for respiratory diseases, has been taken up.

In March 1954 a few new blood preparations have been produced on a semitechnical scale in the development of which besides the pharmacological institute in Krakow, the hematological institute in Warsaw has also cooperated. New products resulting from this cooperative research are gamma globulin, fibrinogen, polyglucan, and albumin, the industrial production of which was started at the end of 1954 (Kurier Szczecinski, of 10 March 1954, Stettin). Beginning in 1955 the factory in Tarchomin near Warsaw has succeeded in producing caffeine on a semitechnical scale.

The supposedly twelffold prewar increase of pharmaceuticals is covered from three sources:

1. from the state plants under the Central Administration of the Pharmaceuticals Industry
2. from manually operated pharmaceutical cooperatives
3. from imports

The emphasis of the mass production has shifted since the summer of 1954 to pharmaceuticals with a general demand and to products which on account of small production were not available to the small consumers and, to save foreign exchange, were not imported.

The above also refers to types of medicines required by the veterinary service. Veterinary medicines were produced thus far -- generally neglected by the pharmaceuticals plants -- only in small quantities without any market analysis. In order to counteract rinderpest more effectively, the production of veterinary medicines will be enlarged both quantitywise and

qualitywise and better adapted to the requirements of stock breeding. The plant for bioveterinary industry in Drwalow (województwo Warsaw) produces 25 raw materials and 25 types of serums for veterinary use.

The centers of pharmaceutical production in Poland are in Tarchomin, Pabianice, Krakow, Stargard, and Hirschberg. The following directives were sent to these plants by the Ministry of the Chemical Industry:

1. production increase of scarce medicines particularly antibiotics, vitamins, sulfonamides, and barbiturates
2. better utilization of the raw material basis enriched by new coal tar products
3. increased export activity
4. increased production of mass produced medicines in small packings for the flat country (Chemik, No 1/1954, Warsaw).

The last directive is particularly important in view of the establishment of 800 land pharmacies and the expansion of the pharmacy network in the cities, together with the readjustment of the confectioning of at least 60 percent of the most widely used medicines. An expansion and mechanization of the dosage and packing departments is needed first of all.

Up to now Poland's pharmaceuticals plants based their packing methods on the needs of hospitals and principally large packings were put on the market. Repacking and refilling in small quantities will overtax the limited personnel in pharmacies.

Illuminating the distribution of medicines is the fact that the medical profession in Poland is not sufficiently informed through its technical journals about the new products of the chemical industry. As a result, physicians find it difficult to orient themselves, and even more important, medicine packings only now and then contain directions for their use (Zycie Warsaw of 18 May 1954). The plants explain this practice by the paper shortage. Such conditions make the proper application and dosage of medicine difficult and lead to numerous complaints.

The new Polish pharmaceutical catalogue of 1954 contains 1483 items. Forty percent of them are medicines prepared and formulated by the pharmacies themselves (tinctures, ointments, alcoholic preparations etc), adhesive plaster, bandages, muslin bandages, medical serums, mineral waters, and drugs. The other 60 percent consists of medicines of industrial production. A great number of the latter cannot be obtained in the pharmacies, which is usually due to poor organization and planning.

The production of adrenalin for example, that was started in 1952 by the pharmaceuticals plant in Warsaw (Warszawskie Zaklady Farmaceutyczne), was suddenly transferred in 1953 by the Central Administration of the Pharmaceuticals Industry to the pharmaceuticals plant in Krakow (Krakowski Zaklady Farmaceutyczne). However the latter plant did not provide equipment for a whole year to start production, and the former plant had to jump in again and continue supplying the pharmacies with the medicine. As a result of similar conditions there was no oil of camphor for injections. Artrosan has recently disappeared from the pharmacies because its component, artophan was found to be injurious for the liver. No provision was made for substitute preparations (sodium salicylate or formicin).

It also happens frequently that the pharmaceutical industry puts medicines in a formal manner into its production program, then fails to fulfill the plans. This refers, for example to diluvit, prestigmin, allergal, etc. Diluvit was in the production program in 1953, but in March 1954 it was found that theophyllin, the raw material necessary for its production which up to now has been imported, is no longer available. The plant entrusted with the production of this preparation has failed to report the need of theophyllin. But even if this chemical had been available production of diluvit could not be started. According to a statement by the Central Administration for the Pharmaceutics Industry the production method for diluvit is not yet ready for manufacturing. This also pertains to allergal B and prestigmin.

Polish sanitation also feels the grave vitamin shortage. Though 31 of these are listed in the pharmaceutical catalogue, even those based on domestic raw materials can hardly be obtained. The reason for this is increasing incorrect dispositions, as for example, the liquidation of the "Terapia" plant in Poznan producing chemical D without the assurance of continued production of the preparation by another plant. In the meantime apparatus of the Poznan plant was brought to Tarchomin where it was stored unused in the warehouse of the penicillin plant until the end of 1954.

To the previously mentioned faults in the production of pharmaceutical preparations others are added, consisting as a rule of frequent changes of assortment planning and mistakes in packing. Many medicines are entered too hastily into the production plan without a guarantee that production can be started on time. The

Polish Ministry of Health, relying entirely on production schedules, therefore cancelled medicines from the import lists that were imported in the past from abroad without investigating whether the medicine is actually being produced and in sufficient quantities.

An analysis of the order lists of the Warsaw pharmacies shows that requirements, on an average, are taken into consideration to the extent of only 60 percent. Even medicines with simple formulations were struck off the lists. There is for example a shortage of distilled water, some pharmacies periodically have not met any of it, while at other times only 10 percent of the required quantity is allotted to them. The same goes for physiological common salt solutions, alusal, thiocol and numerous other simple medicines. There is also a shortage of glucose in the pharmacies because the delivery of raw materials from the plants is far behind demand. Shortage is often caused by the established low price of medicines in relation to the great amount of work put into them, and which are intended for open sale in the pharmacies. For this reason plants dislike to produce cheap articles, because they make plan fulfillment based on production value difficult.

There are considerable difficulties in production and distribution due to the poor quality of glass for ampullas, bottles, and glass tubes. Its resistance to pressure is so small that in view of the poor packing considerable losses occur. To this must be added the noticeable shortage of glass containers on account of the limited delivery capacity of the plants. At times only half of the current demand can be satisfied.

Shortages of ampullas is particularly acute now as ever in spite of considerable imports, because domestic production, which according to Chemik (No 2/1955) was discontinued two years ago, has only now started operating slowly according to directions for erecting and operating an automatic ampulla machine which was ordered from abroad. By this method it is hoped to make the existing two plants more efficient. Two more will be built which will supposedly satisfy rigid aseptic requirements (Przemysl Chemiczny, Vol X, No 6/1954, page 280, Warsaw).

The pharmaceuticals industry also complains continuously about shortage of other packing materials, such as tubes, cans, and cardboard boxes. Poor packing often ruins the product. In 1953 the pharmaceuticals industry received no tubes at all, because raw material deliveries to the tube plants were badly delayed (Zycie Warszawy of 14 May 1954). Shortage of caps (capsules, etc) also caused great difficulties. It resulted, in part during the first quarter of 1955 in a failure to deliver $\frac{1}{4}$ million ampullas of penicillin. Sheet metal allotments for the first quarter of 1955 was only 1.5 million pieces while 2 million were needed.

In 1954 the nationalized plants were 12 percent behind scheduled deliveries to the pharmacies, which was caused by a shortage of packing material -- a problem that the competent authorities could not solve thus far.

Attempts were made to relieve the shortage of packing materials by collecting empty tubes, bottles, and glass tubes, but the pharmacies are reluctant to comply with it and accept only penicillin bottles. Other bottles and flasks were not

reused, but are sent as smelt to the glass factories. The great shortage of flacons for small packings, for example for penicillin, could be relieved somewhat by the use of larger bottles containing 1 million units. However an order the Ministry of Health forbids deliveries of penicillin to even large users such as hospitals in bottles containing more than 300,000 units.

To improve packing, replacement packing will be discontinued and the used material (glass, labels, and fluted cardboard) will be standardized.

The great gaps in the assortments indicate that the pharmaceuticals industry cannot fulfill the assortment plan. The failure to produce new medicines results in an increased demand for substitutes. However this demand, as long as the pharmaceuticals industry was expected to fulfill its planned obligations, is difficult to foresee and therefore was not provided for. The delivery of substitute medicines resulted therefore in premature exhaustion of supplies without solving the production difficulties.

The pharmaceuticals industry is not only responsible for the crisis of medicine supply. The shortage is due in part to the lack of demand planning on the part of the Ministry of Health and of the subordinate central administrations. The preparation of sulfaguanidine may serve as an example. The Ministry of Health originally planned for a production of 2 million tablets in 1953. The central administration of public pharmacies doubled this figure a few months later. However even this calculation was too low because the actual yearly demand amounted to about 7 million tablets.

Besides insufficient market research and a lack of demand coordination, another reason for the poor supply is the fact that production and distribution are under different departments. The pharmaceutical plants are under the Ministry of Chemical Industry and the pharmacies are under the Ministry of Health. Since the pharmaceutical industry is only a relatively small sector of the far extended business of the first named ministry, the medical profession pleads for the subordination of both production and distribution to the Ministry of Health, so that competence and responsibility should be concentrated in the same department. Due to poor administration 6.5 million social insured, together with their families which makes 16 million service recipients, suffer in Poland and in the East German territories administered by Poland. An urgent remedy is demanded in the planning, producing, and supplying of medicines (Zycie Warszawy of 16 February 1955).

The fact that the pharmaceuticals industry was also unable in 1954 to fulfill the production program neither quantitywise nor qualitywise, has induced the Polish Ministry of Health to propose as in previous years the import of a number of medicines to close the gaps in the domestic production regarding at least the most indispensable medicines. Suppliers of medicine are various western European countries. To save foreign exchange in the future, countries of the rubelblock, principally Czechoslovakia and Hungary, will supply the Polish market with medicines. In this connection since the middle of 1954 there were several meetings of Polish-Czechoslovak committees where it was agreed to increase the exchange of medicines and production methods. This cooperation should help to supply Poland with Pharmaceutical preparations.

A few remarks should be made about the cooperatives, i.e., the handicraft producers of pharmaceutical preparations.

Besides the state plants there are also some cooperative plants of the chemical branch. At the end of 1954 they were producing 173 pharmaceutical preparations which is about 12 percent of the production of the state owned pharmaceutical industry. The yearly value of this production is about 100 million zloties (10 to 11 million DM).

The production of the cooperative concerns of the chemical branch which in 1954 reached only 30 percent of the schedule still leaves too much to be desired. Inasmuch as the plants are under a different department, i.e., the ministry for small industry and handicraft and in this industry only a relatively small group, their interests are often disregarded. They receive insufficient quantities of raw materials and intermediates and operate with antiquated and worn out apparatus and machines, because they seldom get new allotments. With better provisions it is claimed that several of the cooperative plants of the pharmaceutical branch, could manufacture a number of valuable intermediates. These intermediates include glutamic acid, up to now imported from France, and a considerable part of the domestic yearly demand (30 million tablets) of Bellagal. Furthermore these intermediates could be manufactured if certain prerequisites such as apparatus in good condition and a sufficient and prompt supply of raw materials could be guaranteed (Zycie Warszawy of 9 August 1954). (The cooperative "Joliot Curie" in Lodz is supposed to be the only plant in Poland equipped to produce glutamic acid.) In order to find a solution, the cooperatives were affiliated to larger state

concerns so that they could cover their raw material needs from the contingents of the latter. (This medicament (bellagarm) is put on the Polish market under the name "bellakorn" and on the Czechoslovak market under the name of "bellaspon.")

The tendency is to put the larger and more efficient cooperatives of the pharmaceutical branch gradually under the central administration of the chemical industry and to advance them in this manner to state concerns.

We turn to a comparatively new branch of Polish pharmacy -- the production of penicillin. Poland started the production of this article eight years later than the West. The pharmaceuticals plant in Tarchomin near Warsaw where the production method of this medicine was developed was built before the war and belonged before transfer in joint ownership to the (Warsaw Joint Stock Company for Pharmaceutical Products, formerly L. Spiess). Before the decision was made to use the plant for penicillin production it manufactured various medicines, such as polocain, novarsan, liver preparations, vitamin D₂ and others.

After appropriate reconstruction and installation of equipment with an extraction apparatus from Canada the plant began experimenting on the production of amorphous penicillin. The plant has specialized in the production of this, and in 1952 90 percent of production was this antibiotic. Equipment needed for confectioning and producing other pharmaceuticals was transferred to other plants.

Much work was done to improve the complicated technological process, and as a result the extraction process could be reduced by $\frac{1}{3}$. Thus the efficiency of the Canadian extraction apparatus could be considerably increased.

There were some difficulties in the drying of penicillin. Due to insufficient heat the drying process was retarded, resulting in the boiling over of the mass. It then had to be collected, decanted, and redried, resulting in much waste.

During further trials a new drying method has been worked out which made it possible to raise the temperature from 50° to 80°. Thereby the drying period of the different batches could be reduced from five to two hours.

Another method was developed to make a more concentrated penicillin solution. to reduce the drying time still further, and to further cut production losses. In spite of all the improvements the product was inferior (Przemysl Chemiczny, Vol IX, No 1/1953, Warsaw). Changing the personnel did not help matters either. The efforts to improve the quality of the amorphous product later lost their importance, because in March 1952 the production of crystalline penicillin could be started and in 1953 the production of amorphous penicillin was stopped altogether. Relying strictly on the Czechoslovak production method and with the assistance of Czechoslovak specialists the pharmacological institute in Krakow has developed the production method for the crystalline penicillin, so that the Tarchomin plant was in the position to improve the quality of the product and to increase its stability. It was put on the market as thermostable crystalline penicillin "G-Potassium" in units of 100,000, 200,000, and 300,000 per ampulla and with an average content of 1,500 international units per mg, also in the composition $C_{16}H_{17}KN_2O_4S$ with a molecular weight of 373.⁴⁷ (for export, 500,000 units).

Besides the difficult laboratory work the conversion required the production of a number of new intermediates. New methods were worked out for the production of phenylacetamide, N-ethyl piperidine, and procaine. A variation of the production method for polocaine made it possible to substitute the imported raw material (phosphorus pentachloride) with a domestic product. It was also possible by the use of the polocaine to produce a polocaine penicillin -- a preparation which prevents the rapid solubility of the medicament in water -- and to reduce extraction losses from 41 percent to 35 percent (The discovery of this process received the state prize for 1953.)

The heat resistant and crystalline potassium penicillin contains 85 percent penicillin G and gives a sterile and toxin free solution with a pH of 5.0 to 7.5 in concentration of 10,000 I.E. cc. Moisture content is 1.5 percent and the activity of the preparation is three years. It can be stabilized by an addition of 5 percent sodium citrate. Furthermore there is production of calcium penicillin which, same as procaine penicillin, is used for ointments, powders, and tablets (Handel Zagraniczny, No 14/1953, Warsaw).

The first penicillin tablets have been on the market since 1954. Work is done at present to produce an antibiotic that remains active in the diseased organism for up to two weeks (Trybuna Ludu of 10 May 1954). The increase of the effectiveness of penicillin as a chemotherapeutic agent was declared by the vice minister of the chemical industry, Bronislaw Taban during a recent conference of Polish chemists as the most important postulate of the plan. Liquid penicillin preparations which make injections unnecessary are not yet available in Poland.

Further laboratory trials have proved that penicillin production does not require chemically pure materials, i.e., phosphoric acid and lactose, but that technical substitutes can be used without influencing the quality of the end product.

This knowledge is important because the shortage of lactose has caused production difficulties at the Tarchomin plant and has constantly worried the management. To cover the current need the state farms are daily supposed to obtain lactose from the milk production of 4,000 cows. The competent ministry has failed however to properly schedule the lactose production at the dairies, and as a result lactose deliveries to the Tarchomin plant are late (Ministry of the Meat and Milk Industry). Frequently shortages of lactose caused interruptions of penicillin production for several weeks. Due to the continuous faulty dispositions of the ministry, lactose deliveries are still irregular and vary in quality. The result is a high percentage of waste.

Still, lactose production in Poland from the small beginning in 1951 was doubled by 1953 and by 1955 according to the plan should be 2.5 times the quantity in 1951. However even by disregarding mistakes in organization, Poland's dairy industry is not yet in the position to cover the total demand of the interested industries to which, besides the penicillin plant in Tarchomin, also belong several plants of the food and light industry of the country.

In order to make lactose production more intensive 10 dairies have been directed to deliver thickened whey as raw

material for lactose production and so-called wet lactose by the middle of 1953. The latter is an intermediate which subsequently goes to the lactose plants for processing into lactose. During 1954 more dairies have been equipped for producing thickened whey (Przemysł Rolny i Spożywczy, Vol VIII, No 9/1954, page 329, Warsaw).

The present four lactose plants in Poland are located in Gostyn (województwo Poznań), Reichenbach (Dziersoniów) in Silesia, Gollnow (Goleniów) powiat Naugard in Stettin województwo, and in Bellmannsdorf (Radzimów), powiat Lauban in lower Silesia. The last one was put in operation in 1954 and due to its greater capacity (fully mechanized plant) is supposed to produce 20 percent more lactose. The fifth lactose plant is under construction in Łyskowiec (województwo Łódź) and after production has started, the Tarchomin plant expects further improvement in its supply situation (Trybuna Ludu of 2 February 1954).

The lactose industry has been given by the competent Central Administration of the Milk Processing Industry the obligation to solve the following technical problems: improvement of preservation, working out appropriate methods for the clarification of whey, quality improvement of lactose, and a suitable utilization of lactose molasses. It is evident from these points that lactose production in Poland is still in its infancy.

A similar shortage exists with regard to another important raw material of penicillin production, namely aqueous corn extract, needed as nutrient medium for the mould, which due to a lack of domestic raw material basis, had to be imported. The ministry for state farms has not planned during the last two years any notable

increase in corn acreage. The first plant to produce corn extract started operations on a small scale at the beginning of May 1954 on the Niechcice state farm (powiat Petrikan) (Zycie Warszawy of 6 June 1954).

Since the start of operations at the Tarchomin plant in 1949 penicillin production has increased 6 fold. In 1951, 105 billion units have been produced, and in 1953 there was a 30 percent increase compared to 1952 (about 200 billion units). The original production plan had scheduled 540 billion units for 1954 (Trybuna Ludu of 10 May 1954). As a result of a number of technical improvements further production increase can be expected at the plant. In anticipation of these the Ministry of the Chemical Industry has increased the production plan of the Tarchomin plant for 1954 by 20 percent, i.e., by 110 billion penicillin units. (By comparison, penicillin production during 1952 in West Germany was 9,726 billion units, in Central Germany [sic] 3,070 billion units, and in Czechoslovakia 250 billion units.)

Present domestic production will cover only 60 to 70 percent of the demand, the rest will be imported. The lagging of production behind demand at the Tarchomin plant is not only due to technical and organizational shortcomings but also to insufficient market research. The procurement department of the Ministry of Health has calculated the 1953 demand as 1,200 billion penicillin units. Independent of that the procurement center for pharmaceutical products "Centrofarm" gave the planning authorities a demand of 1,000 billion units for 1953. This is the reason why too little has been planned. It has been found that in calculating the demand, while lacking a reliable domestic survey, the consulting of international

statistics concerning penicillin consumption had been neglected. Furthermore it was not taken into consideration that yearly there are about 2,000 new physicians to prescribe medicine and that the number of the country's pharmacies has greatly increased. As a result the official estimates did not come even near the actual demand which has exceeded it by nearly 3 fold and resulted in a serious supply crisis.

The inadequate demand planning had of course a lasting effect on the investment program of the Tarchomin plant. It was hoped to be able to get by for the present without any further investments. Urgent expansion constructions to increase production capacity were undertaken with considerable delay. The plant area still has no sewerage system.

There is constant worry about the small quantities of steam to heat the machines. The boiler was not large enough and so to help the situation two discarded locomotives were installed between the production departments which now supply the necessary steam. This arrangement however is not a very happy one and is rather costly since the hard, iron containing, and dirty water continuously clogs the injectors. Thus in order to feed the locomotive boilers 50 carboys of water suitable for industrial use had to be transported by truck from Warsaw. This dilatory treatment of the question has now proven to be a handicap to the rapid expansion of the capacity of this undertaking.

The fulfilling of a penicillin production plan increase for 1954 also presupposes a better provision of the plant with ampullas by means of a well organized return of empty glass packings and a loosening of the regulation concerning the size of the packings.

The glass container plant of the Tarchomin undertaking which, because of its low efficiency and an insufficient transparency of its product, will presently be equipped with automatic machines. It now operates with an exceedingly high percentage of rejects, partly caused by the supply of unsatisfactory bottles and flasks. The bottles break during capping in the bottling machines and the glass splinters lodged in the machines cause frequent shutdowns. The technical control rejects daily 20 percent of the produced bottles and ampullas as unsatisfactory. About the same percentage of caps are unusable. Ten thousand of the 50,000 tin caps which are needed daily are wasted. The rubber corks supplied differ so much from the norm that at times only one out of 50 can fit. These three items of packing -- glass containers, caps, and rubber corks, -- make the employees of the packing department work hard. After closing time and on Sundays and holidays many extra hours are put in order to fulfill, even if only to some extent, the quota.

There does not appear to be any need at the present to build a second penicillin plant because it is expected that the realization of the investment program for the Tarchomin undertaking, which also produces caffeine, insulin, and barbiturates, will result in an important increase in production capacity. New plant halls will eliminate the narrow passages of the production departments. The transmissibility of the dosage and packing departments will be increased. A water tower with a softener station and a new boiler house are under construction. The water shortage and insufficient supply of steam should be eliminated within a reasonable time (Zycie Warszawy of 13 March 1954).

XIII. Cosmetic Industry

Of the 74 firms of the cosmetic industry active in prewar Poland there were only a few that excelled by their above average accomplishments. These were, in addition to the branch plants of foreign firms such as Brocard and Co., Paris, the Leo works Chlorodont, the Odol works, Elida limited belonging to the Schicht concern, the firms George Dralle, W. Seeger, Pebeco, the Henryk Zak perfume and toilet soap plant in Poznan, the Fryderyk Puls A.G., and Miraculum limited for medical and cosmetic preparations in Krakow. The total prewar production of the cosmetic industry, employing about 3,500 workers was about 14,000 t. High grade cosmetic brands were imported however. French products were the leaders since they were encouraged by duty concessions.

During the first postwar years (1945 to 1948) there was still private manufacturers in the cosmetic branch. The reason for this was that this branch which consisted principally of small scale manufacturing was at the beginning not subject to nationalization according to the law of 3 January 1946. Discrimination in the raw material distribution, increased taxation, and others means putting the private firms at a disadvantage to the rapidly expanding nationalized plants. In 1949 the production value of the private concerns was only half of that of the state plants. Since that time it has receded from year to year so that the private sector in this branch -- as in the other industries -- hardly plays a role any more. As far as they were not liquidated, the remaining private enterprises were merged into producers' cooperatives with a limited production program.

But even the activity of cooperatives was for a while (1952/53) rather limited. The retail trade, by a circular notice by the Minister of Domestic Trade has been forbidden to distribute other cosmetics than those manufacture by state plants. It was only in April 1953 that this prohibition was cancelled after the administration for the state cosmetic industry had formed its own distributing organization. The latter also included the articles of the producers' cooperatives which should improve the supplying of the retail trade. During the course of an inspection of 248 drugstores and perfume shops undertaken in 1952 by the above distributing organization for the entire country, it was found that the small turnover of the cosmetic plants was not due so much to poor quality as to shortages of goods caused by poor distribution. The minimum assortment of cosmetics as established by relevant directions for the retail trade could hardly be found in 2 percent of the inspected drugstores and shops. In all the others the stocks on hand were much lower. In line with the improvement in the distributing organization by the end of 1954 the sale of toilet soap increased by 31 percent, perfume by 14 percent, and tooth paste, tooth powder, and soap by 12.6 percent.

The cosmetic plants have also profited by this since their production value between 1953 and 1954 has increased by 20 percent. A further increase of 50 percent is planned for 1955. The emphasis is put on the following scarce articles: products for the care of teeth and the oral cavity, hair preparations, skin creams, oils, powder and beauty aids, cologne, and perfumes.

In order to avoid a dispersal of production, specialization by the plants on certain articles is under way.

For the 50 percent increase of cosmetic production for 1955 certain prerequisites are still missing. Production capacity of the plants must be increased and the plants need reconditioning and modernization. The greatest obstacle to this production increase is however the chronic shortage of packings which in this branch plays a very deciding role. The shortage of tin cans for skin cream, proper flasks for perfumes and face lotion, tin, and bakelite bottle caps, aluminum tubes for pastes, powder boxes etc, leads to delays in the bottling department and impairs continuous production. On longer storage, products loose some of their effectiveness and give the consumer grounds for continuous complaints. Tooth pastes and tooth powders loose their refreshing taste. The 40 cultivation centers where 50 different herbs are cultivated, though they are processed on the spot, i.e., immediately after being gathered, do not yield aromatic stable extracts. If, in spite of their poor quality, buyers can be found for the goods, it is only because there is a tremendous desire for goods.

To make cologne and better quality perfumes, certain quantities of foreign oils must be imported. Reduction of foreign exchange allocation was followed in 1954 by cancellation of part of the quota required by the plants, so that at the present high grade perfumes are manufactured only in small quantities. The import of peppermint oil to flavor tooth pastes is at present completely prohibited by the refusal of the Minister of Foreign Trade to sanction the import.

In line with the realization of the Six Year Plan which schedules a 6 fold production increase in cosmetics compared to 1949 is the expansion of the Miraculum cosmetic plant in Krakow which (besides toilet soap) produces various cosmetics. By the end of 1954 it will be practically finished. Next year (1956) the Reger soap and detergent plant in Poznan which was destroyed during the war will be rebuilt. In view of their great production capacity both of these plants will increase production in Poland's cosmetic branch, and the demand for raw materials and intermediates. In order to become independent of imports due to the latter, efforts will be made to expand the domestic raw material base of organic raw materials and synthetic intermediates. Useful herbs still provide the most important raw material source.

The cosmetic industry in Poland during 1954 employed 1,400 workers, which is hardly half of what it was before the war. There were up to 70 percent women. Since 1953 it has not been under the Ministry of Agriculture and Food Industry.

XXIII. Electrode Industry

Everywhere, where technical processes require high temperatures or where the material used must not form chemical compounds with the reactive agents, carbon electrodes find wide application. According to their use one distinguishes between electrodes for electrothermal purposes, those for the decomposition of aqueous solutions, and electrolysis electrodes. The required quantities of these electric conductors vary considerably. For 1 t of steel for example about 10 kg of electrodes are used in Poland, for 1 t of ferroalloy about 100 kg are needed, and for 1 t aluminum 600 kg.

The starting point for the producing electrodes is graphite and coal free of ash. Both are produced in Poland in insufficient quantities and must be imported. Experiments to produce pure carbon from ordinary coal for manufacturing electrodes have been going on since 1952. The method of producing ash-free coal by mechanical means in comparison with the chemical enrichment method is given considerable importance due to its much lower manufacturing costs. The production of this has been started in the meantime by using own method at a plant in Uppersilesia equipped for this purpose. (The inventor, Professor doctor engineer T. Laskowski recently received the first class state prize for this method.)

The production of carbon electrodes is concentrated in Poland at the 60 percent war damaged, then rebuilt, then enlarged carbon electrode plant (Zaklady Elektrod Węglowych Plania im. I. Maja) in Ratibor-Plania (formerly Siemens-Plania works). This plant has three departments -- ceramic, graphic, and electrode -- and supplies the industry with a number of carbon products from large electrodes for the metallurgical and chemical industry to small battery electrodes for bicycle generators.

The Ratibor-Plania electrode plant now produces the following types of carbon electrodes:

1. Round and rectangular carbon electrodes up to 3 m long, 850 mm in diameter, and a cross section of 750 x 750 mm of type S (ash content up to 4 percent) and type K (ash content up to 8 percent) for the production of steel carbide, steel alloys, and nitrogen compounds

2. Graphite electrodes of type G with an ash content of 1.5 percent in sizes up to 1.5 m and a diameter up to 150 mm -- also for production of steel and steel alloys

3. Soederberg mass type No 8 with an ash content up to 8 percent in the form of cubes of between 20 and 40 kg for the production of carbide, iron alloys, and steel

4. Anode mass type A-12 with an ash content up to one percent, also in cubes, weight 20 to 40 kg for producing aluminum

5. Cathode blocks type B with an ash content up to 8 percent and with a compression of over 250 kg/cm² for lining tanks in aluminum plants.

6. Carbon delivery plates type B for lining metallurgical furnaces etc

7. Various types of filling material (St 1, 2, and 5), and carbon graphite in cubes weighing 20 kg (Polski Handel Zagraniczny, No 22/1954, Warsaw).

The electrode production of the Ratibor plant in 1950 amounted to about 12,400 t, increased from year to year and should amount to 31,000 t at the end of the Six Year Plan. This is due to the demand for electrodes by the metallurgical and chemical industry, and also due to the starting of aluminum manufacture all of which is steadily increasing in Poland. Furthermore electrodes are exported to the eastern and Scandinavian countries and some overseas.

To the new processes, in the state of development, belongs a rosin impregnated product from purified carbon. Research work

on the production of activated carbon of F type, which has been imported up to now, is drawing to a close. It is needed to desulfurize gases from synthesis. The early beginning of domestic production is interesting in view of the rapid development of heavy chemical synthesis. Further work concerns the development of microphone dust, filter plates, and elements of activated carbon to clear up wines and alcoholic drinks.

Much importance is given to experiments concerning substitutes because the production of electrodes and other carbon products is still based on a number of imported raw materials, such as naphta coke, anthracite, and natural graphite. The efforts of the Flania works are directed toward at least partial elimination of these foreign raw materials and their replacement with domestic products of a usable quality. Some progress can be registered in this field by the production of synthetic graphite (electrographite) which is produced from naphta and pitch coke. However the production method is still too costly and efforts are therefore being made to replace electrographite with a cheaper raw material. A simplified production method has also recently been introduced for the manufacture of activated carbon for medical use (Chemie Vol VIII, No 3/1955, page 68-69, Warsaw).

XXIV. Photochemistry

Photochemistry is a new sector of Poland's chemical industry. Represented by two relatively modest plants in Warsaw and in Bromberg (Warszawskie Zakłady Fotochemiczne and Bydgoskie Zakłady Fotochemiczne), it produces photographic paper, films, and film tapes, photoplates for amateurs, roentgen stereotype plates, developers, salts, and some emulsions.

The photographic papers, brand Foton, are divided into the following three groups according to their use:

Bromine	Symbol B
Chlorine B	Symbol CB
Chlorine	Symbol C

and in two varieties:

thick paper under the name Symbol C
thick cardboard under the name Symbol K.

Each of the groups named is divided into degrees of hardness. Furthermore 10 types of bromine enlargement papers are manufactured, 6 types of chlorine B portrait paper, and 4 types of chlorine paper for contact copies. Photographic paper for the market is either glossy or dull, and the durability of the paper is 2 years at the most. After many years of experimentation 4 types of photochemical gelatin were recently produced.

Polish products of course cannot be compared with the products of Agfa and Kodak. Poor quality of the products at high prices leads to continuous complaints by the film duplication establishments and other consumers.

C. LOCATION AND PRODUCTION OF THE CHEMICAL PLANTS

The following list of firms represents a survey of the plants producing intermediates and finished products at the time this work was finished. It contains in alphabetic order the locations of all the chemical plants worth mentioning with data concerning the type of production and other references helpful for orientation. The manufacturing places located in the Polish administered German eastern territories are marked with *. The letters with numbers under the names of places give the squares on the following outline map.

1. Alwernia, Chrzanow powiat, Krakow wojewodztow, (G6);
Malopolski Zaklady Chemiczne (Alwernia Little Polish Chemical
Works); production: inorganic salts and acids; antiquated plant.

2. Andrychów Wadowice powiat, Krakow wojewodztow (G7);
Zaklady Przemyslu Chemicznego Erg (Erg Chemical Industry Works);
production: explosives for industrial use.

3. Aniolow, Garwolin powiat, Warsaw wojewodztwo (15);
Zaklady Chemiczne Aniolow (Aniolow Chemical Works); production:
inorganic salts and acids; antiquated plant.

4. Bellmannsdorf*, (Radzimow), Lauban powiat, Lower
Silesia, (O5); Wytownia Laktozy (Lactose plant).

5. Beuthen O/S*, (Bytom), (F6); Wytownia Chemiczna
(Chemical Plant); preparation: tungsten for the manufacture of electric
bulbs from foreign ores (wolframite).

6. Bierun-Stary, (Old Berun), Pless powiat, (G6);
Zaklady Przemyslu Chemicznego, Erg (Erg Chemical Industrial
Works); production: explosives for industrial use.

7. Biskupitz*, (Biskupice), near Hindenburg O/S,
(F6); Zjednoczone Zaklady Koksochemiczne (United Coke Chemical
Works at the Coking Plant of the Pstrowski Mine (formerly
Hedwigunsch mine)), with 2 coke furnace blocks.

8. Blechhammer O/S*, (Blachownia Slaska), Cosel powiat,
(F6), Centralne Warsztaty Koksochemiczne (Central Coke Chemical
Works); the plant will be rebuilt on the ground of the former
Uppersilesian Hydrogenating Plant: it will produce semicoke from
coal, fuels, fuel oils, etc, and in the middle of 1954 started to
operate a new benzene plant.

9. Bobrek Karf*, (Karb), near Beuthen O/S, (F6);
(a) Koksoownia Bobrek; Coking plant of Huta Bobrek (formerly
Julienhutte) with 2 coke furnace blocks. (b) Karbidownia
(carbide Plant); modernized after reconstruction; in operation
since 1948.
10. Bochnia on the Raba, Krakow wojewodztwo, (H7);
Fabryka Celulozy (Cellulose plant); under construction; the plant
will produce viscose for the artificial fiber industry
11. Bogucice, Bogutschutz O/S, (F6); Fabryca Superfosfatu
(Superphosphate plant).
12. Borek Falecki, near Krakow, (G6); Krakowski Zaklady
Sodowe (Krakow Soda plant), formerly Solway works; production:
soda and soda compounds.
13. Boryszew, Warsaw wojewodztwo, (H4); Zjednoczone
Zaklady Przemyslu Farmaceutycznego (United Works of the Pharmaceutics
Industry).
14. Breslau*, (F5); (a) Dolnoslaskie Zaklady Przemyslu
Fosforowego (Lowersilesian Works of the Phosphate Industry);
production: sulfuric acid and phosphorus fertilizers. (b)
"Biprochem" Biuro Projektow i Studiow Przemyslu Chemicznego
(Project and Study Bureau of the Chemical Industry). (c)
Zaklady Wlokien Sztucznych (Artificial Fiber Plant) formerly
owned by the United Celanese Plants in Wuppertal Elberfeld.
15. Brieg on the Oder*, (Brzeg), (F6); Nadodrzańskie
Zaklady Przemyslu Tluszczowego (Oder Plant of the Fat Industry);
plant started in the middle of 1951; production: principally
edible fats and oils, also lecithin (from soybean) etc.

16. Bromberg, (Bydgoszcz), (F3); (a) Zakłady Ekstraktów Garbarskich (Plant for Tanning Extracts) was started in 1954.
 (b) Zakłady Przemysłu Chemicznego Nr. 9 Erg (Erg Chemical Works No 9); production: glycerine, dynamite, smoke and gas ammunition; location of this plant started during the German period and is in Legnowo (southeast outskirts of Bromberg); expansion was started.
 (c) Zakłady Fotochemiczne (Photochemical Works); production: photo articles (developers, fixing salts, etc).

17. Budzyn, near Krasnik, (K6); Zakłady Chemiczne Erg (Erg Chemical Plant), ammunition and explosives.

18. Busko Zdrój, Kielce województwo (H6); Fabryka Kwasu Siarkowego (Sulfuric Acid Plant); under construction since 1951/52; raw materials are gypsum and anhydrite; production: sulfuric acid, cement clinkers, molding and plastering gypsum (heavy chemical plant with great capacity).

19. Chodaków, Sochaczew powiat, Warszaw województwo, (H6); Fabryka Włókien Sztucznych (Artificial Fiber Plant); Built 1927/28; produced artificial silk by the viscose process; at present being expanded after eliminating war damage.

20. Chorzów O/S, Katowice województwo, (G6), (a) Państwowa Fabryka Związków Azotowych (State Nitrogen Plant); Built during World War I, considerably expanded during World War II (1941/42; production: soda and ammonium nitrate, "Saletrzak" ($\text{NH}_4\text{NO}_3 + \text{CaCO}_3$), nitric acid, ammonium carbonate, and calcium cyanamide from its own carbide. (b) Koksownia Kosciuszko (coking plant of the Kosciuszko Metallurgical Plant formerly Konigschutte) with 3 coke furnace blocks. (c) Zakłady Tworzyw Sztucznych

(Synthetic Resin Plant), formerly: Zakład Elektromechaniczny "Pionier" (Pionier Electromechanical Works); production: punched synthetic resins.

21. Chorzow-Batory, (Hajduki Wielkie), (G6); Zjednoczone Zakłady Koksochemiczne "Hajduki" (Hajduki Chemical Works); heavy chemical processing plant for the neighboring coking plants; (until 1923 owned by Ruttger Works A.G., Berlin.)

22. Chelmza (Culmsee); (F3); Cukrownia Chelmza (Culmsee Sugar Mill); production: potash (potassium carbonate) from sugar beet residues.

23. Cosel*, (Kozle), (T6); Zakłady Koksoownicze Coking Plant), in advanced state of construction.

24. Czerwionka, Rybnik powiat. (F6); Koksownia "Debiensko" (coking plant of the Debiensko Mine) with 2 coking furnace blocks.

25. Czestochowa (Tschenstochau), (G6); Zakłady Koksochemiczne (Coking Chemical Plant), coking plant of the Bierut metallurgical plant, in expansion.

26. Danzig*, (Gdansk), (T2); (a) Zakłady Przemysłu Nawozów Fosforowych (Phosphate Fertilizer Plant); production: sulfuric acid, hydrochloric acid superphosphate, chlorophyll (by a new method). (b) Fabryka Farb i Lakierów (Dyestuffs and Lacquer Plant);

27. Debica, Rzeszów województwo, (I6); Zakłady Przemysłu Gumowego (Rubber Industry Plant), branch factory of "Stomil," Poznań; production: rubber tires of all types; is expanding.

28. Dratziguhle, (Drawski Mlin), (D4); Zakłady Celulozowo Papiernicze (Cellulose and Paper Mill); under construction, (target of the Six Year Plan).

29. Drwalew, Grojec powiat, Warsaw wojewodztwo, (H5); Zakłady Przemysłu Bioweterynaryjnego (Plant of the Bioweterinary Industry); production: vaccines and pharmaceuticals.

30. Dwory near Auschwitz, (G6); Zakłady Chemiczne "Oswiecim" (Auschwitz Chemical Plant), large synthetic plant rebuilt on the ground of the former I.G. Buna plant; production: synthetic gasoline ("syntina"), synthetic methanol, phenol, synthetic rubber (in preparation) acetic acid, and other organic compounds based on coal.

31. Dyhernfurth*, (Brzeg Dolny), Wohlan powiat, (D5); Nadodrzańskie Zakłady Przemysłu Organicznego "Rokita" (Rokita Oder Plant for the organic industry), under reconstruction since 1946, production started in some departments in 1947; production: chemical intermediates and finished products, including caustic soda, chlorine, dyestuffs, toxic agents, formalin, and synthetic tanning compounds (since 1952); in 1954 production of pest control compounds was started.

32. Gdynia (Gdingen), (F2); Zakłady Przemysłu Tłuszczowego im. Wigaly (Plant of the fat industry); production: edible fats (margarine).

33. Giersdorf*, near Hirschberg, (C6); Dolnoslaskie Zakłady Przemysłu Gumowego (Lower Silesian Rubber Plant); partially destroyed, reconstructed and put in operation in 1948.

34. Gliwits*, (Gliwice), (F6); (a) Zjednoczone Zakłady Koksochemiczne Nr. 14 (No 14 United Coke Chemical Works), coking plant with 5 coke furnace blocks. (b) Gornoslaskie Zakłady Tworzyw Sztucznych (UpperSilesian Synthetic Resin Plant); production: synthetic resin pressings for electric use, among others (Formerly: Gornoslaski Zakłady Maszyn Elektrycznych). (c) Gliwickie Zakłady Budowej Aparatury (Gliwits Works for Chemical Apparatus Construction), formerly Montochem Chemical Works; concern was formed during the war. (d) "Biprochem" Biuro Projektow i Studiow Przemyslu Chemicznego (Project and Study bureau of the chemical industry), formerly: Biuro Odbudowy i Inwencji. (e) Fabryka Odczynnikow Chemicznych (Plant for chemical reagents), important German prewar construction. (f) "Carbochemia," Fabryka Sadzy Aktywnej (Plant for activated carbon); production: carbon and dyestuffs. (g) Gliwicka Fabryka Kwasu Siarkowego (Gliwits Sulfuric Acid Plant).

35. Gniezno, (Gnesen), (H4); Wytownia Sztucznego Rogu "Kazenit" (Kazenit plant for Artificial Horn).

36. Gorlice, Rzeszow wojewodztwo, (I7), Zakłady Przemyslu Gumowego (Rubber Goods Plant).

37. Grudenz, (Grudziadz), (E3), Grudziadzkie Zakłady Przemyslu Gumowego "PE-PE-GE" (PE-PE-GE Grudenz Rubber Goods Plant); production: rubber boots for industrial workers and rubber soles.

38. Grodzisk, (Masowiecki), (H4); Zakłady Farmaceutyczne (Pharmaceutical Works); production: sulfonamides, sulfomethacin etc.

39. **Hermisdorf***, (Seblecin), near Waldenburg, (B6);
Zakłady Koksochemiczne (Coke Chemistry Plant), at the **Victoria**
Coking Plant; formerly: **Gluckhilt** mine, with 5 coke furnace blocks.

40. **Heydebreck O/S***, (Kedzierzyn), (F6); **Zakłady**
Przemysłu Azotowego (Nitrogen Plant), connected with apparatus
 plant which was formerly an **I.G. Dyestuff Industry** plant, since
 1947 under reconstruction; in 1949 production of synthetic wax
 began; since the end of 1953 the ammonia plant has been in opera-
 tion, beginning of 1954 production of nitrogen fertilizer began,
 expansion includes plant for synthetic fats and a plant for
 solvents and plasticizers, further production program: plaste
 (sic) for the synthetic resin industry and synthetic rubber.

41. **Hindenburg O/S***, (Zabrze), (F6); **Koksownia Concordia**
 (coking plant of the Concordia Mine) with 2 coking furnace blocks.

42. **Hirschberg***, (Jelenia Gora), (C6); (a) **Jeleniogorskie**
Zakłady Farmaceutyczne (Hirschberg Pharmaceutical Works), formerly
E. Schenrich Chemical Pharmaceutical Factory; production:
 organic therapeutic preparations. (b) **Jeleniogorskie Zakłady**
Celulozy i Włókien Sztucznych im K. Gottwalda (K. Gottwald
 Cellulose and Artificial Fiber Plant), formerly **Silesian Artificial**
Wool A.G. was formed during the German Four Year Plan, belonged
 to the **Phirix Works Holding Company A.G.**, Hamburg; production:
 viscose and artificial fibers.

43. **Janikow**, Radom powiat, (I5); **Fabryka Sodowa** (Soda Plant);
 under construction.

44. Jaworzno, Chrzanow powiat, Krakow wojewodstwo, (G6); Panstwowe Zaklady Chemiczne "Azot" (Azot State Chemical Works), concern is expanded and modernized; production: caustic soda, chloride of lime, borax, zinc and copper sulfate, hydrocyanic acid, and boric acid; since May 1954 electrolytic chlorine as a raw material for plant protectives; principal producer for insecticides and fungicides.

45. Jeziorna, near Warsaw, (I4); (a) Zjednoczone Zaklady Przemyslu Gasow Technicznych (United Industrial Plant for Technical Gases). (b) Warszawskie Zaklady Przemyslu Papierniczego (Warsaw Paper Mill, formerly Winkow A.G.).

46. Kalety, Lublinitz powiat, (F6); Zaklady Celulozowo Papiernicze (Cellulose and Paper Mill).

47. Kalisz, Poznan wojewodstwo, (F5); (a) Fabryka Ultramaryny (Ultramarine Dyestuff Plant). (b) Fabryka Wyrobow Celuloidowych i Bakelitowych (Celluloid and Bakelite Goods Plant).

48. Kattowitz (Stalinogrod), (G6); (a) Zjednoczone Zaklady Przemyslu Chemicznego "Erg" -- Główny Zarząd (Erg United Chemical Works, main office). (b) Gornoslaskie Wytwornie Farb i Przetworow Chemicznych (Uppersilesian Plants for Dyestuffs and Chemical Products); production: colors and lacquers, Glauber's salt, etc; technically antiquated plant.

49. Kielce, (H6); (a) Zaklady Przemyslu Chemicznego (Plants of the Chemical Industry), production: sulfuric acid by the lead chamber process. (b) Zaklady Przemyslu Chemicznego "Erg" (Erg Factory of the Chemical Industry); production: explosives.

50. Klemensow, near Zamosc, Lublin wojewodstwo, (L6); Zaklady Przemyslu Tluszczowego (Plants of the Fat Industry); production: technical fats, oils, and soaps.

51. Kłodawa, Kolo powiat, Poznan wojewodstwo, (P4); Potassium chlorate plant under construction; built near the potash mines and will process the canallite produced there to 40 percent chlorate of potash; finished in 1955.

52. Knurow O/S, Gleiwitz powiat, (G6); Zaklady Koksownicze (Coke Chemical Plant), attached to the coking plant there, 9 coke furnace blocks under construction.

53. Koko, Poznan wojewodstwo, (P4); Zaklady Przemyslu Gumowego (Rubber Industrial Plant), plant to reclaim waste rubber with a yearly cap city of 60,000 t under construction.

54. Konin, Poznan wojewodstwo, (P4); Zaklady Przemyslu Chemicznego (Plant of the Chemical Industry), low temperature carbonization plant for brown coal under construction together with a plant for brown coal derivatives.

55. Kozienice, Radom powiat, (I5); Fabryka Kalafonii i Przetworow Chemicznych (Plant for Colophony and Other Chemical Products), production: rosin products, the plant is under the Central Administration of the Forestry Industry.

56. Krakow, (G6); (a) Zaklady Farmaceutyczne (Pharmaceutical Plants), formerly Wanderer Works, production: tuberculosis medicines based on isonicotinic acid and chloromycetin. (b) Zaklady Przemyslu Gumowego (Plants of the Rubber Industry), formerly "Semporit." (c) Zaklady Przemyslu Koksochemicznego "Miraculum"

(Miraculum Cosmetic Plant); production: various cosmetics (besides soap). (d) "Biprochem" Biuro Projectow i Studiow Przemyslu Chemicznego (Project and Study Bureau of the Chemical Industry). (e) Wytownia Gazow Technicznych (Plant for Technical Gases). (f) Krakowska Fabryka Supertomasyny "Bonarka" (Bonarka Superthomas-meal Plant), has been in operation since 1950.

57. Krasnystaw, Lublin wojewodztwo, (L6); Zaklady Przemyslu Chemicznego "Erg" (Erg Chemical Industrial Works); production: explosives.

58. Kruppa-Muhle), (Krupski Mlyn), Gross-Strehlitz powiat, (B6); Zaklady Przemyslu Chemicznego "Erg" (Erg Chemical Industrial Works); production: explosives.

59. Kruszwica, Hohensalza powiat, (F4); Zaklady Przemyslu Tluszczowego (Plant of the Fat Industry), oil mills with extraction devices; will be finished in 1955.

60. Krywald, near Knurow, Gleiwitz powiat, (F6); Zjednoczone Zaklady Przemyslu Chemicznego "Erg" (Erg United Plants of the Chemical Industry), formerly Zaklady Lignoz; production: mining explosives; the undertaking covers the requirements for explosives of the Uppersilesian mines.

61. Kustrin* (Kostrzyn), (B4); Fabryka Celulozy Wiskozowej (Cellviscose Plant), formerly Cellulose A.G. Kustrin; formed during the German Four Year Plan, belonged to the Phrix Works Holding Company, Hamburg; production: bleached artificial wool and viscose for the artificial fiber industry; (from the waste products turpentine, yeast, and resins are made).

62. Kutno, Lódz wójewództwo, (G4); Zakłady Farmaceutyczne (Pharmaceutical Plants); production: dionine among others.

63. Lagiewniki (Hohenlind) near Lipine, (F6); Fabryka Sadzy "Gazosadza" (Gazosadza Gas Carbon Plant); production: acetylene and printing ink.

64. Landsberg*, (Gorzow), (G4); Gorzowska Fabryka Włókien Sztucznych (Landsberg Artificial Fiber Plant); Reconstruction was in operation by the middle of 1952; production: artificial silk, synthetic fibers (steelon), artificial wool; production expansion to cut fibers, synthetic bristles etc.

65. Łaziska Górne (Oberlázisk), near Nikołai 9/S, (F6); Zakłady Chemiczne "Elektro," formerly owned by the Swiss "Electro A.G. for applied electricity in Sarnen, Switzerland; production: carbide, fuller's earth, aluminum sulfate, corundum, ferrosilicon, ferrochrome, and chromic acid; (Side line of the Elektro long distance power station).

66. Łazy, Sochaczew powiat, (H4); Zakłady Obuwia Gumowego (Rubber Boots Plant).

67. Łódź, (G5); (a) Zakłady Farb i Lekierów (Rubber Goods Plant, formerly Gentleman); production: rubbers, boots, rubber mats. (b) Zakłady Wyrobów Gumowych (Rubber Goods Plant, formerly R. Bendel); manufacturing and vulcanizing plant. (c) Zakłady Farmaceutyczne (Pharmaceutical Works); production: phenacetine among others. (d) Spółdzielnia Wyrobów Farmaceutycznych "Polon" (Pharmaceutical Cooperative); production: pharmaceutical articles. (e) Łódzka Wytwórnia Chemiczna im. Joliot Curie (Joliot Curie, Łódź chemical plant); production: glutamic acid, on an industrial

scale beginning of 1955. (f) Zakłady Włókien Sztucznych (Artificial Fiber Plants). (g) Spółdzielnia Chemików "Argon" (Argon Chemical Cooperative); production: technical products from synthetic resins. (h) Spółdzielnia Pracy (Workers' Cooperative); production: technical articles from synthetic resins.

68. Lomża, Białystok Województwo, (K3); Fabryka Celulozy (Cellulose Plant); plant being enlarged.

69. Lubon, near Poznań, (P4); Poznańskie Zakłady Nawozów Fosforowych (Poznań Phosphate Fertilizer Plant, formerly Dr. Roman May); production: sulfuric acid; since end of 1953 granulated superphosphate.

70. Łyszkowice, Łódź województwo, (L4); Wytwarznia Laktazy (Lactase Plant); under construction, operations to begin end of 1954.

71. Majdan, Kolbuszowa powiat, Rzeszów województwo, (I6); Zakłady Przemysłu Chemicznego Erg (Erg Plant of the Chemical Industry); production: explosives.

72. Makoszowy, (Makoschau), near Gleiwitz, (N6), Koksownia Makoszowy (Coking Plant of the Dellbrück Mine) with 6 coke furnace blocks.

73. Matwy, (Montwy), near Hohensalza, (P4); Inowrocławskie Zakłady Sodowe (Hohensalza Soda Plant); In 1920 taken over from the Solvay concern, nationalized in 1945; production: ammonium carbonate, soda, bicarbonate of soda, caustic potash and caustic soda, chlorides; daily production 70 t of soda ash; greatly enlarged plant.

74. Mikolov, (Nicolai), (T6); Zjednoczone Zaklady Przemyslu Chemicznego Erg (Erg United Chemical Works); Plant 4 and Plant 6; production: explosives for the mines, branch factory of the former "Lignosa" in Kattowitz.

75. Mescice, near Tarnow, (16); Panstwowe Zaklady Azotowe im. Dzierzynskiego (State Nitrogen Plant); plant being enlarged; production: fertilizers, technical nitrogen products, chemicals for industry, such as caustic soda, chloride of lime, hydrochloric acid, methyl alcohol, and formaldehyde; in 1953/54 production increased 40 percent with new aggregates (alkali electrolysis).

76. Myszkow, Zawiercie powiat, Kattowitz wojewodztwo, (G6); Fabryka Wlokien Sztucznych (Artificial Fiber Plant); prewar formation; was completed in 1936; production: viscose artificial silk; suffered considerable war damage and was not rebuilt.

77. Naklo, (Nakel), Bromberg wojewodztwo, (E3); Zaklady Nawozow Fosforowych (Phosphate Fertilizer Plant); target of the Six Year Plan, to be finished by 1955.

78. Neisse*, (Nysa), (E6); Zaklady Budowy Aparatury Chemicznej i Maszyn (Plant for Chemical Apparatus and Machinery), formed from the merger of two prewar plants, the Mewa and Straub Machine Plants.

79. Niechcice, Petrikau powiat, Lodz wojewodztwo, (G5); Fabryka Namoku (Plant for corn oil extract), near the state farm of Niechcice; production: corn extract for penicillin production (since May 1954).

80. Niedersee*, (Rudawy), (I3); Fabryka plyt z wlokien drzewnych (Plant for Wood Fiberboard); production: porous and hard fiberboard (since 1952).

81. Niedomice, near Tarnow, Krakow wojewodstwo, (H6); Fabryka Celulozy Siarczynowej (Sulfide Cellulose Plant); chemical processing of wood; principal production: viscose for the artificial fiber industry; in operation since 1951.

82. Nowa Huta, near Krakow, (H6); Zaklady Koksochemiczne (Coke Chemistry Plant); coking plant of the Lenin metallurgical plant; in 1954 one coke furnace block was built; more under construction.

83. Odertal Deschowitz*, Grossa-Strehlitz powiat, (Zdzieszowice), (F6); Zaklady Koksochemiczne (Coke Chemistry Plant); coking plant with 4 coke furnace blocks and synthetic manufacturing; processing coke, tar, ammonium sulfate by chemical methods (since end of 1951); rebuilt German concern of the Graflich Schaffgot Works.

84. Orzegow, near Beuthen, (G6); Koksoownia Orzegow (Orzegow Coking Plant) with 2 coke furnace blocks, obsolete plant.

85. Ostroleka, near Lomza, Warsaw wojewodstwo, (I3); Zaklady Celulozowo Papiernicze (Cellulose and Paper Mill); under construction since 1953; production: cellulose newsprint, and book printing, mostly on a pine wood basis.

86. Pabianice, (G5); Zaklady Chemiczne (Chemical Plant); prewar undertaking, founded in 1899; production: pharmaceuticals (80 percent of production), among them tuberculosis medicines based on isonicotinic acid, dyestuffs, sodium sulfides.

87. Pakosc, Hohensalsa powiat, Bromberg wojewodztwo, (P4); Zaklady Sodowe (Soda Plant); construction started in 1952 (Six Year Plan target); Production will be 20 to 30 t of soda ash and caustic soda free from common salt daily.

88. Piastow, near Warsaw, (H4); Zaklady Przemyslu Gumowego "Piastow" (Piastow Rubber Goods Plant); plant being expanded.

89. Pionki, Kozienice powiat, Kielce wojewodztwo, (I5); Zaklady Przemyslu Chemicznego "Erg" (Erg Chemical Industry Works); production: explosives.

90. Plock on the Vistula, Warsaw wojewodztwo, (G4); Zaklady Przemyslu Gumowego (Rubber Industry Plant); plant for rubber tires under construction; planned capacity: 10,000 t per year.

91. Posen (Poznan), (H4); (a) Fabryka Wyrobow Metalowych (Hardware Plant); production: synthetic resin products among others. (b) Fabryka Mydla Toaletowego (Toilet Soap Plant); reconstruction planned for 1956. (c) Fabryka Kosmetykow Lechia (Lechia Cosmetic Plant). (d) Zaklady Przemyslu Gumowego Stomil (Stomil Plant of the Rubber Industry); enlarged and modernized plant; production: car and bicycle tires.

92. Pruszkow, near Warsaw, (H4); Fabryka Farb (Dye-stuff Plant); production: ultramarine colors.

93. Pustkow, Debica powiat, Rzeszow wojewodztwo, (I6); (a) Zaklady Przemyslu Tworzyw Sztucznych Pustkow (Pustkow Synthetic Resin Plant); production: bakelite powder for insulation. (b) Zaklady Przemyslu Chemicznego Erg (Erg Chemical Industry Plant); production: explosives.

94. Radlin, near Rybnik, (F6); Koksownia "Emma" (Coking Plant of the Emma Mine), with 6 coke furnace blocks.

95. Radom, (I5); Zaklady Ceramicznych Farb i Lakierow (Factory for Ceramic Colors and Lacquers).

96. Ratibor Plania*, (Raciborz), Oppeln wojewodztwo, (F6); Zaklady Elektrod Węglowych Plania 1 Maja (Plania "1 May" Carbon Electrode Plant); formerly Siemens Planis; rebuilt and enlarged; production: carbon and graphite electrodes, anode composition, filling compound etc.

Ratibor* (Raciborz), Oppeln Wojewodztwo, (F6); (a) Zaklady Chemiczne "Butanol" (Butanol Chemical Works) production: butanol, ethyl alcohol, and acetone. (b) Zaklady Przemyslu Tłuszczowego (Plant of the fat industry); finished end of August 1954; production: soaps, glycerin, washing powder from synthetic fatty acid of the chemical combine in Heydebreck; capacity about one sixth of the domestic demand.

97. Ruda, near Hindenburg O/S, (F6); Zaklady Koksochemiczne (Coke Chemical Works); coking plant of the Walenty-Mrowel mine (formerly Wolfgang mine) with 5 coke furnace blocks.

98. Rudniki, Rzeszow wojewodztwo, (K6); Zaklady Przemyslu Nawozow Fosforowych (Plant of the Phosphorus Fertilizer Industry); production: sulfuric acid (for domestic consumption) and phosphorus fertilizer.

99. Rybnik, Upper Silesia, (F6); Wytwarznia Gazow Technicznych (Factory for Technical Gases); production: technical gases.

100. Rzeszow, (K6); Zaklady Tworzyw Sztucznych (Synthetic Resin Plant).

101. Saarau*, (Zarow), Schweidnitz powiat, (D6); Zjednoczone Zaklady Chemiczne (United Chemical Works); production: organic compounds, dyestuff intermediates, sulfuric acid (for domestic consumption).

102. Schosdorf*, (Ubocz) near Greiffenberg N/S, Lowenberg powiat, (C5); Zaklady Przemyslu Wozow Fosforowych (Phosphorus Fertilizer Plant), formerly Kothen and Co; production: sulfuric acid and superphosphate; plant supposed to close down because it is unprofitable.

103. Skarzysko, Kielce powiat, (H5); Wytownia Gazow Technicznych (Factory for Technical Gases).

104. Skawina, near Krakow, (G7); Zaklady Metalurgicznych "Huta Aluminium" (Metalurgical Plant -- Aluminum Smelting Plant); start operation by the end of July 1954.

105. Sosnowiec, Katowitz, wojewodztwo, (G6); (a) Zaklady Chemiczne "Radocha" (Radocha Chemical Works); production: chlorate, and potassium perchlorate, tartaric and citric acid, phosphate of soda. (b) Zaklady Budowy Urzadzen Chemicznych (Manufacturing Plant for Chemical Equipment); production: chemical apparatuses.

106. Starogard, (Stargard), (F3); Zaklady Farmaceutyczne (Pharmaceutical Works).

107. Stettin*, (Szczecin), (B3); Szczecinska Wytownia Farb i Kallierow (Stetting Color and Lacquer Plant).

107. Stettin Odermunde*, (Szczecin-Skolwin), (B3);
 Fabryka Celulozy i Papieru (Cellulose and Paper Mill); Reconstruction
 and expansion of the Odermunde paper mill; production: Newsprint
 (since 1953) and straw cellulose (in preparation).

107. Stettin-Sydowasane*, (Szczecin-Zydowce), (B3);
 Szczecinskie Zaklady Wlokien Sztucznych (Stettin Artificial Fiber
 Plant); in operation since 1952/53; reconstruction and expansion
 of the artificial silk plant of the United Celanese Plants
 A. G. Wuppertal Elberfeld.

107. Stettin-Stolzenhagen*, (Szczecin-Stolczyn), (B3);
 Zaklady Przemyslu Nawozow Fosforowych (Plant of the Phosphate
 Fertilizer Industry); rebuilt in 1949; capacity in 1955, 100,000
 t; employs 600 workers and employees.

107. Stettin-Kratzwinkel*, (Szczecin-Krasnik), (B3);
 Koksownia (Coking Plant of the Stettin Metallurgical Plant) with 2
 coke furnace blocks.

108. Strzemieszyce, near Sosnowiec, (G6); Panstwowe
 Zaklady Chemiczne (State Chemical Works), formerly Zaklady
 Chemiczne Strem S.A. production idle (glue, leather glue, dynamite-
 glycerin); since 1954 under the administration of the Silesian-
 Dombrowa coal mine association; plant sheds will be used for
 warehouses and repair shops.

109. Stryszowice, Bedzin powiat, (G6); Fabryka Sody
 (Soda Plant); formerly belonged to the Solvay concern; production:
 soda, potash, caustic potash, caustic soda, chlorine compounds.

110. Swietochlowice (Schwientochlowitz O.S), (F6);
Koksownia "Florian" (Coking Plant of the Florian Metallurgical
Plant), formerly Falva Metallurgical Plant with 2 coke furnace
blocks.
111. Szopienice (Schoppinitz O/S), (G6); Zaklady
Chemiczne (Chemical Plant). production: sulfuric acid from zinc
blende.
112. Tarchomin, near Warsaw, (H4); Zaklady Farmaceutyczne
(Pharmaceutical Works), formerly belonged to A.G. Ludwig Spiess
& Son, operations started in 1949; production: penicillin.
113. Tarnow, Krakow wojewodztwo, (H6); (a) Panstwowe
Zaklady Azotowe im. Feliksa Dzierzynskiego, see Mosice (No 75).
(b) Wytownia Gazow Technicznych (Plant for Technical Gases).
(c) "Biprochem" Biuro Projectow i Studiow Przemyslu Chemicznego
(Project and Study Bureau of the Chemical Industry).
114. Tarnowskie Gory, (Tarnowitz), (F6); Zaklady
Chemiczne "Czarna Huta" (Czarna Huta Chemical Works) production:
sulfuric acid, oil, carbon, various alums; expansion under way.
115. Teschen, (Cieszyn), (F7); (a) Cieszynski Wytownia
Farb i Lakierow (Teschen Color and Lacquer Plant). (b) Wytownia
Chemiczna (Chemical Plant); new department for plant protectives.
116. Thorn, (Torun), (V3); Zaklady Nawozow Fosforowych
(Phosphate Fertilizer Plant), formerly "Polchem," Polish Belgian
Chemical Works A.G. Modernized plant converted to the contact
method.

117. Tomaszow (Mas.), Lodz wojewodztwo, (H5);
 Fabryka Zwiaskow Siarki (Plant for Sulfur Compounds);
 production: carbon disulfide among others. (b) Zaklady
 Wlokien Sztucznych (Artificial Fiber Plant).

118. Trzebinia, Krakow wojewodztwo, (G6); Zaklady
 Przerobki Ropy Naftowej (Petroleum Refinery); in operation
 since 1952 (formerly Schicht A.G.).

119. Turek, (Poznania), (T4); Kazeinarnia (Casein Plant
 near the district dairy in Turek); production: lactose for the
 penicillin plant in Tarchomin.

120. Wabrzezno, (Briessen), Bromberg wojewodztwo, (F3);
 (a) Fabryka Gum (Rubber Goods Plant); production: rubber clothing
 and rubber gloves. (b) Pomorskie Zaklady Tworzyw Sztucznych
 (Former Synthetic Resin Plant); inoperation since middle of
 October 1950; production: hand bags, brief cases, belts, fancy
 goods from synthetic resins.

121. Waldenburg*, (Waldbrych), (D6); (a) Zaklady
 Koksownicze Boleslaw Chrobry (Coke Chemistry Works); Coking plant
 of the Boleslaw Chrobry Mine (formerly Friedenshoffnungs mine) with
 5 coke furnace blocks; production: tar, benzol, ammonia. (b)
 Zaklady Chemiczne "Walbrzych" (Walbrzych Chemical Works);
 production: sulfuric acid among others. (c) Koksownia Mieczko
 (Coking plant of the Mieczko mine, formerly Melchior mine), with
 2 coke furnace blocks.

122. Warsaw, (a) Warszawska Fabryka Eteru (Warsaw Ether Plant);
 production: ethyl ether. (b) Warszawskie Zaklady Fotochemiczne
 (Warsaw Photochemical works). (c) Zaklady Chemiczne Farmaceutyczne

Motor (Motor Pharmaceutical Works). (d) Wytownia Wyrobów z Masz Plastikowych "Plamas" (Plamas Plant for Products From Plastic Compounds). (e) Fabryka Chemiczna im. Józefa Karczewskiego (Józef Karczewski Chemical Plant); production: water glass (sodium and potassium silicate). (f) Zakłady Przemysłu Obuwia Gumowego (Rubber Shoe Plant). (g) Warszawskie Zakłady Przemysłu Tłuszczowego (formerly Schicht Concern), (Warsaw Plant of the Fat Industry). (h) "Biprochem" Biuro i Studiów Przemysłu Chemicznego (Project and Study Bureau of the Chemical Industry). (i) Wytownia Surowic i Szczepionek (Plant for Medical Serums and Vaccines); production: insulin, serums and vaccines. (k) Fabryka Ultramaryny (Ultramarine Dyestuff Plant). (l) Wytownia Wyrobów Plastikowych "Piast" (Piast Plant for products from plastic compounds). (m) Spółdzielnia Pracy "Bakelit" (Bakelit Workers' Cooperative); production: plastics made from textile waste impregnated with synthetic resins. (n) Wytownia Tlenu (Oxygen Plant).

123. Wieliczka, Kraków województwo, (H7); Wytownia Masz Plastikowych (Plant for Plastic Compounds). production: gloves, rain coats, table clothes, aprons and slippers; under construction; completion middle of 1955.

124. Wiesau on Bober near Bunzlau, (Lizow), (G5); Fabryka Kwasu Siarkowego (Sulfuric Acid Plant) based on anhydrite by the Leverkusen method; in operation since 1951, raw materials, anhydrite (gypsum); contact method; production: in 1955 0.2 million t of sulfuric acid; by-product: cement clinkers.

125. Włocławek, Bydgoszcz województwo, (G4); (a) Zakłady Celulozowo Papierniczych im. Juliana Marchlewskiego (dawn. "Celuloza")

(Juliano Marchlewskiego Cellulose and Paper Plant); production: sulfur dioxide in so-called fluidation furnaces which permit a more economic utilization of low grade domestic pyrites (since April 1954). (b) Fabryka Wanilinu (Vanillin Plant); production: vanillin from cellulose liquor (in preparation).

126. Wojciechow, Lublin powiat, (K5); Fabryka Ceraty (Oilcloth Plant).

127. Wola Krysztoporska, Lublin powiat, (I5); Zaklady Przemyslu Barwnikow (Dyestuff Industry Plant).

128. Wolbrom, Olkusz powiat, (G6); Zaklady Przemyslu Gumowego (Rubber Industry Plant).

129. Wyry, near Mikolaj, Pless powiat, (P6); Zaklady Budowy Urzadzen Chemicznych (Plant for Chemical Installations) since 1947 a construction plant, recently producing chemical apparatuses.

130. Zabkowice, Bedzin powiat, (G6); Zaklady Elektro Chemiczne, formerly Electrochemical Works A.G.; (in the past it belonged to the Solvay Concern); production: chloride of lime, carbide, caustic soda, hydrogen peroxide, sodium perchlorate; has 350 employees, being enlarged.

131. Zablocie, Zywiec powiat, wojewodztwo, Krakow, (G7); Warzenia Soli Jodowej (Iodide Cookery); auxiliary plant of the state concern "Polnische Kurorte" (Polish Health Resorts), in operation since 1954.

132. Zaborze, near Hindenburg, (P6); Zaklady Koksochemiczne (Coke Chemistry Plant), near the Zaborze Coking Plant (formerly Uppersilesian Coking Plant) with 4 coke furnace blocks.

133. Zamosc, Lublin wojewodztwo, (L6); Zaklady Przemyslu Tluszczowego (Fat Industry Plant).

134. Zarszyn, Lancut powiat, Rzeszow wojewodztwo, (K6); Fabryka Farb Dyestuff Plant). Branch of "Boruta" in Zgierz, being enlarged.

135. Zgierz, near Lodz, (G5); (a) Zaklady Chemiczne "Boruta" (Boruta Chemical Plant), being enlarged; production: aniline dyes, nitrobenzene, nitric acid, vat dyes, (since end of 1954), naphthols, etc; the plant has a branch in Zarszyn, Lancut, powiat. (b) "Biprochem" Biuro Projektow i Studiow Przemyslu Chemicznego (Project and Study Bureau of the Chemical Industry).

136. Zlotniki, Jedrzezow powiat, Kielce wojewodztwo, (H6); Zaklady Chemiczne (Chemical Plant); production: inorganic salts and acids; antiquated plant.

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